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HISTORY

OF

WARREN COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY

J. S. SCHENCK

ASSISTED BY

W. S. RANN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS
1887

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PREFACE.

WHILE it may seem to the uninitiated a task involving but little difficulty to prepare for publication a work no more comprehensive in character than this volume and containing the history merely of a single county, still it is not out of place here to assure all such readers that the work is one demanding a vast amount of labor and research, watchful care, untiring patience, and great discrimination. This need not be said to any person who has had experience in similar work. In attempting the production of a creditable history of Warren County, the publishers and the editor did not underestimate the difficulties of their task, and came to it fully imbued with a clear idea of its magnitude, and a determination to execute it in such a manner that it should receive the commendation of all into whose hands it should fall. It is believed that this purpose has been substantially carried out, and that, while a perfect historical work has never yet been published, this one will be found to contain so few imperfections that the most critical reader will be satisfied.

It has been a part of the plans of the publishers in the production of this history to secure, as far as possible, assistance from parties resident in the county, either as writers, or in the revision of all manuscripts; the consequence being that the work bears a local character which could not otherwise be secured, and, moreover, comes from the press far more complete and perfect than could possibly be the case were it intrusted wholly to the efforts of comparative strangers to the locality in hand. In carrying out this plan, the editor has been tendered such generous co-operation and assistance of various kinds, that to merely mention all who have thus aided is impossible; the satisfaction of having assisted in the production of a commendable public enterprise must be their present reward.

Those who have aided and encouraged in this work have been almost "legion"; and to all such the writer extends his grateful thanks, and hopes his efforts to present a truthful history will not prove fruitless, but that it may be a mile-stone of events reared upon our county's century course, and read by our youth and posterity with such profit that they, by their true patriotism, industry and frugality, may be enabled to add as worthy a record of their day and generation as the fathers of the county have here transcribed.

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HISTORY

OF

WARREN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

OUR SUBJECT SOMEWHAT EXPLAINED.

The Beginning of Warren County's History — Date of Organization — Its Boundaries — Its Area and Streams — Origin of its Name — The System to be Pursued in Succeeding Chapters.

ON that eventful mid-summer's day in 1749 when Captain Bienville de Céleron, "Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis," in command of two hundred and fifteen French soldiers and fifty-five Indians, appeared on the south bank of the Allegheny River, opposite the mouth of Conewango Creek, there buried an engraved leaden plate, and, with the display of much pomp and ceremony, formally assumed possession of this and adjoining regions vast in extent, in the name of the reigning king of France, a stand-point was reached; a beginning, as it were, was made in the real, well-authenticated history of Warren county, Pennsylvania. But, in the endeavor to explain the long and interesting chain of events which led up to this occupation by the French, to describe the conflicting claims of the English and their various operations, civil as well as military, in the effort to obtain possession of the same territory, and to briefly outline the history of the primordial inhabitants of "these cantons," it is found necessary to go delving back in the past, two centuries or more before the advent of Céleron upon these shores, to gather up the threads of an historic narrative which, upon perusal, it is believed will not prove uninteresting to the reader.

Warren county was not organized as a separate shire until the year 1819. Hence, as foreshadowed in the preceding paragraph, a large — and by far the most interesting—part of its history had at that time already taken place. It is deemed necessary, therefore, to point out that the subject of this work is the territory comprised within the present boundaries of the county of Warren, together with its inhabitants, no matter whether the events recorded occurred before or after the beginning of the independent existence of the county.

The county of Warren, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is bounded on the north by the State of New York, or, in other words, by the line of the forty-second degree of north latitude; on the east by McKean county, on the south by Forest and Venango counties, and on the west by the counties of Crawford and Erie. In extent it is about thirty-two miles in length from east to west, by twenty-six miles in width, and contains fully eight hundred square miles of territory, or five hundred and twelve thousand acres of land. Its most important stream, the historic Allegheny, entering near the northeast corner and flowing southwesterly, divides its territory into two distinct parts, leaving about three-eighths of it on the southeast side. The tributaries of the Allegheny, of sufficient size to be useful for propelling machinery or floating rafts, are Willow Creek, Sugar Run, and Kinzua Creek, entering from the east, and Cornplanter and Hemlock Runs, and Conewango, Brokenstraw, Tidioute, and West Hickory Creeks, entering from the west; the Kinzua, Conewango, and Brokenstraw being navigable from ten to twenty miles, for rafts of timber and manufactured lumber.

The county seat, and subsequently the county, were named after Joseph Warren, the distinguished American patriot who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and who was but eight years of age at the time Céleron made his appearance at the mouth of the Conewango.

We have been thus particular in designating the location and the limits of the county in the beginning in order to place the subject of this history clearly before the reader. Whatever has existed or occurred within those limits, or has been done by the residents of the territory in question, comes within the scope of this work and, if considered of sufficient consequence, will be duly noticed. It will be necessary, also, to frequently refer to outside matters, in order to make plain the early annals of the county and to show the succession of events. Such extraneous references, however, will be very brief and will be confined chiefly to a few of the earlier chapters. Further, when "Warren county" is spoken of previous to the naming of that county, it will be understood that the words are used to avoid indirect expression, and mean the territory now included within its boundaries. So, too, for convenience, the lands now comprised in a township or village will sometimes be mentioned by its present name, before any such township, etc., was in existence.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

Topography — Character of Forests — The Soil — Its Products — Minerals — The Animal Kingdom — The Eries — The Kahquahs, or Neuter Nation — The Hurons — The Iroquois — Earlier Occupants — Inferences.

IT is deemed fitting, before beginning the record of events, to give a brief description of the natural features of Warren county, together with its occupants, its neighbors, and its relations with the rest of the world, as these existed when the first European came into this vicinity.

The configuration of the surface of the country is the same now as then, and may be described in the present tense. Generally speaking, it is a region of rough and broken superficies. At one time in the world's history, without a doubt, it was a comparatively smooth table-land, sloping somewhat sharply from the east to west-southwest; but time's erosions, and the action of the elements during a period beyond the record of man, have so changed its exterior that it is now, and for many centuries has been, a land varied with hills, plains, and narrow bottoms. The Kinzua hills, the highest elevations in the county, attain an altitude of nearly two thousand two hundred feet above tide-water. From thence as we proceed westward the hills decrease in height until the western border of the county is reached, where the highest points are only a little more than three-fourths as high as the hills or mountains towering above the valley formed by the waters of Kinzua Creek.

As already indicated, the county is well watered and drained by numerous streams which have played no unimportant part in its settlement and subsequent development. These, together with the minor runs and rivulets, have cut the surface into the irregularly shaped hills and valleys seen to-day, and have fashioned the bold, precipitous bluffs and hillsides so noticeable along the chief water-courses, more especially in the eastern part. West of the Allegheny and Conewango, however, at some distance back from those streams, the surface assumes a less rugged appearance, and contains a greater number of arable acres per square mile. The county is singularly free from swamps of any extent, and, besides its limpid, swift-flowing streams, springs of pure, soft water generally abound, and frequently are to be found on the highest lands.

Thus far the natural characteristics of Warren county are the same now that they were two centuries ago and had been for unknown ages before, save that less water flows along the streams in summer than when their banks were shaded by the primeval forests. Some new names have been applied by the white man, but in many cases even the names remain unchanged.

The outward dress, however, of these hills and valleys is widely different from what it was during the French occupation. The land originally—excepting, perhaps, the crests and precipitous sides of the highest hills and the few acres of bottom land devoted to the culture of corn, etc., by the Indians—was heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, cherry, whitewood, oak, chestnut, hickory, maple, beech, ash, butternut, and all other varieties indigenous to this portion of America. As fine forests of pine, without a doubt, as ever grew on this continent then occupied the lands along the Brokenstraw, the Conewango, the Tionesta, and the Kinzua. Large bodies of the same species of timber were also to be seen in many other localities; but in the vicinity of the four streams named was centered the bulk of Warren's timber of commerce. The beech woods of Farmington and the hard-wood uplands of Sugar Grove were also noted as early landmarks.

The soil of the county was—and is—of mold, clay, and loam, variously intermixed, and, as time has proven, is easily cultivated and well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, etc. Vegetables and the hardier varieties of fruits also do well. In speaking further of the original forest growth and the soil's fitness for the production of farm products, we will for convenience of description divide the lands of the county into three classes: First, oak and chestnut mainly comprised the timber of the hilly parts, the soil of which has been found well adapted to the growth of the cereals. Second, on the more level lands and those bordering the streams grew a mixture of timber, such as whitewood, cucumber, maple, cherry, beech, butternut, hickory, and occasionally oak and chestnut. This class has proved suitable for the cultivation of the coarser grains, corn, etc., and produces grass in abundance. Third, the pine and hemlock lands, once considered valuable only for their timber; but time and experience have shown that, when cleared and intelligently cultivated, valuable farm lands are the results.

Iron ore and bituminous coal are found in various localities, and quarries of sandstone abound in most parts of the county. These stones are of a superior quality for building purposes, making nearly as good an appearance as granite and other varieties brought from a distance.

In the long ago the animal kingdom was amply represented. The deer strayed in great numbers through the forest. In the thickest retreats the gray wolf made his lair. The huge black bear often rolled his unwieldy form beneath the nut-bearing trees, and frequently the wild scream of the panther, the fiercest of American beasts, startled the Indian hunter into even more than usual vigilance. The porcupine and the raccoon were common, as well as the wildcat and the Canada lynx, and squirrels of various kinds leaped gayly from tree to tree. Here the wild turkey and the partridge often furnished food for the family of the red hunter, pigeons in enormous quantities yearly made their summer home, numerous smaller birds fluttered among the trees; the eagle, hawk, and crow occasionally swept through space just above the tree tops; the streams of pure, sparkling water teemed with America's choicest fish—the speckled brook-trout; and, besides some varieties of harmless reptiles, thousands of deadly rattlesnakes hissed and writhed among the rocks, on the hillsides, and in the valleys of every portion of the county.

Of all these there is no question. Indeed, of all the living things enumerated in the foregoing paragraph, all yet exist here, with the exception, perhaps, of the gray wolf, the wild turkey, and the panther. But whether or not the buffalo ever honored the upper Allegheny valley with his lordly presence has been a matter of considerable speculation and debate. We think that he did. It is well authenticated that when the French first appeared on the stream, flowing but a few miles westward from the western boundary of Warren county—by the Indians known as the "Wenango," by the French as the "River Le Bœuf," and by the English and Americans as French Creek—great numbers of buffalo were found there. For that reason the river was named Le Bœuf, or Beef River, by the exploring French missionaries, and many years subsequently the fort built on or near the site of Waterford by the French was given the same appellation—Le Bœuf. The buffalo is an animal of great endurance, ever on the move by day and frequently at night, and capable of traversing many miles in each twenty-four hours. There was none to molest or make him afraid other than small parties of Indian hunters. He was free to roam in any and all directions. Hence we infer and conclude that, at a time when these animals frequented French Creek valley in such large numbers, they also at intervals visited the Allegheny and disported in its cool, clear waters.

At the time of which we are now speaking, the date of the coming of the first French missionaries and traders to these regions, the country bordering the southern shores of Lake Erie, and for a great but unknown distance to the south of it, was in the possession of two strong tribes or nations, known as the Errieronons or Erie or Cat nation, and the Andestiquerons or Kahquah nation. As Eries and Kahquahs they were generally known, and these are the names we have adopted in speaking of them.

The French also called the Kahquahs (who occupied territory to the eastward of the Eries) the Neuter nation, because they lived at peace with the fierce tribes which dwelt on either side of them. They were reported by their first European visitors to number twelve thousand souls. This, however, was doubtless a very great exaggeration, as that number was greater than was to be found among all the Six Nations of the Iroquois in the day of their greatest glory. It is a universal habit to exaggerate the number of barbarians, who cover much ground and make a large show in comparison with their real strength. They were undoubtedly, however, a large and powerful nation, as size and power were estimated among Indian tribes. Their chief village was located on or near the site of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., though others were found throughout the wide territory occupied by them.

The greater part of the shore of Lake Erie, however, was occupied by the tribe from which the lake derives its name, the Eries. This name is always mentioned by the early French writers as meaning "cat." On Sauson's map, published in 1651, Lake Erie is called "Lac du Chat," Lake of the Cat. There were certainly no domestic cats among the Indians until introduced by the whites, and the name must be attributed to the wildcat or panther. It may have been assumed by this tribe because its warriors thought themselves as ferocious as these animals, or may have been assigned to them by their neighbors because of the abundance of wildcats and panthers in the territory inhabited by the Eries.

To the northwest of the Neuter nation dwelt the Algonquins, or Hurons, reaching to the shores of the great lake which perpetuates their name, while to the eastward of the former was the home of those powerful confederates whose fame has extended throughout the world, whose civil polity has been the wonder of sages, whose warlike achievements have compelled the admiration of soldiers, whose eloquence has thrilled the hearts of the most cultivated hearers—the brave, the sagacious and far-dreaded Iroquois! They then consisted of but five nations, and their "Long House," as they termed their confederacy, extended from east to west through all the rich central portion of the State of New York. The Mohawks were in the fertile valley of the Mohawk River; the Oneidas, the most peaceful of the confederates, were beside the lake, the name of which still keeps their memory green; then, as now, the territory of the Onondagas was the gathering-place of leaders, though State and other conventions have taken the place of the council fires which once blazed near the site of Syracuse; the Cayugas kept guard over the beautiful lake which now bears their name, while westward from Seneca Lake ranged the fierce, untamable "men of the hills," better known as the Senecas, the warriors *par excellence* of the confederacy. Their villages reached westward to within thirty or forty miles of the Niagara, or to the vicinity of the present village of Batavia, N. Y.

For many years deadly war prevailed between the Iroquois and the Hurons, and the hostility between the former and the Eries was scarcely less fervent. Betwixt these contending foemen the peaceful Kahquahs long maintained their neutrality, and the warriors of the East, of the Northwest, and of the Southwest suppressed their hatred for the time, as they met by the council fires of these aboriginal peace-makers.

Like other Indian tribes, the Kahquahs guarded against surprise by placing their villages a short distance back from any navigable water—in this case from the Niagara River and Lake Erie. One of those villages was named Onguiaahra, after the mighty torrent which they designated by that name—a name which has since been shortened and transformed into Niagara. In dress, food, and customs the Kahquahs do not appear to have differed much from the other savages around them: wearing the same scanty covering of skins, living chiefly on meat killed in the chase, but raising patches of Indian corn, beans, and gourds.

Such were the inhabitants of a region which was then crossed by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude, State, county, or township, and such their surroundings, when first visited by the French.

Of the still earlier occupants of this territory but little will be said, for there is really very little from which one can draw a reasonable inference. The Iroquois and the Hurons had been in New York and Canada for many generations before the advent of the white man. Their earliest European visitors heard no story of their having recently migrated from other lands, and they certainly would have heard it had any such assertion been made. True, there were some vague traditions among the Iroquois tending to show that they originally came from Canada, but at a period long before their discovery by the whites. The Eries and Kahquahs must also have been for a goodly time in the localities occupied by them, to have acquired the strength in numbers, and the power necessarily required to maintain their positions—the first, as the deadly enemies of the Iroquois; the second, as a great neutral nation standing between these opponents.

Says Crisfield Johnson, in his interesting "History of Erie County, N. Y." —whose views on this topic coincide with our own—"All or any of these tribes might have been on the ground they occupied in 1620 any time from a hundred to a thousand years, for all that can be learned from any reliable source. Much has been written of mounds, fortifications, bones, relics, etc., usually supposed to have belonged to some half-civilized people of gigantic size, who lived here before the Indians, but there is very little evidence to justify the supposition.

"It is true that numerous earthworks, evidently intended for fortifications, have been found in this county, as in other parts of Western New York, inclosing from two to ten acres each and covered with forest trees, the concentric circles of which indicate an age of from two hundred to five hundred years, with other evidences of a still earlier growth. These prove with reasonable certainty that there were human inhabitants here several hundred years ago, and that they found it necessary thus to defend themselves against their enemies, but not that those inhabitants were of an essentially different race from the Indians who were discovered here by the earliest Europeans.

"It has been suggested that the Indians never built breastworks, and that these fortifications were beyond their patience and skill. But they certainly did build palisades, frequently requiring much labor and ingenuity. When the French first came to Montreal they discovered an Indian town of fifty huts, which was encompassed by three lines of palisades some thirty feet high, with one well-secured entrance. On the inside was a rampart of timber, ascended by ladders and supplied with heaps of stones ready to be cast at an enemy. When Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Canada, at the head of a large body of Hurons and accompanied by ten Frenchmen, attacked the principal village of the Onondagas, near Onondaga Lake, in October, 1615, he found it defended by four rows of interlaced palisades, so strong that, notwithstanding the number of his followers, the firearms of his Frenchmen, and his own gallant leadership, he was unable to overcome the resistance of the Onondagas, and was compelled to retreat across Lake Ontario.

"Certainly those who had the necessary patience, skill, and industry to build such works as those were quite capable of building intrenchments of earth. In fact, one of the largest fortresses of Western New York, known as Fort Hill, in the town of Le Roy, Genesee county, contained, when first discovered, great piles of round stones, evidently intended for use against assailants, and showing about the same progress in the art of war as was evinced by the palisade builders.

"True, the Iroquois when first discovered did not build forts of earth; but it is much more likely that they had adandoned them, in the course of improvement, for the more convenient palisades, than that a whole race of half-civilized men had disappeared from the country, leaving no other trace than these earthworks. Considering the light weapons then in vogue, the palisade was an improvement on the earth-work, offering equal resistance to missiles and much greater resistance to escalades.

"Men are apt to display a superfluity of wisdom in dealing with such problems, and to reject simple explanations merely because they are simple. The Indians were here when the country was discovered, and so were the earthworks; and what evidence there is, goes to show that the former constructed the latter.

"It has been claimed that human bones of gigantic size have been discovered; but when the evidence is sifted and the constant tendency to exaggerate is taken into account, there will be found no reason to believe that they were relics of any other race than the American Indians.

"The numerous small axes or hatchets which have been found throughout Western New York were unquestionably of French origin, and so, too, doubtless, were the few other utensils of metal which have been discovered in this vicinity.

"On the whole, we may safely conclude that, while it is by no means impossible that some race altogether different from the Indians existed here before them, there is no good evidence that such was the case, and the strong probabilities are that if there was any such race it was inferior, rather than superior, to the people discovered here by the Europeans."

CHAPTER III.

EUROPEAN DISCOVERIES, ETC., 1534–1655.

The French in New France—The Puritans in New England—The Dutch in New Netherlands—Activity of the French—Dutch Progress—The Jesuits—The Company of a Hundred Partners—Capture and Restoration of New France—Great Extent of the Province of Massachusetts Bay—Bréboeuf and Chaumonot—Destruction of the Kahquahs and Eries—Seneca Tradition—French Account—Indian Hatchets.

IN 1534, only forty-two years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Jacques Cartier, a skilled French navigator, discovered the broad, beautiful river connecting Lake Ontario with the ocean. He sailed up that river to the future site of Montreal and formally took possession of all the country round about, on behalf of Francis I, the reigning sovereign of France. He named the newly-discovered region New France. The following year he made a second voyage, with the object in view of finding a direct route to India, and on reaching the mouth of that magnificent stream named it the St. Lawrence, in honor of the day of its discovery. He passed up the river a considerable distance, finding many Indian villages, but, not knowing the climate or heeding the flight of time, the rigors of a northern winter were upon him ere he realized their terrors; and amid untold sufferings his hardy but unprepared seamen were compelled to remain on the St. Lawrence, their ship being ice-bound, until spring opened, when the survivors returned to France. Six years later Cartier made another voyage across the Atlantic, for the purpose of founding a permanent colony of French on the St. Lawrence; but in 1543 all was abandoned, and for more than a half century the disturbed condition of France prevented further progress in America.

On the 3d of July, 1603, Samuel de Champlain planted the white flag of France on the site of Quebec, and three years later on that of Montreal. From this time forward for many years the devoted missionaries and fearless explorers of France were unremitting in their efforts to spread the Catholic faith and extend the French dominions throughout the vast region bordering upon the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

In 1606 James I, king of England, granted to an association of Englishmen, called the Plymouth Company, the territory of New England; but no permanent settlement was made until the 9th day of November, 1620, when from the historic *Mayflower* the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. The English settlements were expected to stretch westward, between north latitude 48° and 34°, from the Atlantic Ocean to the "South Sea," or Pacific Ocean, and patents were granted to accommodate this liberal expansion.

In 1609 the English navigator Henry Hudson, while in the employ of the

Dutch East India Company, discovered the river which still bears his name, and soon after the Hollanders established fortified trading posts at its mouth and at Fort Orange, now Albany, and opened a commerce in furs, etc. They, too, made an indefinite claim of territory to the westward.

All European nations at that time recognized the right of discovery as constituting a valid claim to lands occupied only by scattered bands of savages; but there were numerous disputes as to application, and especially as to the amount of surrounding country which each discoverer could claim on behalf of his sovereign.

Thus during the first quarter of the seventeenth century three distinct streams of emigration, with three attendant claims of sovereignty, were converging toward the region of the Great Lakes. For the time being, however, the French had the best opportunity and the Dutch next, while the English, apparently, were third in the race.

The French were the first white men to make explorations in the vicinity of Lake Erie. As early as 1611-12 Champlain ascended the chain of lakes as far as Lake Huron, and from that time forward the Indians were visited by numerous French priests, on the double mission of spreading the gospel and promoting the interests of their king and nation.

In 1623 permanent Dutch emigration, as distinguished from mere fur-trading expeditions, first began upon the Hudson. The colony was named New Netherlands, and the first governor was sent thither by the Batavian Republic.

Two years later a few Jesuits arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the advance guard of a host of representatives of that remarkable order, which was in time to crowd out almost all other Catholic missionaries from Canada and the whole lake region, and substantially monopolize the ground themselves. In 1626 Father de la Roche Daillon, a Recollet missionary, visited the Kahquahs, or Neuter nation, and passed the winter preaching the gospel among them. This active, keen-sighted missionary also found time during his winter's sojourn in the wilderness to visit and describe the oil springs in New York and Western Pennsylvania.

In 1627 Cardinal Richelieu organized the company of New France, otherwise known as the Company of a Hundred Partners. The three chief objects of this association were to extend the fur trade, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and to discover a new route to China by way of the Great Lakes of North America. The company succeeded in extending the fur trade, but not in going to China by way of Lake Erie, and not to any great extent in converting the Indians. By the terms of their charter they were to transport six thousand emigrants to New France and to furnish them with an ample supply of both priests and artisans. Champlain was made governor. His first two years' experience was bitter in the extreme. The British men-of-war captured his supplies at sea, the Iroquois warriors, whose enmity he had incurred, tomahawked his hunters on land, and in 1629 an English fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence and captured Quebec. Soon afterward, however, peace was concluded, New France was restored to King Louis, and Champlain resumed his gubernatorial duties.

In 1628 Charles I of England granted a charter for the government of Massachusetts Bay. It included the territory between latitude 40° 2′ and 44° 15′ north, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, making a province two hundred and fifty-four miles wide and about four thousand miles long. The present county of Warren was included within its limits, as well as the greater part of the State of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile the Jesuit missionaries, fired with unbounded zeal and unsurpassed courage, traversed the wilderness, holding up the cross before the bewildered savages. They naturally had much better success with the Hurons, afterward known as the Wyandots, than with the Iroquois, whom Champlain had wantonly and foolishly attacked in order to please the Hurons (and to show the effectiveness of his firearms), and who afterward remained, with the exception of the Senecas, the almost unvarying enemies of the French.

Flourishing stations were soon afterward established by the Jesuits as far west as Lake Huron. One of these was Ste. Marie, near the eastern extremity of that lake, and it was from this station that Fathers Bréboeuf and Chaumonot set forth in November, 1640, to visit the Neuter nation. They returned the next spring, having visited eighteen Kahquah villages, but having met with very little encouragement among them. They reported the Neuter Indians to be stronger and finer-looking than any other savages with whom they were acquainted.

In 1641 Father l'Allemant wrote to the Jesuit provincial in France, describing the expedition of Bréboeuf and Chaumonot, and one of his expressions goes far to settle the question whether or not the buffalo ever inhabited the country bordering upon and to the southward of Lake Erie. He says of the Neuter nation, repeating the information just obtained from the two missionaries: "They are much employed in hunting deer, buffalo,[1] wild-cats, wolves, beaver, and other animals."

Down to this time the Kahquahs had succeeded in maintaining their neutrality between the fierce belligerents on either side, though the Jesuit missionaries reported them as being more friendly to the Iroquois than to the Hurons. What caused the quarrel between the Iroquois and the tribes immediately to the westward of them on the south shore of Lake Erie is not known; but some time during the next fifteen years the Iroquois fell upon both the Kahquahs and the Eries, and exterminated them as nations from the face of the earth. The precise years in which these events occurred are uncertain, nor is it known whether the Kahquahs or the Eries first felt the deadly anger of the Five Nations. French accounts favor the view that the Neuter nation were first destroyed, while according to Seneca tradition the Kahquahs still dwelt at the foot of Lake Erie, and southward to the head waters of the Allegheny, when the Eries were annihilated by the Iroquois. This tradition has been repeated about as follows:

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[1] A French memoir, written in 1714, says: "Buffalo are found on the south shore of Lake Erie, but not on the north shore."

The Eries had been jealous of the Iroquois from the time the latter formed their confederacy. About the time under consideration the Eries challenged their rivals to a grand game of ball, a hundred men on a side, for a heavy stake of furs and wampum. For two successive years the challenge was declined; but when it was again repeated it was accepted by the confederates, and their chosen hundred met their opponents near the head of the Niagara River.

They defeated the Eries in ball-playing, and then the latter proposed a foot-race between ten of the fleetest young men on each side. Again the athletic Iroquois were victorious. Then the Kahquahs, who had a large village near by, invited the contestants to their home. While there the chief of the Eries proposed a wrestling match between the champions on each side, the victor in each match to have the pleasing privilege of knocking out his adversary's brains with his tomahawk. This challenge too was accepted, though, as the veracious Iroquois historians assert, with no intention of claiming the forfeit if successful.

In the first bout the Iroquois wrestler threw his antagonist, but declined to play the part of executioner. The chief of the Eries, infuriated by his champion's defeat, himself struck the vanquished wrestler dead, as he lay supine where the victor had thrown him. Another and another of the Eries was in the same way conquered by the Iroquois, and in the same way dispatched by the wrathful chief. By this time the Eries were in a terrific state of excitement, and the leader of the victorious confederates, fearing an outbreak, ordered his followers to take up their march toward home, which they did, with no further collision.

But the jealousy and hatred of the Eries was still more inflamed by defeat, and they soon laid a plan to surprise and, if possible, destroy the Iroquois. A Seneca woman, who had married among the Eries but was then a widow, fled to her own people and gave notice of the attack. Runners were at once sent out, and all the Iroquois were assembled and led forth to meet the invaders. The two bodies met near Honeoye Lake, about half way between Canandaigua and the Genesee, in New York. After a terrible conflict the Eries were totally defeated, the flying remnants pursued to their homes by the victorious confederates, and the whole nation almost completely destroyed. It was five months before the Iroquois warriors returned from the deadly pursuit.

Subsequently a large force composed of the descendants of the Eries came from the Far West to attack the Iroquois, but were utterly routed and slain to a man, near the site of the great city now seen at the foot of Lake Erie, their bodies burned, and the ashes buried in a mound lately visible, near the old Indian church on the Buffalo Creek Reservation. Such is the tradition. It is a very nice story—for the Iroquois; since, according to their account, their opponents were the aggressors throughout, that the young men of the Five Nations were invariably victorious in the athletic games, and nothing but self-preservation induced them to destroy their enemies.

On the other hand, scattered French accounts go to show that the Kahquahs were destroyed first. They had been visited by French Catholic missionaries as early as 1626. They were found to be living on terms of amity with the surrounding warlike tribes, and were governed by a queen, termed in their own language Yagowania, and in the Seneca tongue Gegosasa, who was regarded as the "mother of nations," and whose office was that of "Keeper of the house of peace." The chief warrior of the tribe or nation was Ragnotha, whose residence was at Teosahwa, or "Place of Basswood," the site of the city of Buffalo of to-day. About 1645 a bloody dissension broke out between the several branches of the Iroquois family. During its progress two Seneca warriors appeared at Gegosasa's lodge and were hospitably received. They were preparing to smoke the pipe of peace when a deputation of Massassaugas (a tribe which occupied the region immediately to the westward of the Eries, or at the western extremity of Lake Erie) was announced, who demanded vengeance, for the murder of their chief's son, at the hands of the Seneca tribe. This the queen, in her mediatorial capacity, was prompt to grant. She even set out with a large body of warriors to enforce her decree, and dispatched messengers to Ragnotha to command his assistance. The visiting Senecas hastened back to their friends to notify them of the queen's course, and a body of fighting men was hastily gathered in ambush on the broad trail over which her army was passing. The Kahquahs had no anticipation of trouble at that point, and the first they knew of the presence of the Senecas was when they heard their dreadful war-whoop. The contest that ensued was one of desperation. At first the Kahquahs gained the advantage; but the Senecas rallied and finally compelled their enemy to flee, leaving six hundred dead upon the field of battle. This success was followed up and the defeated Kahquahs pursued and hunted relentlessly, until they were as a nation exterminated.

The war of extermination between the Eries and the Iroquois occurred about 1650–55, and was one of the most cruel in aboriginal history. From the beginning it was understood by both sides to mean the utter ruin of one tribe or the other. The Eries organized a powerful body of warriors and sought to surprise their enemies in their own country. Their plans were thwarted, however, by a faithless woman, who secretly gave the Iroquois warning. The latter at once raised a force and marched out to meet the invaders. The engagement resulted in a complete victory for the Iroquois. Seven times the Eries crossed the stream dividing the hostile lines, and they were as often driven back with terrible loss. On another occasion several hundred Iroquois attacked nearly three times their number of Eries, encamped on the Allegheny River[1] not far from the southern boundary of Warren county, dispersed them, killed a great many, and compelled the balance to fly to remote regions. In another battle, fought near the site of the Cattaraugus Indian mission house, on the upper waters of the Allegheny, the loss of the Eries was enormous. Finally a pestilence broke out among the Eries, "which," says an early writer, "swept away greater numbers even than the club and arrow."[2] The Iroquois then took advantage of their opportunity to end all fear of future trouble from the ill-fated Eries. Those who had been taken captive were, with rare exceptions, tortured and remorselessly butchered, and their wives and children were distributed among the Iroquois villages, never again to be restored to their relatives and friends. The few survivors fled to distant regions in the West and South, and were followed by the undying hatred of the Iroquois.

Amid these conflicting statements it is only certain that between 1640 and 1655 the fierce confederates of Central New York "put out the fires" of the Kahquahs and the Eries. Traces of these tribes, however, were occasionally found by the French missionaries during their labors in the Far West. An early French writer, in describing the Christian village of La Prairie, says a portion of the settlement was made up of fugitive Eries. A number were also found living as slaves among the Onondagas, in Central New York, and appealed to the missionaries to aid them in securing their freedom, but abandoned all hope on finding that these zealous priests were powerless to help them.

Taking a retrospective view, it is possible, as some have claimed, "that the numerous iron hatchets which have been picked up in Western New York and the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania belonged at one time to the unfortunate Eries and Kahquahs. They are undoubtedly of French manufacture, and similar ones are used in Normandy to this day. They are all made after substantially the same pattern, the blade being three or four inches wide on the edge, running back and narrowing slightly for about six inches, when the eye is formed, by beating the metal out thin, rolling it over, and welding it.

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[1] It is probable that this fight took place at the point mentioned by General Irvine in 1785 as the "Burying Ground," which was about fourteen miles below the mouth of the Brokenstraw.

[2] It is our opinion that the bows and arrows in the hands of the confederates were considered by them of but secondary importance during the wars of extermination referred to. The Iroquois for nearly forty years had maintained peaceful relations with the Dutch upon the Hudson River, and, in exchange for valuable furs, had obtained fire-arms and learned how to use them. Thus armed they were more than a match for any of their savage adversaries, who depended upon Indian weapons alone; and here we think is explained the secret of their successes and easy victories over the Eries, the Kahquahs, and other nations.

Each is marked with the same device, namely, three small circles something less than an inch in diameter, each divided into compartments, like a wheel with four spokes. These hatchets would be convenient articles to trade for furs, and were doubtless used for that purpose. It is extremely improbable that any Indian would have thrown away such valuable instruments in the numbers which have since been found, except from compulsion; and the disaster which befell the Kahquahs and Eries at the hands of the Iroquois readily accounts for the abandonment of these weapons."

Thus reasons a recent writer, who but re-echoes the opinions of earlier annalists. Yet when we turn to another period in the history of French occupation—a hundred years later, too (1747)—we find that the French were then deeply intent on securing firm possession of the Mississippi valley and the entire basin, even to the summits of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, and were busy establishing trading-posts along the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. They employed the most artful means to win the simple natives to their interests, giving showy presents and laboring to convince them of their great value. Pennsylvania, as compared with other provinces, had then won a reputation among the Indians of making presents of substantial worth. The natives, not knowing the difference between steel and iron, the French distributed immense numbers of worthless iron hatchets, which the savages supposed were the equal of the best English steel axes. The Indians, however, soon came to distinguish between the good and the valueless; and, understanding the Pennsylvania methods of securing peace and friendship, they became very artful in drawing out vast quantities of presents.

The provincial government at this time was alive to the dangers which threatened from the insinuating methods of the French. A trusty messenger, Conrad Weiser, was sent among the Indians in the western part of the province to observe the plans of the French and to ascertain the temper of the natives; and especially to magnify the power of the English, and the disposition of Pennsylvania to give *great* presents. This latter policy had the desired effect, and worthless and wandering bands, which had no right to speak for the tribe, came teeming in, desirous of scouring the chain of friendship, intimating that the French were making great offers, in order to induce the government to large liberality, until this "brightening the chain" became an intolerable nuisance. Indeed, at a single council held at Albany, N. Y., in that year (1747) Pennsylvania distributed goods to the Indians to the value of £1,000, and of such a character as would be most serviceable and valuable to the recipients; not worthless gew-gaws, but steel hatchets, blankets, and the many articles which would contribute to their lasting comfort and well-being, a protection to the person against the bitter frosts of winter, and sustenance that would minister to the continued wants of the body and alleviation of pain in time of sickness. Can it not be presumed, therefore, that the many iron hatchets found in the localities mentioned were not the last tokens or relics of the exterminated Eries and Kahquahs, but, rather, that they were the worthless implements of French manufacture, thrown away as valueless by the Senecas and other Indians, after obtaining possession of the steel hatchets so liberally and widely distributed by the English colonists?

For many years after the signal defeat and extermination of the Kahquahs and Eries the territory bordering the southern shore of Lake Erie, and for many miles to the eastward and southward of the same, was regarded as a kind of neutral ground between the eastern and western tribes of Indians. True, the victorious Iroquois claimed the country by right of conquest, and their claims were recognized and respected; yet nomadic bands of Delawares, Munseys, and other tribes, who were vassals of, or at peace with, the Iroquois, frequented it from time to time in quest of the game and fish with which it teemed.

CHAPTER IV.

THE IROQUOIS.

Their Name as Applied by Themselves—System of Clans—Its Importance—Its Probable Origin—The Grand Council—Sachems and War-chiefs—Line of Descent—Choice of Sachems—Religious Belief—Natural Attributes—Family Relations, etc.

FROM the destruction of the unfortunate Eries and Kahquahs down to the last great sale of land by the Iroquois to Pennsylvania those confederates were the actual possessors of the territory of Warren county, and, a few years before making that sale, the strongest nation of the confederacy (the Senecas) had some of their important towns within the county. Within its borders, too, are still to be found a considerable number of their descendants.

During all these one hundred and thirty years the Iroquois were closely identified with the history of Warren county, and this is deemed a proper place in which to introduce an account of the interior structure of that remarkable Indian confederacy, at which we have before taken but an outside glance. First, it should be said that the name "Iroquois" was never applied by the confederates to themselves. It was first used by the French, and was written and printed by them "Hiro Couis." The men of the Five Nations (afterward the Six Nations) called themselves "Hedonosaunee," which means literally, "They form a cabin," or a wigwam; describing in this expressive manner the close union existing among them. The Indian name just quoted, however, is more commonly rendered "The People of the Long House," which is more fully descriptive of the confederacy, though not quite so accurate a translation.

The central and unique characteristic of the Iroquois league was not the mere fact of five separate tribes being confederated together; for such unions have been frequent among civilized and half-civilized peoples, though little known among the savages of America. The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all other confederacies, and which at the same time bound together all of these ferocious warriors as with a living chain, was the system of *clans* extending through all the different tribes. Although this clan-system has been treated of in many works, there are doubtless thousands of readers who have often heard of the warlike success and outward greatness of the Iroquois confederacy, but are unacquainted with the inner league which was its chief characteristic, and without which it would in all probability have met, at an early period, with the fate of numerous similar alliances.

The word "clan" has been adopted as the most convenient one to designate the peculiar artificial families about to be described; but the Iroquois clan was widely different from the Scottish one, all the members of which owed undivided allegiance to a single chief, for whom they were ready to fight against other clans or all the world. Yet "clan" is deemed a much better word for our purpose than "tribe," which is sometimes used, since that is the term ordinarily applied to an entire Indian nation.

The people of the Iroquois confederacy were divided into eight clans, the names of which were as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, and Hawk. Early accounts and traditions differ, however; some declaring that every clan extended through all the tribes, while others assert that only the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans did so, the rest being restricted to a lesser number of tribes. It is certain, nevertheless, that each tribe—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—contained parts of the three clans last named and of several of the others.

Each clan formed a large artificial family, modeled on the natural family. All the members of the clan, no matter how widely separated among the tribes, were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and were forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition, too, was strictly enforced by public opinion. All the clan being thus taught from earliest infancy that they belonged to the same family, a bond of the strongest kind was created and perpetuated throughout the confederacy. The Oneida of the Wolf clan would no sooner appear among the Cayugas, than those of the same clan would claim him as their special guest and admit him to the most confidential intimacy. The Seneca of the Bear clan might wander away eastward to the country of the Mohawks, at the farthest extremity of the Long House, and he had a claim upon his brother Bear of that tribe which the latter would not dream of repudiating.

Thus the whole confederacy was linked together. If at any time there appeared a tendency toward conflict between the different tribes, it was instantly checked by the thought that, if persisted in, the hand of the Turtle must be lifted against his brother Turtle; the tomahawk of the Beaver might be buried in the brain of his kinsman Beaver. And so potent was the feeling that for at least two hundred years, and until the power of the league was broken by the overwhelming outside force of the whites, there was no serious dissension between the tribes of the Iroquois.

Other Indian tribes had similar clans, having similar names, notably the Hurons, or Wyandots, as they have been termed during the last hundred years; but these were confined each to its own nation, and had therefore very little political value. The Scotch, as has been said, had their clans, but, though all the members of each clan were supposed to be more or less related, yet, instead of marriage being forbidden within their own clannish limits, they rarely married outside of them. All the loyalty of the clansmen was concentrated on their chief, and instead of being a bond of union and strength, so far as the nation at large was concerned, the clans were nurseries of faction.

Iroquois tradition ascribes the founding of the league to an Onondaga chieftain named Tadodahoh. Such traditions, however, are of very little value, historically speaking. A chief of that name may or may not have founded the confederacy. It is extremely probable that the league began with the union of two or three tribes, being subsequently increased by the addition of others. That such additions might be made may be seen in the case of the Tuscaroras, whose union with the confederacy long after the advent of the Europeans changed the Five Nations into the Six Nations.

Whether the Hedonosaunee were originally superior in valor and eloquence to their neighbors cannot now be ascertained. Probably they were not. But their talent for practical statesmanship gave them the advantage in war, and success made them self-confident and fearless. The business of the league was necessarily transacted in a grand council of sachems, and this fostered oratorical powers, until at length the Iroquois became famous among scores of rival nations for wisdom, courage, and eloquence, and were justly denominated by Volney, "The Romans of the New World."

Aside from the clan-system just described, the Iroquois league had some resemblance to the great American Union which succeeded and overwhelmed it. The central authority was supreme on questions of peace and war, and on all others relating to the general welfare of the confederacy, while the tribes, like the States, reserved to themselves the management of their ordinary affairs.

In peace all power was confined to "sachems"; in war, to "chiefs." The sachems of each tribe acted as its rulers in the few matters which required the exercise of civil authority. The same rulers also met in council to direct the affairs of the confederacy. There were fifty in all, of whom the Mohawks had nine, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. These numbers, however, did not give proportionate power in the councils of the league, for all the nations were equal there. There was in each tribe, too, the same number of war-chiefs as sachems, and these had absolute authority in time of war. When a council assembled, each sachem had a war-chief near him to execute his orders. But in a war party the war-chief commanded, and the sachem took his place in the ranks. This was the system in its simplicity.

Some time after the arrival of the Europeans they seem to have fallen into the habit of electing chiefs—not war-chiefs—as counsellors to the sachems, who in time acquired equality of power with them, and were considered as their equals by the whites in the making of treaties.

It is difficult to learn the truth regarding a political and social system a description of which was not preserved by any written record. As near, however, as can be ascertained, the Onondagas had a certain pre-eminence in the councils of the league, at least to the extent of always furnishing a grand sachem, whose authority, nevertheless, was of a very shadowy description. It is not certain that he ever presided in the council of nations. That council, however, always met at the council-house of the Onondagas. This was the natural result of their central position, the Mohawks and Oneidas being to the east of them, the Cayugas and Senecas to the west.

The Senecas unquestionably were the most powerful of all the tribes; and as they were located at the western end[1] of the confederacy, they had to bear the brunt of war when it was assailed by its most formidable foes who dwelt in that quarter. It would naturally follow, therefore, that the principal war-chief of the league should be of the Seneca nation, and such is said to have been the case; though over this, too, hangs a shade of doubt.

The right of heirship, as among many other of the North American tribes of Indians, was in the female line. A man's heirs were his brother—that is to say, his mother's son and his sister's son—never his own son, nor his brother's son. The few articles which constituted an Indian's personal property—even his bow and tomahawk—never descended to the son of him who had wielded them. Titles, so far as they were hereditary at all, followed the same law of descent. The child also followed the clan and tribe of the mother. The object was evidently to secure greater certainty that the heir would be of the blood of his deceased kinsman. The result of the application of this rule to the Iroquois system of clans was that if a particular sachemship or chieftaincy was once established in a certain clan of a certain tribe, in that clan and tribe it was expected to remain forever. Exactly how it was filled when it became vacant is a matter of some doubt; but, as near as can be learned, the new official was elected by the warriors of the clan, and was then inaugurated by the council of sachems.

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[1] When the Five Nations were first visited by Europeans the Senecas chiefly dwelt among the hills south of the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes in New York, and along the Genesee River, though at the same time they had villages on the upper waters of the Allegheny and the West Branch of the Susquehanna Rivers in Pennsylvania. Thus they guarded a line extending from Lake Ontario to the navigable waters of the Allegheny. They called themselves Nunduwawgauh, or the "Men of the Hills," and had many traditions of the prowess and exploits of their ancestors.

If, for instance, a sachemship belonging to the Wolf clan of the Seneca tribe became vacant, it could only be filled by some one of the Wolf clan of the Seneca tribe. A clan council was called and, as a general rule, the heir of the deceased was chosen to his place; to wit, one of his brothers—reckoning only on the mother's side—or one of his sister's sons, or even some more distant male relative in the female line. But there was no positive law, and the warriors might discard all these and elect some one entirely unconnected with the deceased, though, as before stated, he must be of the same clan and tribe. While there was no unchangeable custom compelling the clan council to select one of the heirs of the deceased as his successor, yet the tendency was so strong in that direction that an infant was frequently chosen, a guardian being appointed to perform the functions of the office till the youth should reach the proper age to do so. All offices were held for life, unless the incumbent was solemnly deposed by a council, an event which very seldom occurred.

Notwithstanding the modified system of hereditary power in vogue, the constitution of every tribe was essentially republican. Warriors, old men, and women attended the various councils and made their influence felt. Neither in the government of the confederacy nor of the tribes was there any such thing as tyranny over the people, though there was a great deal of tyranny by the league over conquered nations. In fact, there was very little government of any kind, and very little need of any. There were substantially no property interests to guard, all land being in common and each man's personal property being limited to a bow, a tomahawk, and a few deer skins. Liquor had not yet lent its disturbing influence, and few quarrels were to be traced to the influence of women, for the American Indian is singularly free from the warmer passions. His principal vice is an easily aroused and unlimited hatred; but the tribes were so small and enemies so convenient that there was no difficulty in gratifying this feeling (and attaining to the rank of a warrior) outside of his own nation. The consequence was that although the war-parties of the Iroquois were continually shedding the blood of their foes, there was very little quarreling at home.

Their religious creed was limited to a somewhat vague belief in the existence of a Great Spirit and several inferior but very potent evil spirits. They had a few simple ceremonies, consisting largely of dances—one called the "green corn dance," performed at the time indicated by its name, and others at other seasons of the year. From a very early date their most important religious ceremony has been the "burning of the white dog," when an unfortunate canine of the requisite color is sacrificed by one of the chiefs. To this day the pagans among them still perform this rite.

In common with their fellow savages on this continent, the Iroquois have been termed "fast friends and bitter enemies." Events have proved, however, that they were a great deal stronger enemies than friends. Revenge was the ruling passion of their nature, and cruelty was their abiding characteristic. Revenge and cruelty are the worst attributes of human nature, and it is idle to talk of the goodness of men who roasted their captives at the stake. All Indians were faithful to their own tribes, and the Iroquois were faithful to their confederacy; but outside of these limits their friendship could not be counted on, and treachery was always to be apprehended in dealing with them.

In their family relations they were not harsh to their children and not wantonly so to their wives; but the men were invariably indolent, and all labor was contemptuously abandoned to their weaker sex. They were not an amorous race, but could hardly be called a moral one. They were in that respect merely apathetic. Their passions rarely led them into adultery, and mercenary prostitution was entirely unknown; but they were not sensitive on the question of purity, and readily permitted their maidens to form the most fleeting alliances with those considered distinguished visitors. Polygamy, too, was practiced, though in what might be called moderation. Chiefs and eminent warriors usually had two or three wives—rarely more. They could be discarded at will by their husbands, but the latter seldom availed themselves of their privilege. These latter characteristics the Iroquois had in common with the other Indians of North America; but their wonderful politico-social league and their extraordinary success in war were the especial attributes of the people of the Long House, a people so long the owners and occupants of Warren county.

In the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" we find the following tribute to the prowess, etc., of the Iroquois nations: "The peculiar location of the Iroquois gave them an immense advantage. On the great channels of water communication to which their territories were contiguous, they were enabled in all directions to carry war and devastation to the neighboring or to the more distant nations. Nature had endowed them with height, strength, and symmetry of person which distinguished them at a glance among the individuals of other tribes. They were brave as they were strong, but ferocious and cruel when excited in savage warfare; crafty, treacherous, and overreaching when these qualities best suited their purposes. The proceedings of their grand council were marked with great decorum and solemnity. In eloquence, in dignity, and profound policy their speakers might well bear comparison with the statesmen of civilized assemblies. By an early alliance with the Dutch on the Hudson they secured fire-arms, and were thus enabled not only to repel the encroachments of the French, but also to exterminate or reduce to a state of vassalage many Indian nations. From these they exacted an annual tribute or acknowledgment of fealty, permitting them, however, on that condition to occupy their former hunting-grounds. The humiliation of tributary nations was, however, tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespass should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with."

CHAPTER V.

FROM 1655 TO 1680.

The Iroquois Triumphant—Obliteration of Dutch Power—French Progress—**La Salle Visits the Senecas**—Greenhalgh's Estimates—La Salle on the Niagara—**Building of the *Griffin*—Its First and Last Voyage—La Salle's Subsequent Career.**

THE overthrow of the Kahquahs and Eries accomplished, the Iroquois, lords of all this vast region, went forth conquering and to conquer. This was probably the day of their greatest glory. Stimulated, but not yet crushed by contact with the white man, they stayed the progress of the French into their territories, they negotiated on equal terms with the Dutch and English, and, having supplied themselves with the terrible arms of the pale-faces, they smote with direst vengeance whomsoever of their own race were so unfortunate as to provoke their wrath.

On the Susquehanna, on the Allegheny, on the Ohio, even to the Mississippi in the west and the Savannah in the south, the Iroquois bore their conquering arms, filling with terror the dwellers alike on the prairies of Illinois and in the glades of the Carolinas. They strode over the bones of the slaughtered Eries to new conquests on the Great Lakes beyond, even to the foaming cascades of Michillimacinac and the shores of the mighty Superior. They inflicted such terrible defeat upon the Hurons, despite the alliance of the latter with the French, that many of the panic-stricken refugees sought safety for a time on the frozen borders of Hudson's Bay. In short, they triumphed on every side, save only where the white man came; and even the latter was for years held at bay by these fierce confederates.

Of the three distinct and rival bands of European colonists already mentioned, the French and Dutch opened a thriving fur-trade with the Indians, while the New Englanders devoted themselves principally to agriculture. In 1664, however, the English seized New Amsterdam (now termed New York city), and in 1674 their conquest of New Netherlands was made permanent. Thus the Hollanders as a governing power in the New World were disposed of, and thenceforth the contest for supremacy was to be between the English and the French.

Charles II, then king of England, granted the conquered Dutch province to his brother James, duke of York, from whom it was called New York. This grant comprised all the lands along the Hudson, with an indefinite amount westward, thus overlapping the previous grant of James I to the Plymouth Company, and the boundaries of Massachusetts under the charter of Charles I, and laying the foundation for a conflict of jurisdiction which was afterwards to have an important effect on the destinies of the country lying immediately to the northward of Warren county.

The French, meanwhile, if poor farmers, were indefatigable fur-traders and missionaries; but their priests and Indian traders mostly pursued a route westward, through the region now known as Canada. There were good reasons for taking such a route. The fierce Senecas guarded the southern shores of the Niagara, and they, like the rest of the Iroquois, were unfriendly, if not actively hostile, to the French. By 1665 trading-posts had been established at Michillimacinac, Green Bay, on the site of Chicago, and St. Joseph, Mich.

But a new era was approaching. Louis XIV was now king of France, and his great minister, Colbert, was anxious to extend the power of his royal master over the unknown regions of North America. Under his instructions small exploring parties were sent forward into regions not visited heretofore by his countrymen. Accordingly, in 1669 La Salle, whose name was soon, and forever after, to be indissolubly connected with the history of America, visited the Senecas with only two companions, and found four of their principal villages, from ten to twenty miles south from the present city of Rochester. In 1673 the missionaries Marquette and Joliet pushed on beyond the farthest French posts, and erected the emblem of Christian salvation on the shore of the Father of Waters. And in 1676–77 Father Hennepin visited the Indian villages along the Allegheny, traveling as far south as the mouth of the Venango River or French Creek.

During the year last mentioned—1677—Wentworth Greenhalgh, an Englishman, visited all of the Five Nations, finding the same four towns of the Senecas described by the companions of La Salle. Greenhalgh made very minute observations, counted the houses of the Indians, and reported the Mohawks as having three hundred warriors, the Oneidas two hundred, the Onondagas three hundred and fifty, the Cayugas three hundred, and the Senecas a thousand. It will thus be seen that the Senecas, the guardians of the western door of the Long House, numbered, according to Greenhalgh's computation, nearly as many as all the other tribes of the confederacy combined, and other accounts show that he was not far from correct.

In the month of January, 1679, La Salle—his full name being Robert Cavalier de la Salle, appeared at the mouth of the Niagara River. He was a Frenchman of good family, thirty years of age, and one of the most gallant, devoted, and adventurous of all the bold explorers who, under many different banners, opened the New World to the knowledge of the Old. Leaving his native Rouen at the age of twenty-two, he had ever since been leading a life of adventure in America, having in 1669, as already mentioned, penetrated almost alone to the strongholds of the Senecas. In 1678 he had received from King Louis a commission to discover the western part of New France. He was authorized to build such forts and trading-posts as might be deemed necessary, but at his own expense, being granted certain privileges in return, the principal of which appears to have been the right to trade in buffalo skins. The same year he had made some preparations, and in the fall had sent the Sieur de la Motte and Father Hennepin (the priest and historian of his expedition) in advance to the mouth of the Niagara. La Motte, however, soon returned.

When La Salle arrived he went two leagues above the falls, built a rude dock, and laid the keel of a vessel with which to navigate the upper lakes. Strangely enough, Hennepin does not state on which bank of the river this dock was situated; but the question has been carefully investigated, especially by Francis Parkman, the historian of French power in Canada, and by other eminent writers on early history in Western New York, who have proved beyond a reasonable doubt that it was on the east side, at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, in Niagara county, N. Y.; and, in accordance with that view, the little village which has been laid out there has received the appellation of "La Salle."

Hennepin distinctly mentions a small village of Senecas situated at the mouth of the Niagara; and it is plain from his whole narrative that the Iroquois were in possession of the entire country along the river, though few of them resided there, and watched the movements of the French with unceasing jealousy.

The work of construction was carried on through the winter, two Indians of the Wolf clan of the Senecas being employed to hunt deer for the French party, and in the spring the vessel was launched, "after having," in the words of Father Hennepin, "been blessed according to the rites of our Church of Rome." The new ship was named *Le Griffon* (the Griffin), in compliment to the Count de Frontenac, minister of the French colonies, whose coat of arms was ornamented with representations of that mythical beast. It was a diminutive vessel compared with the leviathans of the deep which now navigate these inland seas, but was a marvel in view of the difficulties under which it had been built. It was of sixty tons burden, completely furnished with anchors and other equipments, and armed with seven small cannon, all of which had been transported by hand around the great cataract.

The *Griffin* remained in the Niagara River below the rapids for several months. Meanwhile Father Hennepin returned to Fort Frontenac (now Kingston, Canada), where he obtained two priestly assistants, and La Salle superintended the removal of the stores and armament from below the falls.

When all was ready the attempt was made, and several times repeated, to ascend the rapids above Black Rock, but without success. At length, on the 7th of August, 1679, a favorable wind sprang up from the northeast, all the *Griffin's* sails were set, and again it approached the troublesome rapids. There were thirty-four men on board, all Frenchmen with the exception of Tonti, an Italian, who had been chosen by La Salle as second in command.

As the little vessel approached the rapids a dozen stalwart sailors were sent on shore with a tow-line, and aided with all their strength the breeze which blew toward Lake Erie. Those efforts were soon successful. By the aid of sails and tow-line the *Griffin* surmounted the rapids, all the crew went on board, and the pioneer vessel of the Great Lakes swept out on the bosom of Lake Erie. As it did so the priests led in singing a joyous *Te Deum*, all the cannon and arquebuses were fired in a grand salute, and even the stoical Iroquois, watching with suspicious eyes from the shore, gave evidence of their admiration by repeated cries of "Gannoron! Gannoron!" Wonderful! Wonderful!

This was the beginning of the commerce of the upper lakes; but, like many another first venture, it resulted only in disaster to its projectors, though it was the harbinger of unbounded success by others. The *Griffin* was navigated to Green Bay, where La Salle and Hennepin left it, started on its return with a cargo of furs, and was never heard of more. It is supposed that it sank in a storm and that all on board perished.

La Salle was not afterward identified with the history of the lower lake region; but his chivalric achievements and tragic fate have still such power to stir the pulse and enlist sympathetic feelings, that one can hardly refrain from a brief mention of his subsequent career: After the *Griffin* had sailed on her return voyage, La Salle and Hennepin proceeded in canoes to the head of Lake Michigan. Thence, after building a trading-post and waiting many weary months for the return of his vessel, he went with thirty followers to Lake Peoria, on the Illinois River, where he built a fort and gave it the expressive name of "Crêve Cœur"—Broken Heart. But, notwithstanding this expression of despair, his courage was far from being exhausted, and, after sending Hennepin to explore the Mississippi, he, with three comrades, performed the remarkable feat of returning to Fort Frontenac on foot, depending on their guns for support.

From Fort Frontenac he returned to Crêve Cœur, the garrison of which had in the mean time been driven away by the Indians. Again the indomitable La Salle gathered his followers, and early in 1682 descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, being the first European to explore any considerable portion of that mighty stream. He took possession of the country, and of all lands drained by waters tributary to the Mississippi, in the name of King Louis XIV, and called it Louisiana.

Upon his return to France he astonished and gratified the court with the stories of his discoveries, and in 1684 was furnished with a fleet and several hundred men, to colonize the new domain. Then everything went wrong. The fleet, through the blunders of its naval commander, went to Matagorda Bay, in Texas. The principal store-ship was wrecked, the fleet returned, and La Salle failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi. His colony dwindled away, through desertion and death, to forty men; and at length he started with sixteen of these, on foot, to return to Canada for assistance. Even in this little band there were those who hated him (he was undoubtedly a man of somewhat imperious nature), and ere he had reached the Sabine he was murdered by two of his followers, and his body left unburied upon the prairie.

Thus ended the life of the man who was the first white navigator of the upper lakes and the first explorer of the Mississippi River; who added Louisiana and other vast regions to the French empire, and upon whose discoveries the latter power laid claim to territory extending from the Allegheny Mountains westward to the western limits of the Mississippi basin, including, of course, the present county of Warren.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Europeans Struggle for Supremacy Along the Atlantic Coast—Quakers Settle in New Jersey—William Penn Appointed a Trustee—His Labors in Their Behalf—An Early Description of the New Country—Admiral Penn—A Province Granted to His Son—It is Named Pennsylvania—Its Extent—A Miscalculation—Penn Purchases the Lower Counties—Outlines His Policy—Sends Governor Markham to Take Possession—Names Commissioners—Their Duties—An Address to the Indians—The Site for a New City Selected.

WHILE events of so much importance and of such a startling character were taking place in the interior of the New World, others equally important, in their bearing upon the future of America, were being enacted along the Atlantic sea-board. The English, in a manner characteristic of that nation, had claimed the entire coast-line, from the frozen regions of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to the "South Sea"; but, as we have shown, during the years of active colonization in America, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the French had managed to secure a firm foothold in Canada, the Dutch along the Hudson River, and still later was established a small though thriving colony of Swedes on the lower waters of the Delaware, while the English were rapidly gaining strength in New England, in Maryland, and in Virginia. All were eager, all were grasping for more territory, and all were ready to fight at a moment's notice in vindication of their claims. The Swedes were regarded as interlopers by the Dutch. Disputes arose, which resulted in the Swedes being overpowered by their more powerful neighbors. The Dutch were in turn conquered by the English, thus leaving the latter and the French alone to contend for supremacy in the temperate regions of North America. Subsequently the conquered Dutch province was granted to the Duke of York, New Jersey to a syndicate of English Quakers, and Maryland to Lord Baltimore.

At this time the hand of the English government bore heavily upon the denomination of Christians called Friends, or Quakers, and the earnest-minded, conscientious worshipers, uncompromising in their faith, were eager for homes in a land where they should be absolutely free to worship the Supreme Being in their own way. Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, to whom the Duke of York had granted New Jersey, were Friends, and the settlements made in their territory were largely of that faith. In 1675 Lord Berkeley sold his undivided half of the province to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, also Quakers, and Fenwicke sailed in the *Griffith* with a company of Friends, who settled at Salem, in West Jersey. Byllinge, having become involved in debt, made an assignment of his interest for the benefit of his creditors, and William Penn was induced to become trustee jointly with Gowen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had felt the heavy hand of persecution for religious opinion's sake. As a gentleman commoner at Oxford he had been fined, and finally expelled from that venerable seat of learning for non-conformity to the established form of worship. At home he was whipped and turned out of doors by a father who thought to reclaim the son to the more certain path of advancement at court. He was sent to prison by the mayor of Cork. For seven months he languished in the Tower of London, and finally, to complete his disgrace, he was cast into Newgate with common felons. Upon the accession of James II to the throne of England, over fourteen hundred persons of the Quaker faith were immured in prisons for a conscientious adherence to their religious convictions. To escape this harassing persecution and find peace and quietude from this sore proscription was, as already stated, the moving cause which led these people to emigrate to America.

Penn became zealous in promoting the welfare of the New Jersey colony. For its orderly government, and that settlers might have assurance of stability in the management of affairs, he drew up "Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, free holders and inhabitants of West New Jersey in America," in forty-four chapters. Foreseeing difficulty from divided authority, he had managed to secure a division of the province by "a line of partition from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight North, through the country to the utmost branch of the Delaware River." Penn's half was termed New West Jersey, along the Delaware side, Carteret's, New East Jersey, along the ocean shore. Penn's purposes and disposition toward the settlers, as the founder of a state, are disclosed by a letter which he wrote at this time to Richard Hartshorn, a Friend, then in America: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians; that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people. . . . So every man is capable to choose or to be chosen; no man to be arrested, condemned, or molested, in his estate, or liberty, but by twelve men of the neighborhood; no man to lie in prison for debt, but that his estate satisfy, as far as it will go, and he be set at liberty to work; no man to be called in question, or molested for his conscience." Lest any should be induced to leave home and embark in the enterprise of emigration unadvisedly, Penn wrote and published in a letter of caution the following: "That in whomsoever a desire to be concerned in this intended plantation, such should weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily, or rashly conclude on any such remove, and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred and relations, but soberly, and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good wills; that whether they go or stay, it may be of good savor before the Lord and good people."

As trustee, and finally as part owner of New Jersey, William Penn became much interested in the subject of colonization in America. Many of his people had gone thither, and he had given much study and meditation to the amelioration of their condition, by securing just laws for their government. His imagination pictured the fortunate condition of a country where those in authority should alone study the well-being of the people, and the people should be chiefly intent on rendering implicit obedience to just laws. From his experience in the management of the Jerseys he had doubtless discovered that if he would carry out his ideas of government successfully he must have a province where his voice would be potential and his will almost supreme. He accordingly began looking about him for the acquirement of such a land in the New World.

He had doubtless been stimulated in his desires by the very roseate accounts of the beauty and excellence of the country, its salubrity of climate, its balmy atmosphere, the great fertility of its soil, and the abundance of native fruit, fish, flesh, and fowl. In 1680 one Mahlon Stacy wrote a letter which was extensively circulated in England, in which he said: "It is a country that produceth all things for the support and furtherance of man, in a plentiful manner. . . . I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration; their very limbs torn to pieces with weight, most delicious to the taste and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree, from a pippin-kernel yield a barrel of curious cider; and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are very delicious fruit, and hang almost like our onions, that are tied on ropes. I have seen and know, this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown. From May till Michaelmas, great store of very good wild fruits as strawberries, cranberries, and hurtleberries, which are like our billberries in England, only far sweeter; the cranberries, much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept till fruit comes again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts of than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our countries by the Indians seven or eight fat bucks in a day. We went into the river to catch herrings after the Indian fashion. . . . We could have filled a three-bushel sack of as good large herrings as I ever saw. And as to beef and pork, there is great plenty of it, and good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. Indeed, the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country."

Admiral Penn, the father of William, was one of the most distinguished officers in the British navy. In Cromwell's time he was sent with a considerable naval and land force to the West Indies, where he gained possession of the island of Jamaica and placed it under English rule. At the restoration of a monarchical government, he promptly gave in his adhesion to the royal cause. Under James, duke of York, he commanded the English fleet which descended upon the Dutch coast, and gained a great victory over the combined naval forces led by Van Opdam. For this great service to his country Admiral Penn was knighted, and became a favorite at court, the king and his brother, the duke, holding him in cherished remembrance. At his death there was due him from the crown the sum of £16,000, a portion of which he himself had advanced for the naval service.

Filled with the romantic idea of colonization, and enamored with the sacred cause of his sect, William Penn, who had come to be regarded with favor because of his distinguished father's services, petitioned King Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, "a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." There were conflicting interests at this time, however, which were being closely watched at court. The petition was submitted to the privy council, and afterward to the Lords of the Committee of Plantations. The duke of York already held the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex. Lord Baltimore held a grant upon the south, with an undefined northern limit, and the agents of both these provinces viewed with jealousy any new grant that should trench in any way upon their rights.

These claims were fully debated and heard by the lords, and, being a matter in which the king manifested special interest, the lord chief-justice, North, and the attorney-general, Sir William Jones, were consulted both as to the grant itself and the form, or manner, of making it. Finally, after a careful study of the whole subject, it was determined by the highest authority in the government to grant to Penn a larger tract than he had asked for, and the charter was drawn up with unexampled liberality, in unequivocal terms of gift and perpetuity of holding, and with remarkable minuteness of detail; and that Penn should have the advantage of any double meaning conveyed in the instrument, the last section provides—"And, if perchance hereafter any doubt or question should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause or sentence contained in this our present charter, we will ordain and command that at all times and in all things such interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in any of our courts whatsoever as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns."

Doubtless it was a joyful day for Penn when he finally reached the consummation of his wishes, and found himself invested with almost dictatorial power over a province as large as England itself. But his exultation was tempered with the most devout Christian spirit, fearful lest in the exercise of his great power he might be led to do something that would be displeasing to God. At this time, in a letter to his friend Robert Turner, he wrote as follows:

"My true love in the Lord salutes thee and dear friends that love the Lord's precious truth in those parts. Thine I have, and for my business here know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King will give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Under Secretary to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was to my father, whom he often mentions with praise. Thou mayest communicate my grant to Friends, and expect shortly my proposals. It is a clear and just thing, and my God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government, that it be well laid at first."

Penn had asked that the western boundary of his grant should be the same as that of Maryland; but the king made the width from east to west five full degrees. The charter limits were "all that tract, or part of land, in America, with the islands therein contained as the same is bounded, on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude. . . . The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and, on the south, by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

It is very evident that the royal secretaries did not well understand the geography of the New World (nor do they seem to have cared, since in nearly all early English grants the latest usually overlapped those granted at an earlier date); for by reference to the maps it will be seen that the beginning of the fortieth degree—that is, the end of the thirty-ninth—cuts the District of Columbia, and hence Baltimore, and the greater part of Maryland and a good slice of Virginia, would have been included in the chartered limits of Pennsylvania. But the charters of Maryland and Virginia antedated this of Pennsylvania. Still, the terms of the Penn charter were distinct—the beginning of the fortieth degree—whereas those of Maryland were ambiguous, the northern limit being fixed at the fortieth degree; but whether at the beginning or at the ending of the fortieth was not stated. Penn claimed three full degrees of latitude, and when it was found that a controversy was likely to ensue, the king, by the hand of his royal minister Conway, issued a further declaration, in which the wording of the original chartered limits fixed for Pennsylvania were quoted *verbatim*, and his royal highness declared that these limits should be respected, "as they tender his majesty's displeasure." This was supposed to be a settlement of the matter. But Lord Baltimore still pressed his claim, and the question of southern boundary remained an open one, causing much disquietude to Penn during his life, and was not finally settled until more than three-quarters of a century later, when Mason and Dixon established the line. Indeed, since the French already claimed all that portion of the province granted to Penn lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and as Virginia and Connecticut subsequently made claim to other portions of the present commonwealth, besides the claims of the Indians as original occupants and owners, a clear title was not obtained, and the true boundaries of Pennsylvania were not known and plainly defined until the war for independence had closed, or long after the territory granted to Penn had passed from the control of his heirs.

From the terms of the charter it is evident that the king, in making the grant, was influenced "by the commendable desire of Penn to enlarge *our* British Empire, and promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce savage nations by just and gentle manners, to the love of civil society and Christian religion," and "out of regard to the memory and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother, James, Duke of York, in the signal battle and victory, fought and obtained, against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Herr Van Opdam in 1665."

The charter of King Charles II, granting Pennsylvania to William Penn, was dated March 4, 1681. But lest any trouble might arise in the future from claims founded on the grant previously made to the duke of York, of "Long Island and adjacent territories occupied by the Dutch," the prudent forethought of Penn soon after induced him to obtain a deed of the duke, for Pennsylvania, substantially in the terms of the royal charter. Yet still Penn was not satisfied. He was cut off from the ocean except by the uncertain navigation of one narrow stream. He therefore obtained from the duke a grant of New Castle and a district of twelve miles around it, dated August 24, 1682, and on the same day a further grant from the duke of a tract extending to Cape Henlopen, embracing the two counties of Kent and Sussex, the two grants comprising what were known at an early day as the three "lower counties," and which for many years were part of Pennsylvania, but subsequently became the State of Delaware.

Being now eminently well pleased with his province, and that his titles were secure, the proprietor drew up such a description of the country as from his limited knowledge of it he was able to give, which, together with the royal charter and proclamation, terms of settlement, and other papers pertaining thereto, he published and spread broadcast through the kingdom, taking special pains to have these documents reach the Friends. The terms of sale of lands were forty shillings for one hundred acres, and one shilling per acre rental. The question has been asked, why exact the annual payment of one shilling per acre? and answered, that the terms of the grant by the royal charter to Penn were made absolute on the "payment therefor to us, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins, to be delivered at our castle in Windsor, on the first day of January in every year," and contingent payment of "one-fifth part of all gold and silver which shall from time to time happen to be found clear of all charges." Penn, therefore, held his title only upon the payment of quit-rents. He could, consequently, give a valid title only by the exacting of quit-rents.

With a great province of his own to manage, Penn was now obliged to relinquish his interest in West New Jersey. He had devoted much of his time and energies to its settlement; he had sent fourteen hundred emigrants, many of them people of high character; and under his control farms were improved and the town of Burlington was founded, meeting-houses were erected, good government was established, and the savage Indians were turned to peaceful ways. With satisfaction, therefore, he could now give himself to reclaiming and settling his own province.

The publication of the royal charter and his description of the country attracted much attention, and many purchases of land were made of Penn before leaving England. That these purchasers might have something binding to rely upon, he drew up what he termed "conditions or concessions" between himself as proprietor, and the purchasers of lands in the province. These related to the settling of the country, laying out towns, and especially to the treatment of the Indians, who were to have the same rights and privileges, and careful regard as the Europeans. And, what may be considered a remarkable instance of provident forethought, the eighteenth article provided, "That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries for silk and shipping."

He also drew up a frame of government, consisting of twenty-four articles and forty laws. These were drawn in a spirit of unexampled fairness and liberality, introduced by an elaborate essay on the just rights of government and governed, and with such conditions and concessions that it should never be in the power of an unjust governor to take advantage of the people and practice injustice. Said he: "For the matter of liberty and privilege, I purpose that which is extraordinary, and leave myself and successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder that of a whole country." This frame gave impress to the character of the early government. It implanted in the breasts of the people a deep sense of duty, of right, and of obligation in all public affairs, and the relations of man with man, and formed a framework for the future State constitution. He had felt the tyranical hand of government for opinion's sake, and was determined, in the matter of religion, to leave all free to hold such opinions as they might elect, and hence enacted for his province that all who "hold themselves obliged in conscience, to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in no ways, be molested, nor prejudiced, for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time, to frequent, or maintain, any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." Such governmental liberality in matters of religion was at that time almost unknown, though Roger Williams, in the colony of Rhode Island, had previously under similar circumstances, and having just escaped a like persecution, proclaimed it, as had likewise Lord Baltimore in the Catholic colony of Maryland.

Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, Penn dispatched three ship loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as deputy governor. The latter sailed for New York, and upon his arrival there exhibited his commission, and the king's charter and proclamation, to Captain Anthony Brockholls, acting governor (in the absence of Govenor Andros), who gave him a letter addressed to the civil officers on the Delaware, informing them that Markham's authority as governor was unquestionable, and requesting them to submit quietly to the new government. Armed with this letter, which was dated June 21, 1681, Markham continued his voyage to the Delaware, where he was kindly received.

As the chief officer in the province, Markham was empowered to call a council of nine citizens to assist him in the government, and over whom he was to preside. He also brought a letter addressed to Lord Baltimore, relating to the boundary between the two grants, and showing the terms of the charter for Pennsylvania. On receipt of this letter, Lord Baltimore came to Upland to confer with Markham. An observation fixing the exact latitude of Upland showed that it was twelve miles south of the forty-first degree, to which degree Baltimore claimed, and that the beginning of the fortieth degree, which the royal charter explicitly fixed for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, would include nearly the entire province of Maryland. "If this be allowed," was significantly asked by Lord Baltimore, "where is my province?" He returned to his colony, and from this time an active contention was waged for many years for possession of the disputed territory.

Four commissioners — William Crispin, John Bezer, William Haige, and Nathaniel Allen — appointed by Penn, accompanied Markham. The first named had been designated as surveyor-general, but he died *en route*, when Thomas Holme was appointed to succeed him. These commissioners, in conjunction with the governor, had two important duties assigned them. The first was to meet and preserve friendly relations with the Indians and acquire lands of them by actual purchase, and the second was to select the site of a maritime city and make the necessary surveys. That they might have a suitable introduction to the natives from him, Penn supplied them with a declaration of his purposes, conceived in a spirit of brotherly love, and expressed in such simple terms that it was supposed the children of the forest would have no difficulty in apprehending his meaning.

Said Penn in this declaration: "There is a great God and power that hath made the world, and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all my people owe their being, and well being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written His law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love, and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world, and the King of the country where I live hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together, as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised toward you by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you, which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard toward you, and desire to gain your love and friendship by a kind, just and peaceable life, and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if anything shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same by an equal number of just men on both sides that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the mean time, I have sent my Commissioners to treat with you about land, and form a league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and their people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent you as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably and friendly with you."

Although this address, or explanation, is clothed with plain and simple words, it is not probable that the savages understood its true intents and purposes, nor cared any more than that mythical dignitary, the Indian "Emperor of Canada," for whose enlightenment Penn at about this time had drawn up an elaborate address, which was subsequently beautifully engrossed on parchment. In substance this message to the aforesaid "Emperor" was a notification that he, Penn, had purchased a province in America and intended to occupy it, and wished to live upon terms of peace and amity with his neighbors. Certainly this was a novel proceeding on the part of Penn, since he must have been aware that the French had been in actual and almost undisturbed possession of Canada for considerably more than fifty years, and who besides him ever supposed there then existed such a personage as a savage "Emperor of Canada?" If there were such we have never read or heard of them.

But the Indians found inhabiting the wilds of Pennsylvania could appreciate kind treatment, and, like all other savages, were always promptly on hand when presents were to be distributed. As a result they became very friendly with Penn's colonists, and were protected in their rights. When Penn came to propose his laws, one was adopted which forbade private trade with the natives in which they might be cheated; instead, it was required that the valuable skins and furs they had to sell should be exposed in the market place where all could see them and enter into competition for their purchase. He was offered £6,000 for a monopoly of trade in his province. But he well knew the injustice to which this would subject the simple-minded natives, and he refused it, saying: "As the Lord gave it to me over all amid great opposition, I would not abuse His love, nor act unworthy of His providence, and so defile what came to me clean." To his commissioners he gave a letter of instructions in which he says: "Be impartially just to all; that is both pleasing to the Lord, and wise in itself. "Be tender of offending the Indians, and let them know that you come to sit down lovingly among them. Let my letter and conditions be read in their tongue, that they may see we have their good in our eye. Be grave, they love not to be smiled on." Acting upon these suggestions, and by a judicious distribution of presents, the commissioners soon succeeded in making large purchases of lands from the Indians, situated on the right bank of the Delaware and above the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Markham and the commissioners, however, found considerable difficulty in determining upon the site for the new city. Penn had given very particular instructions about this, and it was not easy to find a tract which answered all the conditions. Their search was kept up for seven weeks. The proprietor had written, "be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry and healthy; that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load and unload at the bank or Key's side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound, and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom." Further instructions were that the site of the city be between two navigable streams, and embrace at least ten thousand acres in one block. "Be sure," said Penn, "to settle the figure of the town so that the streets hereafter may be uniform down to the water from the country bounds. Let every house be placed, if the person pleases, in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, so that there may be ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt and always wholesome."

The soil was examined, the streams were sounded, and deep pits were dug, that a location might be found which would gratify the desires of the proprietor. All the eligible sites were inspected from the ocean far up into the country. Penn himself had anticipated that Chester or Upland would be adopted from all that he had learned of the new county; but these grounds were rejected as unsuitable, as was also the territory upon Poquessing Creek and that at Pennsbury Manor above Bristol, which had been carefully considered; and the present site of Philadelphia was adopted as coming nearest to the requirements of the proprietor. It did not embrace ten thousand acres in a solid block or square, but it was between two navigable streams, and the land was high and dry, being for the most part a vast bed of gravel, excellent for drainage and likely to prove healthful. The streets were laid out regularly, and crossed each other at right angles. As the ground was only gently rolling, the grading was easily accomplished. One wide street, Market, extends from river to river through the center of it, which is crossed at right angles at its middle point by Broad street, of equal width. The name Philadelphia, meaning brotherly love, had been selected by the proprietor before his first colonists sailed from England.

CHAPTER VII.

PENN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

William Penn Sails for America -- His Advice to His Family — The Voyage — Warmly Received at New Castle — The First Assembly — Penn Visits New York and Maryland — Unsatisfactory Conference with Lord Baltimore — The Great Treaty with the Indians — The Walking Purchase — Great Influx of Colonists — Counties Formed — Meeting of the First General Assembly — Sitting of the First Grand Jury — First Conviction — Another Fruitless Interview with Lord Baltimore — Baltimore's Demand — Penn's Anxiety — His Liberal Offer — Baltimore's Adherents Invade the Lower Counties — Penn Determines to Return to England — His Farewell to His Colonists.

MEANTIME Penn had settled his affairs in England, and in August, 1682, in company with about a hundred planters, chiefly from his native town of Sussex, he embarked on board the ship *Welcome* and began the voyage across the Atlantic. Before leaving the Downs he addressed a farewell letter to his friends whom he left behind, and another to his wife and children, giving them much excellent advice, and sketching the way he wished them to live. With remarkable care he pointed out to his wife how he wished his children to be educated, married, etc. "Be sure," said he, "to observe their genius, and do not cross it as to learning; let them not dwell too long on one thing; but let their change be agreeable, and let all their diversions have some little bodily labor in them. When grown big, have most care for them; for then there are more snares both within and without. When marriageable, see that they have worthy persons in their eyes; of good life and good fame for piety and understanding. I need no wealth but sufficiency; and be sure their love be dear, fervent and mutual, that it may be happy for them." To his children he said: "Betake yourselves to some honest, industrious course of life, and that not of sordid covetousness, but for example and to avoid idleness. . . . . Love not money nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them you serve them, which will debase your spirits as well as offend the Lord. . . . Watch against anger, neither speak nor act in it; for like drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences."

It required nearly six weeks to comeplete the voyage, and the weather was pleasant; but the voyagers had not been long at sea ere that loathsome disease, the small-pox, broke out among them, of which thirty died, or nearly one-third of the whole company. This, added to the usual discomforts and terrors of the ocean, to most of whom this was their first experience, made the voyage a dismal one. Here again was seen the true nobility of Penn. He contributed to the necessities of those less fortunate than himself. He moved about frequently among the sick, and cheered them with his presence and kind words.

His arrival upon the coast and passage up the river was hailed with joyous demonstrations by all classes, including the Swede, Dutch, and English settlers, and especially by his own devoted followers, the Friends. He landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, 1682, and on the following day summoned the people to the court-house, where possession of the country was formally tendered to him; and he renewed the commissions of the magistrates, to whom and the assembled people he announced the purpose of his coming, explained the nature of good government, assured them that their civil and religious rights should be respected, and recommended that they live in sobriety and peace. He then proceeded to Upland, henceforward to be known as Chester, where, on the fourth of the following month, he called a meeting of the people, at which an equal number of votes was allowed to the province and the territories. Here Nicholas Moore, president of the Free Society of Traders, was speaker. As at New Castle, Penn addressed the assembly, giving those assembled assurances of his beneficent intentions, for which they returned their grateful acknowledgments, the Swedes being especially demonstrative, deputing one of their number, Lacy Cock, to say "that they would love, serve and obey him with all they had, and that this was the best day they ever saw." One can well understand with what satisfaction the first settlers upon the Delaware hailed the prospect of a stable government established in their own midst, after having been so long at the mercy of the government in New York, originally termed *New Amsterdam*, with allegiance trembling between the courts of Sweden, Holland, and England.

This first assembly was conducted with great decorum, and after the usages of the British Parliament. On the 7th of December, 1682, the three lower counties (now the State of Delaware), which had previously been under the government of the Duke of York's representative in America, the governor of New York, were formally annexed to the province of Pennsylvania. The frame of government, which had been drawn with much deliberation, was submitted to the assembly, and after some alterations and amendments was adopted, and became the fundamental law. The assembly was in session only three days, but the work accomplished was vast and far-reaching in its influence.

Soon after his arrival in the colony Penn made a visit to New York, and subsequently he journeyed to Maryland, where he was entertained by Lord Baltimore with great ceremony. The settlement of the disputed boundaries was made the subject of formal conference. But after two days spent in fruitless discussion, the weather becoming severely cold, and thus rendering it impossible to take observations or make the necessary surveys, it was agreed to adjourn further consideration of the subject until the milder weather of spring again returned.

During his journeyings Penn did not forget to preach the gospel wherever there were people to hear him. On his return from Maryland he said: "I have been also at New York, Long Island, East Jersey, and Maryland, in which I have had good and eminent service for the Lord." And again he says: "As to outward things we are satisfied — the land good, the air clear and sweet, the springs plentiful, and provisions good and easy to come at, an innumerable quantity of wild fowl and fish; in fine, here is what an Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob would be well contented with, and service enough for God, for the fields are here white for the harvest. Oh, how sweet is the quiet of these parts, freed from the anxious and troublesome solicitations, hurries, and perplexities of woeful Europe! . . . . Blessed be the Lord, that of twenty-three ships, none miscarried; only two or three had the small-pox; else healthy and swift passages, generally such as have not been known; some but twenty-eight days, and few longer than six weeks."

Early in November, during the season known in this latitude as the Indian summer, Penn determined to visit the site of the proposed new city chosen by his commissioners. Accordingly he embarked in an open barge with a number of his friends and was rowed up the Delaware to the present site of Philadelphia, which the natives called Coaquannock. The scattered settlers had gathered to see and welcome the proprietor, and when he stepped upon the shore they extended a helping hand in assisting him up the rugged bluff. Three Swedes had already taken up tracts within the limits of the boundaries chosen for the city, but they were given other valuable lands in exchange, and readily relinquished their claims.

Still Penn did not consider that he had as yet any just title to the soil, holding that the Indians were its rightful possessors, and until it was fairly acquired by purchase from them his own title was entirely void. Hence he sought an early opportunity to meet the chiefs of the tribes claiming possession, and cultivate friendly relations with them. Tradition fixes the first great treaty, or conference, at about this time — November, 1682 — and the place under the elm tree known as "Treaty Tree,"[1] at Kensington. The letter which Penn had sent by the hands of his commissioners had prepared the minds of these simple-hearted inhabitants of the forest to regard him with awe and reverence. His coming, doubtless, had for a long time been awaited, and when at length the day came, the bands from far around had all assembled. It is known that at least three tribes, or nations, were represented — the Delawares, the Shawanese, who were mostly located along the Lower Susquehanna, and the Mingos, who claimed relationship with the Five Nations.

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[1] The memory of the "Great Treaty" was long preserved by the Indians, and the novel spectacle was reproduced on canvas by the genius of Benjamin West. In this picture Penn is represented as a corpulent old man clad in Quaker garb, whereas he was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, tall and active, and not at all inclined to corpulency. The "Treaty Tree" was preserved and guarded from injury with almost superstitious care. During the Revolutionary War, when Philadelphia was occupied by the British troops, and their details were scouring the country for fire wood, General Simcoe had a sentinel posted at this tree to protect it from mutilation. It stood until 1810, when it was blown down, and it was then ascertained, by its annual concentric accretions, to be two hundred and eighty-three years old. The Penn Society erected a substantial monument on the spot where it stood.

In making his purchases from the Indians Penn drew up his deeds for land in legal form, and had them duly executed and recorded, so that in case disputes should arise in the future, his proofs of purchase would be definite and positive. Of these purchases there are two deeds on record executed in 1683. One is for land near Neshaminy Creek, and thence to Pennypack, and the other for lands lying between the Schuylkill and Chester Rivers, the first bearing the signature of the great chieftain Taminend. In one of these purchases it is provided that the tract "shall extend back as far as a man can walk in three days." Tradition says that Penn himself, with a number of his friends, walked out half of this purchase with the Indians, that no advantage should be taken of them by making a great walk, and to show his consideration, and that he was not above the toils and fatigues of such a duty. They began at the mouth of the Neshaminy and walked up the Delaware. In one day and a half a spruce tree near the mouth of Baker's Creek was reached, when Penn concluded that this would include as much land as he would want for the time being. A line was then run and marked from the spruce tree to Neshaminy, and the remainder left to be walked out when it should be wanted. They proceeded after the Indian manner, walking leisurely, sitting down sometimes to smoke their pipes, eat biscuit and cheese, and drink a bottle of wine. In the day and a half they walked a little less than thirty miles. The balance of the purchase was not walked until September 20, 1733, when the then governor of the province offered a prize of five hundred acres of land and £5 sterling to the man who would walk the farthest. As a result a distance of eighty-six miles was covered, in marked contrast with the kind consideration shown by the original proprietor.

During the first year of Penn's stay in the province the country along the Delaware from the falls of Trenton to Chester, a distance of nearly sixty miles, was rapidly taken up and peopled. They were for the most part Friends, and devotedly attached to their religion and its proper observances. They were, morally, of the best classes, and though they were not generally of the aristocracy, yet many were in comfortable circumstances, had valuable properties, were of good families, educated, and had the resources within themselves to live contented and happy. They built meeting-houses, established schools, were provident and industrious, and had come hither with no fickle purpose. Many brought servants with them, and well-supplied wardrobes, and all necessary articles which they wisely judged could not be procured in a new country.

In a brief period ships with colonists from London, Bristol, Ireland, Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Holland, and Germany came, to the number of about fifty. Among those who were particularly conspicuous at the time was a company of German Friends from the Palatinate, and a sufficient number of the descendants of the ancient Britons from Wales to people four townships. The latter were also Friends, and to-day their descendants are among the most worthy and respected citizens in Philadelphia and vicinity. Such a large increase in population caused a scarcity in many kinds of food, especially of meats. More time was required for bringing forward flocks and herds than for producing grains; but Providence seems to have provided for them, in a measure, for it is recorded that the "wild pigeons came in such great numbers that the sky was sometimes darkened by their flight, and, flying low, they were frequently knocked down as they flew, in great quantities by those who had no other means to take them, whereby they supplied themselves, and having salted those which they could not immediately use, they preserved them, both for bread and meat." The Indians, too, often furnished them with game, for which they would accept no compensation.

In 1682 the counties of Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia were organized, also the three lower counties, or, as they were then termed, the "territories" of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex. Sheriffs were appointed and writs issued for the election of members of a General Assembly — three from each county for the Council or Upper House, and nine from each county for the Assembly or Lower House. The members elected convened and organized for business at Philadelphia, on the 10th of January, 1683. As an example of the crude and impracticable propositions brought forward by some of these newly-fledged law-makers, the following may be cited as specimens: That young men shall be obliged to marry at or before a certain age; that two sorts of clothes only shall be worn — one for winter and the other for summer. The session lasted twenty-two days.

On the 2d of February, 1683, was summoned the first grand jury to sit in Pennsylvania, to inquire into the cases of some persons accused of issuing counterfeit money. The Governor and Council sat as a court. One Pickering was convicted, and sentenced as follows: "That he shall make full satisfaction, in good and current pay, to every person who shall within the space of one month, bring in any of this false, base, and counterfeit coin, and that the money brought in shall be melted down before it is returned to him, and that he pay a fine of forty pounds towards the building a court-house, stand committed till the same be paid, and afterward find security for his good behavior."

During the early part of 1683 there was great activity throughout the colony, and especially in the new city, in selecting lots and erecting dwellings, the surveyor-general, Thomas Holme, laying out and marking the streets. In the center of the city was established a public square of ten acres, and in each of the four quarters one of eight acres. A large mansion, which had been undertaken before his arrival, was built for Penn, at a point twenty-six miles up the river, called Pennsbury Manor, where he sometimes resided, and where he often met the Indian sachems.

His plans of government and settlement were now fairly in operation, but there was another matter which caused him unceasing anxiety. As we have seen, the visit of Penn to Lord Baltimore, soon after his arrival in America, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the two provinces, after two days' conference proved fruitless, and an adjournment was had for the winter, when the efforts for a settlement were to be resumed. Accordingly in May, 1683, the proprietors again met at New Castle. Penn proposed to confer by the aid of counselors and in writing. But to this Baltimore objected, and, complaining of the sultriness of the weather, the conference was broken up. In the mean time it had come to the knowledge of Penn that Lord Baltimore had issued a proclamation offering settlers more land, and at cheaper rates than Penn had done, in portions of the lower counties which Penn had purchased from the Duke of York, but which Baltimore now claimed. Besides, it was ascertained that an agent of his had taken an observation and determined the latitude without the knowledge of Penn, and had secretly made an *ex parte* statement of the case before the Lords of the Committee of Plantations in England, and was pressing for arbitrament. This condition of affairs caused much uneasiness in the mind of Penn, especially as the proclamation of Lord Baltimore was likely to bring the two governments into conflict on territory mutually claimed.

Lord Baltimore, it appears, was not disposed to be content even with diplomacy. He determined to pursue an aggressive policy. He accordingly commissioned his agent, Colonel George Talbot, under date of September 17, 1683, to go to Schuylkill, at Delaware, and demand of William Penn "all that part of the land on the west side of the said river, that lyeth to the southward of the fortieth degree." This bold demand would have embraced the entire colony, both the lower counties, and the three counties in the province, as the fortieth degree reaches a considerable distance north of Philadelphia. Penn was in New York at the time Talbot arrived, and the latter made his demand upon Nicholas Moore, Penn's deputy. Upon his return, the proprietor made a dignified but earnest rejoinder. While he felt that the demand could not be justly sustained, yet the fact that a controversy for the settlement of the boundary was likely to arise gave him disquietude, and he plainly foresaw that his skill and tact would be taxed to the utmost to defend and hold his claim before the English court. If the demand of Lord Baltimore was to prevail, all that he had done would be lost, as his entire colony would be swallowed up by Maryland.

Penn's anxiety to hold from the beginning of the fortieth degree of latitude was not founded upon a desire for a vast amount of territory, for the two degrees which he held unquestioned, so far as amount of land was concerned, would have entirely satisfied him; but he wanted this degree chiefly that he might have the free navigation of Delaware Bay and River, and thus have untrammeled communication with the ocean. He desired also to hold the lower counties, which were now well settled, as well as his own counties rapidly being peopled, and his new city of Philadelphia, which he regarded with especial fondness. So anxious was he to settle the controversy, and to hold the land on the right bank of the Delaware to the open ocean, that at the second meeting he asked Lord Baltimore to set a price per square mile on this disputed ground; and, though he had purchased it once of the crown and held the king's charter for it and the Duke of York's deed, yet rather than have any further wrangle over it he was willing to pay for it again. But this Lord Baltimore refused to do.

The year 1684 opened favorably for the continued prosperity of the young colony. The cultivation of the soil was being prosecuted with grand success. Goodly flocks and herds gladdened the eyes of the settlers. An intelligent, moral, and industrious yeomanry was rapidly being welded as a symmetrical body or community, where all were warmly interested in the welfare of each other. Emigrants were pouring in from different European countries. The government was becoming settled in its operations and popular with the people, and the proprietor had leisure to attend to the interests of his religious society, not only in his own province, but in the Jerseys and New York.

Baltimore, however, was bent upon bringing matters to a crisis; hence, early in the same year (1684), a party of his adherents from Maryland made forcible entry upon the plantations in the lower counties and drove off the owners. Thereupon the Governor and Council at Philadelphia sent thither a copy of the answer of Penn to Baltimore's demand for the land south of the Delaware, with orders to William Welch, sheriff at New Castle, to use his authority to reinstate the lawful owners, and issued a declaration plainly stating the claim of Penn, for the purpose of preventing such unlawful incursions in the future.

Feeling assured, nevertheless, that the controversy between himself and Lord Baltimore could be settled only by the crown, Penn decided to return to England and defend his imperiled interests. Without a doubt he took this step with much regret, as he was contented and happy in his new country and was most usefully employed. He empowered the Provincial Council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, to act in his stead; commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner, and John Eckley provincial judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole, and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants, and William Clark as justice of the peace for all the counties, and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for England.

His feelings on leaving his colony are exhibited by a farewell address which he issued from on board the vessel to his people, of which the following are brief extracts: "My love and my life is to you, and with you, and no water can quench it, nor distance wear it out, nor bring it to an end. I have been with you, cared over you and served over you with unfeigned love, and you are beloved of me, and near me beyond utterance. I bless you in the name and power of the Lord, and may God bless you with His righteousness, peace and plenty all the land over. . . . . Oh! now you are come to a quiet land; provoke not the Lord to trouble it. And now liberty and authority are with you, and in your hands. Let the government be upon His shoulders, in all your spirits, that you may rule for him under whom the princes of this world will, one day, esteem it their honor to govern and serve in their places. . . . And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! . . . So, dear friends, my love again salutes you all, wishing that grace, mercy, and peace, with all temporal blessings, may abound richly among you—so says, so prays, your friend and lover in the truth,

"WILLIAM PENN."

Having thus shown in this and the preceding chapter how and when the province of Pennsylvania was granted and settled, its extent, natural advantages, etc., besides the narration of many other interesting incidents connected with its early history, the reader's attention is again directed in the following chapters to the operations of the French, the Iroquois, and the English in their struggle for control in Canada and New York, in the lake region, and finally in that part of Penn's province lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, including the Conewango and Allegheny valleys.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRENCH DOMINION.

A Slight Ascendency — De Nonville Attacks the Senecas — Origin of Fort Niagara—Count Frontenac in the Field — Treaty of Ryswick — Queen Anne's War — The Iroquois Neutral—The Tuscaroras — Joncaire — Fort Niagara Rebuilt — French Power Increasing — Conflicting Claims — Secret Instructions — De Céleron Takes Possession of the Allegheny Valley — Buries a Lead Plate at Mouth of the Conewango — The Six Nations Alarmed — French Establish a Line of Forts — The Ohio Company — Virginia's Claim — Washington as an Envoy — French Build Fort Du Quesne — Washington and his Virginians Captured — Braddock's Disastrous Campaign — The Final Struggle — French Defeated all Along the Line — Their Surrender of Power in the New World.

FOR many years after the adventures of La Salle, the French maintained a general but not very substantial ascendency in the lake region. Their *voyageurs* traded, their missionaries labored, and their soldiers sometimes made incursions, but they had no permanent fortress beyond or west of Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Canada), and they were constantly in danger from their enemies the Iroquois. Yet the French sovereigns and ministers considered the whole lake region, besides the territory drained by the Allegheny, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, as being unquestionably a part of "New France." Their maps so described it, and they looked forward with entire assurance to the time when French troops and French colonists should hold undisputed possession of all that vast domain.

In 1687 the Marquis de Nonville, governor of New France, arrived at Irondequoit Bay, a few miles east of the site of the city of Rochester, N. Y., with nearly two thousand French soldiers and some five hundred Indians, and marched at once against the Seneca villages, situated, as has been stated, in the vicinity of Victor and Avon, N. Y., or from ten to twenty miles south of Rochester's site. The Senecas attacked him on his way and were defeated, as well they might be, considering that the largest estimate gives them but eight hundred warriors, the rest of the confederates not having arrived.

The Senecas hastened back to their villages, burned them, and with their women and children fled to the Cayugas. De Nonville destroyed their stores of corn, etc., and retired, after going through the ceremony of taking possession of the country. The supplies thus destroyed were immediately replenished by the other confederates, and the French accomplished little except still further to enrage the Iroquois. The Senecas, however, determined to seek a home less accessible from the waters of Lake Ontario, and accordingly located their principal village at the foot of Seneca Lake, and others on the Genesee River above Avon.

The French commander, after defeating the Senecas, sailed to the mouth of the Niagara River, where he erected a small fort on the east side. This was the origin of Fort Niagara, one of the most celebrated strongholds in America, which, though for a time abandoned, was afterwards during more than half a century considered the key of the whole upper lake country, and the vast domain stretching southward to the head waters of the Ohio. From the new fortress De Nonville sent the Baron La Hontan with a small detachment of French to escort the Indian allies to their northwestern homes. They made the necessary portage around the falls, rowed up the Niagara to Lake Erie, and thence coasted along the northern shore of the lake in their canoes All along the river they were closely watched by the enraged Iroquois, but were too strong and too vigilant to be attacked. Ere long the governor returned to Montreal, leaving a small garrison at Fort Niagara. These suffered so severely from sickness that the fort was soon abandoned, and it does not appear to have been again occupied for nearly forty years.

In fact, at this period the fortunes of France in North America were brought very low. The Iroquois ravaged a part of the island of Montreal, compelled the abandonment of Forts Frontenac and Niagara, and alone proved almost sufficient to overthrow the French dominion in Canada.

The English revolution of 1688, by which James II was driven from the throne, chiefly on account of his friendship for William Penn and his liberal views regarding all religious sects, was speedily followed by open war with France. In 1689 the Count de Frontenac, the same energetic old peer who had encouraged La Salle in his brilliant discoveries, and whose name was for a while borne by Lake Ontario, was sent out as governor of New France. This vigorous but cruel leader partially retrieved the desperate condition of the French. He, too, by way of retaliation, invaded the Iroquois country, but accomplished no more than De Nonville. This war continued with varying fortunes until 1697, the Five Nations being all that while the friends of the English, and most of the time engaged in active hostilities against the French. Their authority over the whole west bank of the Niagara and far up the south side of Lake Erie was unbroken, save when a detachment of French troops was actually marching along the shore.

At the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, while the ownership of certain lands in America was definitely conceded to France and England respectively, those formerly occupied by the exterminated tribes—the Eries and Kahquahs—were left undecided. The English claimed sovereignty over all the lands of the Five Nations, the French with equal energy asserted the authority of King Louis over territory discovered by their explorers, while the Iroquois themselves, whenever they heard of the controversy, repudiated alike the pretensions of Yonnondio and Corlear, as they denominated the governors respectively of Canada and New York.

So far as Warren county was concerned, they could base their claim on the good old plea that they had killed or driven away all its previous occupants; and as neither the English nor the French had succeeded in killing the Iroquois, the title of the latter still held good.

However, scarcely had the echoes of battle died away after the treaty of Ryswick, when, in 1702, the rival nations plunged into the long, desolating conflict known as "Queen Anne's War." But by this time the Iroquois had grown wiser, and prudently maintained their neutrality, thus commanding the respect of both French and English. The former were wary of again provoking the powerful confederates, and the governments of the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania were very willing that the Five Nations should remain neutral, as they thus furnished a shield against French and Canadian Indian attacks along their frontiers.

Meanwhile, through all the western country the French extended their influence. Detroit was founded in 1701, and other posts were established far and wide. Notwithstanding their alliance with the Hurons and other foes of the Iroquois, and notwithstanding the enmity aroused by the invasions of Champlain, De Nonville, and Frontenac; such was the subtle skill of the French that they rapidly acquired a strong influence among the western tribes of the confederacy, especially with the Senecas. Even the powerful socio-political system of the Hedonosaunee weakened under the influence of European intrigue, and while the eastern Iroquois, though preserving their neutrality, were friendly to the English, the Senecas, and perhaps the Cayugas, were almost ready to take up arms for the French.

Another important event in the history of the Hedonosaunee occurred about the year 1712, when the Five Nations became the Six Nations. The Tuscaroras, a powerful tribe of North Carolina, had become involved in a war with the whites, originating, as usual, in a dispute about land. The colonists being aided by several other tribes, the Tuscaroras were soon defeated, many of them were killed, and many others were captured and sold as slaves. The greater part of the remainder fled northward to the Iroquois, who immediately adopted them as one of the tribes of the confederacy, assigning them a location near the Oneidas. The readiness of those haughty warriors to extend the valuable shelter of the Long House over a band of fleeing exiles is probably due to the fact that the latter had been the allies of the Iroquois against other southern Indians, which would also account for the eagerness of the latter to join the whites in the overthrow of the Tuscaroras.

Not long after this one Chabert Joncaire, otherwise known as Jean Cœur, a Frenchman who had been captured in youth by the Senecas, who had been adopted into their tribe, and had married a Seneca wife, but who had been released at the treaty of peace, was employed by the French authorities to promote their influence among the Iroquois. Pleading his claims as an adopted child of the nations, he was allowed by the Seneca chiefs to build a cabin and establish a trading-post on the site of Lewiston, on the Niagara, which soon became a center of French influence and activity.

All the efforts of the English were impotent either to dislodge him or to obtain a similar privilege for any of their own people. "He is one of our children; he may build where he will," was the sole reply vouchsafed to every complaint. "Among the public officers of the French," says Bancroft, "who gained influence over the red men by adapting themselves with happy facility to life in the wilderness, was the Indian agent Joncaire. For twenty years he had been successfully negotiating with the Senecas. He had become by adoption one of their own citizens and sons, and to the culture of the Frenchman added the fluent eloquence of an Iroquois warrior." Though Fort Niagara was for the time abandoned, and no regular fort was built at Lewiston, yet Joncaire's trading-post embraced a considerable group of cabins, and at least a part of the time a detachment of French soldiers was stationed there. Joncaire and his trappers and *voyageurs* frequently visited Chautauqua Lake, the Conewango River, and the Allegheny, and thus the French maintained at least a slight ascendency over the territory which is the subject of this history.

About 1725 they began rebuilding Fort Niagara on the site where De Nonville had erected his fortress. They did so without opposition; Joncaire's influence was now potent among the Senecas; besides, the fact of the French being such poor colonizers worked to their advantage in establishing a certain kind of influence and confidence among the Indians. Few of them being desirous of engaging in agriculture, they made little effort to obtain land, while the English were constantly arousing the jealousy of the natives by obtaining enormous grants from some of the chiefs, often, doubtless, by very dubious methods. Moreover, the French have always possessed a peculiar facility for assimilating with savage and half-civilized races, and thus gaining an influence over them.

Whatever the cause, the power of the French constantly increased among the Senecas. Fort Niagara became a noted stronghold, and Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania were almost wholly given over to their dominion. They established small trading-posts along the streams and did a large trade with the Indians by exchanging beads, brooches, guns, ammunition, and tomahawks for furs, which were shipped to Europe and sold at an immense profit. However, although their possession was as yet undisturbed, it must not be inferred that it was quietly acquiesced in by the English. The latter viewed the projects of the French with mingled jealousy and alarm, sent out numerous agents,[1] and succeeded in some quarters in estranging the Indians from their rivals, but not to any extended degree. The influence of Joncaire, aided by that of his sons Chabert and Clauzonne Joncaire, in the interests of the French, was maintained and increased all through the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

In the war between England and France, begun in 1744 and closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the Six Nations generally maintained their neutrality, though the Mohawks gave some aid to the English. During the eight years of nominal peace which succeeded that treaty, both the French and English made numerous efforts to extend their dominion beyond their frontier settlements, the former with most success. To Niagara and Detroit they added other posts, and finally determined to establish a line of forts from the lakes to the Ohio, and thence down that river to the Mississippi.

The French claimed that their discovery of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi entitled them to the ownership of the territory bordering upon those streams and their tributaries. The English claim was based upon a grant by King James I, in 1606, to "divers of his subjects, of all the countries between north latitude 48° and 34°, and westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea," and also upon purchases of western lands made from the Six Nations by commissioners from the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, representing the mother country. Hence, although the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was supposed to have settled all difficulties between the courts of England and France, it appears that it did not settle anything in the New World, nor had either party relinquished its claims. Therefore, when it was ascertained that the French were actively pushing forward their enterprises with a view of permanently occupying the great territory beyond the Alleghenies, the British embassador at Paris entered complaint before the French court that encroachments were being made by the French upon English soil in America. These charges were politely heard, and promises made of restraining the French in Canada from encroaching upon English territory. Formal orders were sent out by the home government to this effect; but at the same time secret intimations were conveyed to the French Canadians that their conduct in endeavoring to secure and hold the territory in dispute was not displeasing to the government, and that disobedience of these orders would not incur its displeasure.

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[1] English agents or traders were located at Venango (now Franklin) and Le Boeuf (now Waterford), when the advance of the French army reached those points in 1753. John Frazier, a Scotchman, had established himself at the former place about 1745, where he carried on a gunsmith shop, and traded with the Indians until driven away by Joncaire, who also captured at Venango the traders John Trotter and James McLaughlin, and sent them as prisoners to Montreal.

In the execution of these secret instructions the French deemed it necessary, in order to establish a legal claim to the country, to take formal possession of it. Accordingly the Marquis de la Galissonnière, who was at this time captain-general of Canada, dispatched Captain Bienville de Céleron with a party of two hundred and fifteen French and fifty-five Indians, to publicly proclaim possession, and bury at prominent points plates of lead bearing inscriptions declaring occupation in the name of the French king. Céleron started on the 15th of June, 1749, from La Chine. He followed the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie until he reached a point opposite Lake Chautauqua, where the boats were drawn up and taken bodily over the dividing ridge, a distance of ten miles, with all the *impedimenta* of the expedition, the pioneers having first opened a road. Following on down the lake and the Conewango Creek, they arrived on the site of the present town of Warren. Here the first plate was buried. These plates were eleven inches long, seven and a half inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. A translated account of De Céleron's procedure at this point reads as follows:

"In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, We, Céleron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, captain commanding a detachment sent by order of the Marquis de la Galissonnière, Captain General in Canada, and the Beautiful River, otherwise called the Ohio, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of a red oak tree, on the south bank of the River Ohio,[1] and opposite the point of a little island where the two rivers, Ohio and Kanaougou[2] unite, a leaden plate, with the following inscription engraved thereon:

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[1] During their occupation of this region the French always termed the Allegheny the River Ohio, and it is so printed upon all their early maps.

[2] Upon Captain Pouchot's French map, published in 1758, for the purpose of showing the French and English frontiers in America, from the French stand-point, an Indian village called "Kanoagoa"

"In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, in the reign of Louis XV, King of France.

"We, Céleron, commanding officer of a detachment sent by the Marquis de la Galissonnière, Captain General of New France, to re-establish peace in some Indian villages of these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Rivers Ohio and Kanaougou this 29th day of July, as a monument of the renewal of the possession which we have taken of the said River Ohio, and of all the lands on both sides, up to the source of the said rivers, as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed or ought to enjoy the same, and have maintained themselves there by arms and treaties, and especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chappelle. We have, moreover, affixed the King's arms at the same place to a tree. In testimony whereof, we have signed and drawn up this *procès verbal.*

"Done at the mouth of the Beautiful river,[1] this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

"Signed by all the officers.

"CÉLERON."

The burying of this plate was attended with much form and ceremony. All the men and officers of the expedition were drawn up in battle array, while the savages assembled looked on in open-mouthed awe and wonder, when Céleron proclaimed, in a loud voice, "Vive le Roi," and declared that possession of the country was now taken in the name of the king. A plate bearing the arms of France was then affixed to the nearest tree.

The same formality was observed in planting each of the other plates: the second at the rock known as the "Indian God" — on which are ancient and unknown inscriptions — a few miles below Franklin; a third at the mouth of Wheeling Creek; a fourth at the mouth of the Muskingum; a fifth at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and the sixth and last at the mouth of the Great Miami. Toilsomely ascending the Miami to its head waters, the party burned their canoes, and obtained ponies for the march across the portage to the head waters of the Maumee, down which and by Lakes Erie and Ontario they returned to Fort Frontenac, arriving on the 6th of November. It appears that the Indians through whose territory they passed viewed this planting of plates with great suspicion. By some means they got possession of one of them, generally supposed to have been stolen from the party at the very commencement of their journey.

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is located at the mouth of the present Conewango, but the name of the latter stream was then printed "Schatacoin River," the French geographer intending, doubtless, to apply to it the same name as that of the lake of which it is an outlet. The name of the same stream has also been written by early English geographers, American officers and surveyors, as the Canawagy, Conewauga, Conewagoo, Canawago, Conawango, and Conewaugo; but since 1795 it has been considered proper to write it Conewango.

[1] A mistake of the translator or copyist. It should read mouth of the Kanaougou.

Mr. O. H. Marshall, in an excellent monograph upon this expedition, made up from the original journal of Céleron and the diary of Father Bonnecamps, found in the Department de la Marine in Paris, gives the following account of this stolen plate:

"The first of the leaden plates was brought to the attention of the public by Gov. George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in London, in a communication dated New York, December 19, 1750, in which he states that he would send to their Lordships in two or three weeks a plate of lead full of writing, which some of the upper nations of Indians stole from Jean Cœur, the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the River Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will appear by said writing. He further states 'that the lead plate gave the Indians so much uneasiness that they immediately dispatched some of the Cayuga chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was on him, and earnestly begged he would communicate the contents to them, which he had done, much to their satisfaction and the interests of the English.' The Governor concludes by saying that 'the contents of the plate may be of great importance in clearing up the encroachments which the French have made on the British Empire in America.' The plate was delivered to Colonel, afterward Sir William Johnson, on the 4th of December, 1750, at his residence on the Mohawk, by a Cayuga sachem, who accompanied it by the following speech:

"'Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey! I am sent here by the Six Nations with a piece of writing which the Senecas, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jean Cœur, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all confidence in you, we hope you will explain it ingeniously to us.'

"Col. Johnson replied to the Sachem, and through him to the Six Nations, returning a belt of wampum, and explaining the inscription on the plate. He told them 'it was a matter of the greatest consequence, involving the possession of their lands and hunting grounds, and that Jean Cœur and the French ought immediately to be expelled from the Ohio and Niagara.' In reply, the Sachem said that 'he had heard with great attention and surprise the substance of the "devilish writing" he had brought, and that Col. Johnson's remarks were fully approved.' He promised that belts from each of the Six Nations should be sent from the Seneca's castle to the Indians at the Ohio, to warn and strengthen them against the French encroachments in that direction." On the 29th of January, 1751, Clinton sent a copy of this inscription to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

The French followed up this formal act of possession by laying out a chain of military posts, on substantially the same line as that pursued by the Céleron expedition; but instead of crossing over to Lake Chautauqua, as had been the custom of their traders for many years, they kept on down to Presque Isle (now Erie), where was a good harbor, and where a fort was established, and thence up to Le Bœuf[1] (now Waterford); thence down the Venango (French Creek) to its mouth at Franklin, establishing Fort Venango there; thence by the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where Fort Du Quesne was afterwards seated, and so on down the Ohio.

To counteract this activity on the part of the French, the Ohio Company was chartered, and a half million of acres was granted by the crown, to be selected mainly on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, and the condition made that settlements (one hundred families within seven years), protected by a fort, should be made. The company consisted of Maryland and Virginia gentlemen, among whom were Lawrence, a brother of George Washington.

In 1752 a treaty was entered into with the Indians, securing the right of occupancy, and twelve families, under the leadership of Captain Gist, established themselves upon the Monongahela, and subsequently began the erection of a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Apprised of this intrusion into the very heart of the territory which they were claiming, the French at once built a fort at Le Bœuf, and strengthened their post at Venango.

These proceedings having been promptly reported to Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, where the greater number of the stockholders resided, and which province, by the way, claimed jurisdiction over all of the region lying west of Laurel Hill[2] and northward to the junction of the two rivers just named, he determined to send an official communication to the French commandant at Le Bœuf, protesting against the forcible interference with their chartered rights, granted by the crown of Great Britain, and pointing to the late treaties of peace entered into between the English and French, whereby it was agreed that each should respect the colonial possessions of the other.

But who should be the messenger to execute this delicate and responsible trust? Winter was approaching, and the distance to be traversed — some five hundred miles — led through a wild wilderness, cut by rugged mountain chains and deep, rapid streams. It was proposed to several, who declined, and was finally accepted by GEORGE WASHINGTON, then a youth barely twenty-one years old. On the last day of November, 1753, he bade adieu to civilization, and pushed on through the forest to the settlements on the Monongahela, where he was joined by Captain Gist. He then followed up the Allegheny to Fort Venango; thence up the Venango or French Creek to its head waters at Fort Le Bœuf, where he held formal conference with the French commandant, St. Pierre.

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[1] So called because when the locality was first visited by Europeans — the French — it seemed a favorite haunt for vast herds of buffalo.

[2] It was believed by many at that time that the western boundary of Pennsylvania would not fall to the westward of Laurel Hill.

The French officer had been ordered to hold this territory on the claim of the discovery of the Mississippi by La Salle, and the subsequent occupation of all this region for many years by the French, and he had no discretion but to execute his orders, and referred Washington to his superior, the governor-general of Canada. Making careful notes of the location and strength of the post and those encountered on the way, the young embassador returned, being twice fired at on his journey by hostile Indians, and came near losing his life by being thrown into the freezing waters of the Allegheny while effecting a crossing on a hastily improvised raft. Upon his arrival he made a full report of the embassage, which was widely published throughout the English colonies and in England, and doubtless was the basis upon which action was taken that eventuated in a long and sanguinary war — the Old French and Indian War — which resulted in the collapse of French dominion upon this continent.

Governor Dinwiddie being satisfied that the French were determined to hold the territory upon the Ohio by force of arms, a body of one hundred and fifty Virginia provincials, of which Washington as lieutenant-colonel was in command, was sent to the support of the small garrison at the mouth of the Allegheny. But the French, having this river as a means of transportation and the Virginians a very rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the goal or vantage ground for which each was striving. Contracœur, the French commander, with one thousand men, and well-equipped batteries of artillery, having provided himself with a sufficient number of bateaux and canoes, glided swiftly down the Allegheny and easily seized the unfinished work of defense of the Ohio Company, and at once began the construction of an elaborate work which was named Fort Du Quesne, in honor of the governor-general of Canada.

Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward and, finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood, he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed and twenty-one made prisoners. Though reinforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of one hundred men, under the command of the insubordinate Captain Mackay, from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up defensive works at a point called the Great Meadows, in the present county of Fayette, Pa., and named his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of Jumonville and his command, the French came on in strong force and soon invested the place. Washington informs us that he had chosen a "charming field for an encounter," but unfortunately for him one part of his position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of.. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued till late at night. A capitulation was then proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hope of reinforcements reaching him cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with the honors of war and fell back to Will's Creek, now Cumberland, Md.

The French were now in complete possession of the country claimed by them from the mouth of the St. Lawrence *via* the Great Lakes and the head waters of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to the Mississippi. Along this line gayly-dressed French officers sped backward and forward, attended by the fierce warriors of their allied tribes, and not unfrequently by the Senecas, who seemed more friendly to them than to the English. Dark-gowned Jesuits also hastened to and fro, everywhere receiving the respect of the red men, even when their creed was rejected, and using all their art to magnify the power of both Rome and France.

Possession and victory counted heavily in the balance. Many of the Senecas, and nearly all of the Indian tribes in the Canadas and the great Northwest, east of the Mississippi, were the friends and allies of the French, and it is probable that the whole Iroquois confederacy would have been induced to become active partisans of the French had it not been for one man, the skillful English superintendent of Indian affairs, soon to be known as Sir William Johnson. He, having in 1734 been sent to America as the agent of his uncle, a great landholder in the valley of the Mohawk, had gained almost unbounded influence over the Mohawks by integrity in dealing and native shrewdness, combined with a certain coarseness of nature which readily affiliated with them. He had made his power felt throughout the whole confederacy, and had been intrusted by the British government with the management of its relations with the Six Nations.

The English, meanwhile, were not idle spectators of the enterprise and activity displayed by their ancient enemy, the French, in their efforts to occupy, hold, and possess the greater and best portions of North America. Hence, determined to push military operations, the British government had called, early in the year of 1755, upon the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia for several thousand volunteers, and had sent two regiments of its standing army, under General Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., and thence by a circuitous route to Will's Creek, or Fort Cumberland, Md., where all of the troops under his command were concentrated.

It seems that he had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, which having conquered, he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontenac. But this was not the first nor the last time in warfare that the result of a campaign had failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. The orders brought by Braddock giving officers of the line precedence over those who commanded the provincial forces gave great offense, and Washington, among others, because of this, as well as the cutting criticisms indulged in regarding his brief campaign in the Monongahela valley during the previous year, threw up his commission; but, enamored of the profession of arms, he accepted the position offered him by General Braddock as volunteer aid-de-camp. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long-settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian paths, or "trails," to move upon, against wily savages. He was advised by Washington and other provincial officers to push forward with pack-horses, and by rapidity of movement forestall ample preparations on the part of his enemy. But the English general knew of but one way of soldiering, and, where roads did not exist sufficient to pass his cumbrous wagon trains and artillery, he stopped to fell the forest and bridge the streams. The French, who were kept advised of his every movement by their Indian scouts and runners, made ample preparations to receive him, though they were much less in numbers.

In the mean time Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pride and circumstance of war, and when, on the morning of the 9th of July, the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in subsequent years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of but short duration, for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians at a point within a few miles of Fort Du Quesne, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn out line concealed a murderous foe, who, with unerring aim, picked off the officers. A resolute stand was made, and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English regulars, who were held in close ranks, was of little effect because directed against an invisible foe. The few Virginia provincials, however, fighting in their own way, made it exceedingly warm for some, at least, of the French and Indians. Finally, the English mounted officers having all fallen killed or wounded, panic seized the survivors, and they fled from the field in dismay, leaving their dead, their baggage, artillery, etc., and nearly all of their wounded in the hands of an inferior force of the French and their savage allies.

Of the fourteen hundred and sixty officers and men of Braddock's army engaged in this battle, four hundred and fifty-six were killed and four hundred and twenty-one wounded, a greater loss, in proportion to the number engaged, than has ever occurred in the annals of modern warfare. The surprising statement that more men were killed than wounded, is accounted for from the fact that when the English fled from the field, the Indians bounded forth from their coverts and tomahawked and scalped many of the wounded ere the more humane of the Frenchmen could put a stop to the slaughter. Sir Peter Halkert, the second in rank of the British forces, was killed, and Braddock, mortally wounded, was brought off the field by Washington, assisted by less than a score of other subalterns and soldiers, with the greatest difficulty.

The panic-stricken survivors fled back to the reserve forces commanded by Colonel Dunbar, who, it appears, was also seized with fright, though his reserves more than outnumbered the combined French and Indians at Du Quesne; and without attempting to halt the fugitives, to renew the campaign and return to the encounter, he abandoned his trains, destroyed his stores and artillery, and joined in a disgraceful flight, which was not stayed until Fort Cumberland was reached. The French remained at Fort Du Quesne anticipating a renewal of the struggle; but when they found that the English had fled, leaving the frontier all unprotected, they left no stone unturned in whetting the minds of the savages for the work of plunder and blood, and in organizing relentless bands to range at will along all the wide border. The Indians could not be induced to pursue the retreating English, but fell to plundering the field. Nearly everything was lost, even to the camp-chest of Braddock. The wounded general was taken back to the summit of Laurel Hill, where, after four days, he breathed his last. He was buried in the middle of the road, and the army marched over his grave that it might not be discovered or molested by the Indians.

This easy victory, won chiefly by the savages, served to encourage them in their fell work, in which, when their passions were aroused, no known people on earth were less touched by pity. The unprotected settler in his wilderness home was the easy prey of the torch and the scalping-knife, and the burning cabins lit up the somber forests by their continuous blaze, and the shrieks of women and children resounded from the Hudson to the Potomac. Before the defeat of Braddock there were three thousand men capable of bearing arms residing in that part of Pennsylvania lying west of the Susquehanna. Six months later there were scarcely one hundred.

The ferment in the wilderness daily grew more earnest, and in this hour of extremity the Indians for the most part showed themselves a treacherous race, ever ready to take up on the stronger side. Even the Shawanese and Delawares, who had been loudest in their protestations of friendship for the English and readiness to fight for them, no sooner saw the French victorious than they gave ready ear to their advice to strike for the recovery of the lands which they had voluntarily sold to the English. As days passed the gay officers and soldiers of King Louis of France more frequently sped from Quebec, and Frontenac, and Niagara, now in bateaux, now on foot, through and along the borders of the present county of Warren, to Fort Du Quesne; staying a few hours perchance to hold a council with the Seneca sachems, then hurrying forward to strengthen the feeble line of posts on which so much depended.

In 1756, after two years of open hostilities in America, and several important conflicts, war was again declared between England and France, being their last great struggle for supremacy in the New World. In this war the Mohawks were persuaded by Sir William Johnson to take the field in favor of the English. But the Senecas, as before mentioned, were quite friendly to the French, and were only restrained from taking up arms for them as a nation by an unwillingness to fight against their Iroquois brethren farther east. A few of them, without a doubt, did assist the French to defeat Braddock. Indeed, it has frequently been asserted that "Cornplanter," an Indian chieftain whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of Warren county, then a young half-breed warrior of about the age of Washington, was one of the fierce young Seneca braves who were with the French at Fort Du Quesne; but this statement is not well authenticated.

For a time, as we have shown, the French were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Du Quesne, was slain, and his army cut in pieces by a force utterly contemptible in comparison with his own. Montcalm had captured Oswego, and the French lines up the Great Lakes and across the country to Fort Du Quesne were stronger than ever. But in 1758 William Pitt entered the councils of George II, as nominal though not actual chief of the ministry, and then England flung herself in deadly earnest into the contest. That year Fort Du Quesne was captured by an English and Provincial army under General Forbes, and Fort Pitt erected upon its ruins, the French garrison having destroyed their fort, etc., and retreated while the English were thundering at their gates. To the northward Fort Frontenac was seized by Colonel Bradstreet, and other victories prepared the way for the grand success in 1759. The Gallic cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France; still the messengers ran forward and backward, to and from Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Venango, and the upper valley of the Allegheny, and still the Senecas strongly declared their friendship, and in many instances their undying fealty for Yonnondio and Yonnondio's royal master.

Yet heavier blows were struck in 1759. Wolf assailed Quebec, the strongest of all the French strongholds. Almost at the same time General Prideaux with two thousand British and Provincials, accompanied by Sir William Johnson with one thousand of his faithful Iroquois, sailed up Lake Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Defended by only six hundred men, its capture was certain unless speedy relief could be obtained.

Its commander, however, was not idle. Once again along the Niagara and up Lake Erie, and away through the forests to the south and westward, sped his lithe, red-skinned messengers to summon the sons and the dusky allies of France. D'Aubrey, at Venango, heard the call and responded with his most zealous endeavors. Gathering all the troops he could muster from far and near, stripping bare with desperate energy the little French posts of the West, and mustering every red man he could persuade to follow his banners, he set forth to the relief of Niagara.

Thus it was that in July, 1759, while the English army was still encamped around the walls of Quebec, while Wolf and Montcalm were approaching that common grave to which the path of military glory was soon to lead them, a stirring scene was being enacted along the southeastern shores of Lake Erie and its outlet. At that time the largest European force which had yet been seen in this region at any one time came coasting down the lake from Presque Isle, past the portage which led to Lake Chautauqua and the Conewango, and along the beach skirting the present counties of Chautauqua and Erie, N. Y., to the mouth of the limpid Buffalo. Fifty or sixty bateaux bore nearly a thousand hardy Frenchmen on their mission of relief, while a long line of slippery-bottomed canoes were freighted with four hundred or more of the dusky warriors of the West.

A motley yet gallant band it was which then hastened along on the desperate service of sustaining the fast-failing fortunes of France. Gay young officers, fresh from the court of the French monarch, sat side by side with sunburned trappers and *voyageurs*, whose feet had trodden every mountain and prairie from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. Veterans who had won laurels under the marshals of France were here comrades of those who knew no other foe than the Iroquois, the Delawares, and the scowling Sioux.

One boat was filled with soldiers trained to obey with unquestioning fidelity every word of their leaders; another contained only wild savages who scarcely acknowledged any other law than their own fierce will. Here flashed swords and bayonets and brave attire, there appeared the dark long rifles and buckskin garments of the hardy scouts and hunters, while still further on the tomahawks and scalping-knives and partly naked bodies of the savage contingent glistened in the July sun. There were some, too, among the younger men, who might fairly have taken their places in either bateau or canoe; whose features bore unmistakable evidence of the commingling of diverse races; who might perchance have justly claimed kindred with barons and chevaliers then resplendent in the *salons* of Paris, but who had drawn their infant nourishment from the breasts of dusky mothers, as they rested from hoeing corn and other drudgery on the banks of streams flowing into the Allegheny and Ohio.

History has preserved but a slight record of this last struggle of the French for dominion in these regions, but it has rescued from oblivion the names of

D'Aubrey, the commander, and De Lignery, his chief lieutenant; of Marin, the leader of the Indians, and of the captains, De Villiers, Repentini, Martini, and Basonc. These men were by no means despondent. Their commands contained many of the same men, both white and red, who had slaughtered the unlucky battalions of Braddock only two years before, and they might well hope that some similar turn of fortune would give them another victory over the foes of France.

The Seneca warriors, snuffing the battle from their homes on the Genesee and the head waters of the Allegheny, were roaming restlessly through the lake regions and along the shores of the Niagara River, quite uncertain how to act; more friendly to the French than the English, and yet unwilling to engage in conflict with their brethren of the Six Nations. Hardly pausing, however, to communicate with his doubtful friends, D'Aubrey led his flotilla past the pleasant groves whose place is now occupied by a great commercial emporium (the city of Buffalo), hurried by the tall bluff now crowned by the battlements of Fort Porter, and only halted on reaching the shores of Navy Island. After staying here a day or two to communicate with the fort, he passed over to the mainland and confidently marched forward to battle.

But Sir William Johnson, who had succeeded to the command of the British forces on the death of Prideaux, was not the kind of man likely to meet the fate of Braddock. Apprised of the approach of the French, he posted men enough before the fort to prevent an outbreak or sortie of the beleaguered garrison, and stationed the rest in an advantageous position on the east side of the Niagara, just below the whirlpool. After a sanguinary contest of an hour's duration the French were utterly routed, several hundred being slain on the field and a large number of the remainder being captured, including the wounded D'Aubrey.

On the receipt of this disastrous news the garrison at once surrendered. And thus the control of the Niagara River, which for more than a hundred years had been in the hands of the French, passed into those of the English. For a little while the French held possession of a few minor posts and fortifications, leading from Niagara to the mouth of French Creek. Becoming satisfied, however, that they could not withstand their powerful foe with any certainty of success, the forts, fortifications, etc., along this line were soon after hastily dismantled, and the garrisons left in bateaux for Detroit. Upon taking their departure they told the Indians that they had been driven away by superior numbers, but would return in sufficient force to hold the country permanently. In this, however, they were too sanguine, as they were destined never again to occupy Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The English did not take formal possession of these forts until 1760, when Major Robert Rogers was sent out in command of two hundred Provincial rangers for that purpose. He repaired and garrisoned the forts at Presque Isle and Le Bœuf. Fort Machault, however, the French work at the mouth of French Creek, having been totally destroyed by its garrison at the time of its evacuation, was never rebuilt; but instead, the English in 1760 went about forty rods higher up on the Allegheny and built Fort Venango. The long, desolating war between England and France finally closed with the signing of the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, and by its sweeping provisions the Canadas and all the vast regions in the West heretofore claimed by the French were ceded to England.

The struggle was over. Forever destroyed was the prospect of a French peasantry inhabiting the hills and valleys of Warren county; of baronial castles crowning its vine-clad heights, and of gay French villas and towns overlooking the picturesque Allegheny.

CHAPTER IX.

ENGLISH DOMINION.

Pontiac's Conspiracy — The Devil's Hole — A Fight at Black Rock — Bradstreet's Expedition — Sulky Senecas — The Troops Composing Bradstreet's Command — Israel Putnam — The Revolution — Four Iroquois Tribes Hostile — The Treaty at Oswego — A Price for American Scalps — Brant, the Mohawk — Principal Seneca Chiefs — Wyoming — Cornplanter Conspicuous — His Many Names, etc. — Cherry Valley — Americans Retaliate — Brodhead's Expedition — Sullivan's Indian Campaign — Results — Close of the War, and of English Rule.

ALTHOUGH the French soldiers had disappeared, the western tribes still remembered them with affection and were still disposed to wage war upon the English. In truth, no sooner were the latter in complete possession of the country, than they began by neglect and ill treatment to excite the worst passions of the red men. The mutterings of the coming storm, therefore, soon began to be heard, and in May, 1763, the great Indian uprising known as "Pontiac's Conspiracy" occurred, resulting in the capture of nine out of twelve English posts, and the relentless massacre of their garrisons. The forts at Venango, Le Bœuf, and Presque Isle were among those which fell before the fierce onslaught of the savages, while those at Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Niagara alone escaped surprise, and each successfully resisted a siege, in which branch of war, indeed, the Indians were almost certain to fail as against white men. There is no positive evidence, but there is little doubt that the Senecas were involved in Pontiac's league, and were active in the attack on Fort Niagara. They had been unwilling to fight their brethren of the Long House, under Sir William Johnson, but had no scruples about killing the English when left alone, as was soon made terribly manifest.

In the September following occurred the awful tragedy of the Devil's Hole, when a band of Senecas, of whom Honayewus, afterwards celebrated as Farmer's Brother, was one, and Cornplanter probably another, ambushed a train of English army-wagons with an escort of soldiers, the whole numbering ninety-six men, three and a half miles below Niagara Falls, and massacred every man with four exceptions.

A few weeks later — October 10, 1763 — while six hundred British soldiers under Major Wilkins were on their way in boats to reinforce their comrades at Detroit, and when just upon the point of passing from the Niagara River into Lake Erie, a hundred and sixty of them, who were half a mile astern of the others, were suddenly fired upon by a band of Senecas, ensconced in a thicket on the river shore, probably on the site of Black Rock. Though even the British estimated the enemy at only sixty, yet so close was their aim that thirteen men were killed and wounded at the first fire. The captain in command of the nearest boats immediately ordered fifty men ashore and attacked the Indians. The latter fell back a short distance, but rallied, and when the British pursued them they maintained their ground so well that three more were killed on the spot, and twelve others badly wounded, including two commissioned officers. Meanwhile, under the protection of other soldiers, who formed on the beach, the boats made their way into the lake, and the men who had taken part in the fight were enabled to re-embark. It does not appear that the Indians suffered nearly as heavily as the soldiers.

This was the last serious attack by the Senecas upon the English. Becoming at length convinced that the French had really yielded, and that Pontiac's scheme had failed as to its main purpose, they sullenly agreed to abandon their Gallic friends and be at peace with the English.

Events in the West, however, where Pontiac still maintained an active but unavailing hostility to the British, as well as the massacres previously perpetrated by the Senecas, determined the English commander-in-chief to send a force up the lakes able to overcome all opposition. Accordingly, in the summer of 1764, General Bradstreet, an able officer, with twelve hundred British and Americans, proceeded by water to Fort Niagara, accompanied by the indefatigable Sir William Johnson and a strong body of his Mohawk warriors. A grand council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his customary skill, and satisfactory treaties were made with them.

But the Senecas, though repeatedly promising attendance in answer to the baronet's messages, still held aloof and were said to be meditating a renewal of war. At length General Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance under penalty of the destruction of their settlements. This threat had its desired effect. They came, ratified the treaty, and thereafter adhered to it pretty faithfully, notwithstanding the peremptory manner in which it was obtained. In the mean time a fort had been erected on the site of Fort Erie, the first ever built there.

In August Bradstreet's army, increased to nearly three thousand men, among whom were three hundred Senecas (who seem to have been taken along partly as hostages), proceeded westward along the south shore of Lake Erie, for the purpose of bringing the Western Indians to terms, a task which was successfully accomplished without bloodshed. From the somewhat indefinite accounts which have come down to us, it is evident that the journey was made in open boats, rigged with sails, with which, when the wind was favorable, excellent speed was made.

This army, like D'Aubrey's, was a somewhat mixed one. There were stalwart, red-coated British regulars, who, when they marched, did so as one man; hardy New England provincials, or "minute men," whose dress and discipline and military maneuvers were but a poor imitation of the imported Britons, yet who had faced the legions of France on many a well-fought field; rude hunters of the border, to whom all discipline was irksome; faithful Indian allies from the Mohawk valley, trained to admiration of the English by Sir William Johnson; and finally the three hundred dark, sullen Senecas, their hands red from the massacre of the Devil's Hole, and almost ready to stain them again with English blood.

Of the British and Americans, who then in closest friendship and under the same banners passed along the shores of Lake Erie, there were not a few who in twelve years more were destined to seek each other's lives on the battle-fields of the Revolution. Among them was one whose name was a tower of strength to the patriotic dwellers of America, whose voice rallied the faltering soldiers at Bunker Hill, and whose fame has come down to us surrounded by a peculiar halo of adventurous valor. This was Israel Putnam, then a loyal soldier of King George, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the Connecticut battalion.

For a while after the successful termination of Bradstreet's expedition there was peace, not only between England and France, but between the Indians and the colonists. But this quiet condition of affairs was destined to be of but brief duration. The Senecas, who it seems were chronic grumblers, always in trouble and ever ready for a fight—and a massacre, if they could accomplish it—began to make complaints of depredations committed by whites on some of their number, who had villages on the head waters of the Susquehanna and Allegheny in Pennsylvania. "Cressap's war," in which the celebrated Logan was an actor, also contributed to render them uneasy, but they did not break out into open hostilities. They, like the rest of the Six Nations, had by this time learned to place explicit confidence in Sir William Johnson, and made all their complaints through him.

He did his best to redress their grievances, and also sought to have them withdraw their villages from those isolated localities in Pennsylvania to their chief seats in New York, so that they would be more completely under his jurisdiction and protection. Ere this could be accomplished, however, all men's attention was drawn to certain mutterings in the political sky, low at first, but growing more and more angry until at length there burst upon the country that long and desolating storm of war known as the Revolution.

As the danger of hostilities increased, the Johnsons, at Johnson's Hall, showed themselves more and more clearly on the side of the king. Sir William said little and seemed greatly disturbed by the gathering trouble. There is little doubt, however, that had he lived he would have used his power in behalf of his royal master. But in 1774 he suddenly died. Much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Colonel Guy Johnson; the latter becoming his successor in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs.

The Revolution began in 1775, and soon after the new superintendent persuaded the Mohawks to move westward with him, and made good his influence over all the Six Nations except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, though it was nearly two years from the breaking out of the war before they committed any serious hostilities. John Butler, however, established himself at Fort Niagara, and organized a regiment of Tories known as Butler's Rangers, and he and the Johnsons used all their influence to induce the Indians to attack the Americans.

The prospect of both scalps and pay was too much for the Senecas long to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the king throughout the war. Mary Jemison, the "white woman" then living among the Senecas on the Genesee, has declared that at that treaty the British agents, after giving the Indians numerous presents, "promised a bounty on every scalp that should be brought in."

The question whether a price was actually paid or promised for scalps has been widely debated. There is not sufficient evidence to prove that it was done, and the probabilities are that it was not. Mary Jemison was usually considered truthful, and had good means of knowing what the Indians understood on the subject, but the latter were very ready to understand that they would be paid for taking scalps. Whether the British paid a bounty for scalps or not, the Indians were certainly employed by them to assail the inhabitants with constant marauding parties, notwithstanding their well-known and inveterate habit of slaughtering and scalping men, women, and children whenever opportunity offered. In fact they were good for very little else, their desultory methods of warfare making them almost entirely useless in assisting the regular operations of an army.

As formerly the Senecas, though favorable to the French, hesitated about attacking their brethren of the Long House, or the combined nations of the confederacy, so now the Oneidas, who were friendly to the Americans, did not go out to battle against the other Iroquois, but remained neutral throughout the contest. The great league was weakened but not destroyed.

From the autumn of 1777 forward, the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Mohawks were active in the British interests. Fort Niagara again became, as it had been during the French War, the key of all this region, and to it the Iroquois constantly looked for support and guidance. Their raids kept the whole frontier for hundreds of miles in a state of terror, and were attended by all the horrors of savage warfare.

The most active and most celebrated of the Iroquois chiefs in the Revolution was Joseph Brant, or Thayendenegea, a Mohawk who had received a moderate English education under the patronage of Sir William Johnson. He was most frequently intrusted with the command of detached parties by the British officers, but it does not appear that he had authority over all the tribes, and it is almost certain that the haughty Senecas, the most powerful tribe of the confederacy, to whom, indeed, by ancient custom belonged the right of choosing the principal war-chiefs of the league, would not have submitted and did not submit to the control of a Mohawk.

Of the Senecas who became most conspicuous during this period, in carrying death and destruction to many American border settlements, were the chiefs "Farmer's Brother," "Cornplanter," and "Governor Blacksnake." The first two, it will be remembered, are credited with the massacre of over ninety British soldiers at the Devil's Hole, and, it has been stated, were half brothers. These three chiefs seem to have been the principal leaders of the Seneca murderers during the struggle for American independence, but which one of them was the ranking chieftain has not been learned. It is probable, however, that they acted independently to a certain extent, and that each received his orders directly from the British officers when ready to start forth against the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1778 a force of savages and sour-faced Tories to the number of about twelve hundred—under the leadership of Colonel John Butler, the cruel and inhuman wretch before mentioned—descending from Fort Niagara and the Seneca country, appeared in the Wyoming valley, or the present county of Luzerne, Pa., on the 2d of July. The strong men of the valley were serving in Washington's army, and the only defenders were old men, beardless boys, and resolute women. These old men and boys, to the number of about four hundred, under Colonel Zebulon Butler, a brave soldier who had won distinction in the old French War, and who happened to be present, moved resolutely out to meet the invaders. Overborne by numbers, the inhabitants were beaten and put to the sword, the few who escaped retreating to Forty Fort, whither the helpless, up and down the valley, had sought safety. Here humane terms of surrender were agreed to, and the families returned to their homes, supposing all danger to be past. But the savages had tasted blood, and perhaps captured liquor, and were little mindful of capitulations. The night of the 5th was given to indiscriminate massacre, burning, and pillage. The cries of the wounded and helpless rang out upon the night air, and the heavens all along the valley were lighted up with the flames of burning cottages; "and when the moon arose, the surviving, terrified inhabitants were fleeing to the Wilkesbarre Mountains and the dark morasses of the Pocono Mountain beyond." Most of these were emigrants from Connecticut, and they made their way homeward as fast as their feet would carry them, many of them crossing the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, where they told their tales of woe.

Another writer, intending to speak in extenuation of the conduct of the Tories and Indians, says "no quarter was given during the conflict; and after the Americans were routed the Tories and Senecas pursued and killed all they could;" but that "those who reached the fort and afterward surrendered were not harmed, nor were any of the non-combatants. The whole valley, however, was devastated and the houses burned." We leave it to the impartial reader to decide whether this presentation adds to or detracts from the unenviable reputation of the Tories and Senecas.

W. L. Stone, in his "Life of Brant," says that Brant, the Mohawk, was not present at Wyoming, and that the leader of the Senecas, who formed the main body of the Indian force on that ever memorable occasion, was *Gui-eng-wah-toh*. Now, as we understand it, Stone was not at all familiar with the multiplicity of names borne by "the Cornplanter" through life, and, since we find the Indian name of the latter variously written by white men who knew him, as Guiengwako, Gientwadoh, Kientwoughko, Gyantwado, Gyantawanka, Cyentookee, Cyentwokee, Gyantwache, Kiendtwoke, Gyantwachia, Gientwakia, and Gyantwahia, we strongly incline to the belief that the "Guiengwahtoh" mentioned by Brant and Stone was none other than the then blood-stained savage, "Captain John O'Bail," or "the Cornplanter."

Equally strange and contradictory are the statements respecting Cornplanter's parentage, and in spelling another of his many names. One says that his father was a Frenchman, another that he was an Irishman, while a third gravely asserts that the Cornplanter and Red Jacket were brothers. Then, too, we find that his reputed father's name has been written and printed Obeal, O'Bail, O'Bayle, Abeil, Obeel, Abeel, Abeal, and O'Bale. The reader can form his own opinion regarding the chief's progenitor, but we will venture to assert that he (Cornplanter) and Red Jacket were not brothers.

Returning to the harrowing scenes of the Revolution, we find that at Cherry Valley, N. Y., the same year (1778) the blood-thirsty Senecas were present in force, together with a body of Mohawks under Brant, and of Tories under Captain Walter Butler, son of Colonel John Butler, and there then was an undoubted massacre. Nearly thirty women and children were killed, besides many men surprised helpless in their homes.

These events and similar ones on a smaller scale induced Congress and General Washington, in the spring of 1779, to set on foot movements of strong bodies of Continental troops into the Indian country by way of retaliation. These expeditions against the hostile tribes of the Six Nations were commanded, respectively, by General Sullivan and Colonel Brodhead. The latter's route led him through the present county of Warren, and his report to the commander-in-chief of the Continental armies, made at the conclusion of the campaign, was as follows:

" *To His Excellency Gen. Washington.*

"Pittsburg, Sep'r 16th, 1779.

"DEAR GENERAL: I returned from the expedition against the Seneca and Muncy nations the 14th inst., and now do myself the honor to inform you how far I have succeeded in prosecuting it.

"I left this place the 11th of last month with six hundred & five Rank & File, including Militia & Volunteers, & one Month's provision which except the live Cattle was transported by water under the escort of one hundred men to a place called Mahoning, about 15 Miles above Fort Armstrong,[1] where after four days detention by excessive Rains & the straying of some of the Cattle, the stores were loaded on Pack Horses, and the troops proceeded on the march for Canawago[2] on the path leading to Cuscushing; at ten miles on this side the town, one of the advance guards consisting of fifteen White men, including the spies & Eight Delaware Indians, under the command of Lieut. Hardin of the 8th Penn'a Reg't, whom I have before recommended to your Excellency for his great bravery & skill as a partisan, discovered between thirty and Forty warriors coming down the Allegheny River in seven Canoes. These warriors having likewise discovered some of the Troops, immediately landed, stript off their shirts and prepared for action, and the advanced Guard immediately began the attack. All the troops except one column and Flankers being in the narrows between the River and high hill were immediately prepared to receive the enemy, which being done I went forward to discover the Enemy, and saw six of them retreating over the River without arms, at the same time the rest ran away leaving their Canoes, Blankets, Shirts, provisions and eight Guns, besides five dead and by the signs of Blood, several went off wounded; only two of my men and one of the Delaware Indians (Nanouland) were wounded and so slightly that they are already recovered & fit for action. The next morning the Troops proceeded to Buchloons,[3] where I ordered a small Breastwork to be thrown up of felled Timber and fascines, a Capt. and forty men were left to secure our Baggage and Stores, and the Troops immediately proceeded to Canawago, which I found had been deserted about eighteen months past.

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[1] Fort Armstrong stood on the site of the present town of Kittanning. It had been built and garrisoned, by orders of Colonel Brodhead, a few weeks prior to the beginning of this expedition.

[2] Now written Conewango. The Indian village of "Canawago" stood a mile or so below the site of the town of Warren.

[3] An Indian town, at the junction of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny River.

"Here the Troops seemed much mortified because we had no person to serve as a Guide to the upper Towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been travelled on by the Enemy some time past, and we continued marching on it about 20 Miles before any discoveries were made except of a few tracks of their spies. But immediately after ascending a high hill we discovered the Allegheny River & a number of Corn Fields, and descending several towns[1] which the Enemy had deserted on the approach of the Troops. Some of them fled just before the advanced Guards reached the Towns and left several packs of Deer skins. At the upper Seneca Towns we found a painted image or War post, clothed in Dog skin, and John Montour told me this town was called Yoghroonwago; besides this we found seven other Towns, consisting in the whole of one hundred and thirty Houses, some of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The Troops remained on the ground three whole days destroying the Towns and Corn Fields. I never saw finer Corn altho' it was planted much thicker than is common with our Farmers. The quantity of Corn and other vegetables destroyed at the several Towns, from the best accounts I can collect from the officers employed to destroy it, must certainly exceed five hundred acres which is the lowest estimate, and the plunder taken is estimated at 30 m. Dollars; I have directed a sale to be made of it for the Troops. On my return I preferred the Venango Road, the old towns of Canawago, Buchloons & Mahusquechikoken, about 20 Miles above Venango on French Creek, consisting of 35 large houses were likewise burnt. The greatest part of the Indian houses were larger than common, and built of square & round logs and frame work. From the great quantity of Corn in new Ground & the number of new houses Built and Building it appears that the whole Seneca & Muncy nations intended to collect to this settlement which extends about eight Miles on the Allegheny River, between one hundred and seventy and two hundred miles from hence. The River at the upper Towns is little if any larger than Kiskamanitis Creek. It is remarkable that neither man or Beast has fallen into the Enemies hands on this expedition, & I have a happy presage that the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford & Northumberland, if not the whole western Frontiers will experience the good effect of it.

"Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and soldiers of every Corps during the whole expedition, their perseverance and zeal during the whole march thro' a Country too inaccessible to be described can scarcely be equalled in history. Notwithstanding many of them returned barefooted[1] and naked they disdained to complain, and to my great mortification I have neither Shoes, Shirts, Blankets, Hats, Stockings nor leggins to relieve their necessities.

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[1] Cornplanter's towns, the lower one of which was located where the descendants of that chief and his followers still reside.

"On my return here I found the Chiefs of the Delawares, the principal Chief of the Hurons [Wyandots] and now the king of the Maquichee tribe of the Shawnese, is likewise come to treat with me; about 30 Delaware warriors are here likewise ready to go to war, but I have nothing to encourage them with, and without the means of paying them I cannot send them out. The Troops here have at least nine months pay due them and there is neither money nor Pay master to discharge the arrearages.

"A majority of my Reg't are now discharged and the term of the two Ranging Companies of Westmoreland expired, so that I shall be weak in Troops to prosecute an expedition which by your permission I should be happy to make against Detroit, taking the Shawanese in my way. I should be happy to have your permission to make occasional excursions against any of the Indian nations who may hereafter prove inimical to us, as sometimes a favorable opportunity may be lost before I can be favored with your particular orders. Likewise to know your pleasure in regard to the Senecas and Muncies should they in their great distress sue for peace. I have before taken the liberty to give you my opinion respecting them, and the pairings of scalps and the hair of our Countrymen found at every Warrior's camp on the path we marched are new inducements for Revenge.

"I am informed that Col. Clark who took Post St. Vincent, is making peace and war with the natives. I am not instructed how far your Excellency has authorized him to do so and apprehend the worst consequences to this frontier should either Col. Clark or myself enter into a treaty of peace with one of the Indian nations and the others break it, and by my instructions I am confined to the immediate command of the Troops here, I can take no steps to prevent such a probable [event?] but humbly entreat you to do it.

"The Wyandotts and the Maquichee tribe of the Shawanese promise very fair, and I have promised them peace, provided they take as many prisoners and scalps from the Enemy as they have done from us and on every occasion join us against the enemies of America, which they have engaged to do.

"A few Indian Goods, Paint and trinkets at this juncture would enable me to engage the Delawares to harrass the enemy frequently.

"The bearer, Capt. McIntire, has some private as well as public Business to transact at Philada. I have therefore ordered him to proceed to Head Quarters and he will have the honor to wait on you with this letter.

"I have the honor to be with the most perfect regard and esteem, Your Excellency's Most Obed't H'ble Serv't, D. BRODHEAD."

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[1] Said Colonel Brodhead in describing his lack of supplies, clothing, etc., a few days before this movement began: "My officers begin to be very ragged, and some have worn out and lost their blankets, and I have not a single stocking for my men."

In a subsequent letter, addressed to the "Hon'ble Major Gen'l Sullivan," Colonel Brodhead said that "Yahrungwago is about forty miles on this side [meaning to the southward] Jenesseo, where I should have gone had I not been disappointed in getting a sufficient number of shoes for my men." This would indicate that Brodhead penetrated as far northward as the southern central part of Cattaraugus county, New York State, or the vicinity now known as the town of Salamanca. It will also be noticed in the foregoing letter from Colonel Brodhead to General Washington, that the Colonel makes the statement, "it is remarkable that neither man or Beast has fallen into the Enemies hands on this expedition." Now, viewed from another stand-point, these results were not at all remarkable. There were no Seneca warriors at home to oppose him. His movement into their country was wholly unexpected. Hence the chief portion of the warlike Senecas, under the leadership of "Cornplanter," "Farmer's Brother," and "Governor Blacksnake," had gone forward to join others of the Six Nations in opposing General Sullivan.

Having marched up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by a brigade under General James Clinton (father of De Witt Clinton), General Sullivan, early in August, 1779, with a total force of some four thousand men, moved up the Chemung to a point a few miles below the site of Elmira. There Colonel John Butler, with a small body of Tories and Indian allies, to the number of about fifteen hundred men, had thrown up intrenchments and a battle was fought. Speedily defeated with considerable loss, Butler hastily retired and made no further opposition.

Sullivan advanced and destroyed all the Seneca villages on the Genesee and about Geneva, burning wigwams and log cabins, cutting down orchards, cutting up green corn, and utterly devastating the country. The Senecas fled in great dismay to the British stronghold known as Fort Niagara. The Onondaga village had in the mean time been destroyed by another force, but it is evident that the Senecas were the ones who were chiefly feared and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed. After thoroughly laying waste their country the Americans under Sullivan returned to the East.

Sullivan's and Brodhead's expeditions substantially destroyed the league which bound the Six Nations together. Its form remained, but it had lost its binding power. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras were encouraged to increase their separation from the other confederates. Those tribes whose possessions had been destroyed were thrown into more complete subservience to the British power, thereby weakening their intertribal relations, and the spirits of the once haughty Senecas, the most powerful and warlike of them all, were much broken by the double dose of punishment they had received.

It was a more serious matter than had been the destruction of their villages in earlier times, as they had adopted a more permanent mode of existence. They had learned to depend more on agriculture and less on the chase, and possessed not only cornfields, but gardens, orchards, and sometimes comfortable houses. In fact they had adopted many of the customs of civilized life, though without relinquishing their primitive pleasures, such as tomahawking prisoners and scalping the dead.

They fled *en masse* to Fort Niagara, and during the winter of 1779–80, which was of extraordinary severity, were scantily sustained by rations which the British authorities with difficulty obtained. As spring approached, the English made earnest efforts to reduce the expense by persuading the Indians to make new settlements and plant crops. The red men, however, were naturally anxious to keep as far as practicable from their dreaded foes (the "Long Knives," as they sometimes termed the American soldiery, especially the Virginians) who had inflicted such heavy punishment the year before, and were unwilling to risk their families again at their ancient seats.

At this time a considerable body of the Senecas, with a few Cayugas and Onondagas, moved up from Niagara and established themselves near Buffalo Creek, about four miles above its mouth. The same spring another band located themselves at the mouth of the Cattaraugus. The Senecas who settled on Buffalo Creek were under the leadership of Sayengaraghta, an aged but influential chief, sometimes called Old King, and said to have been during his life the head sachem of the Seneca nation.

Meanwhile the war was continued with varying fortunes. The Johnsons, Colonel Butler, Brant, and prominent Tories kept the Indians as busy as possible, marauding in small parties upon the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania; but they had been so thoroughly broken up by Sullivan and Brodhead that they were unable to produce such devastation as marked their pathway at Wyoming and Cherry Valley. They had learned to fear the Americans, to respect their strength, and to doubt the vaunted invincibility of British armies. Burgoyne had already succumbed to the inevitable. Cornwallis surrendered in October, 1781, and on the 11th of April, 1783, the treaty of peace having been signed and the independence of the United States of America acknowledged by Great Britain, Congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering the cessation of hostilities. Thus the unquestioned English authority over the territory of which Warren county forms a part, lasted only a little more than twenty years.

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1783 TO 1790.

Forlorn Condition of the Senecas at the Close of the Revolutionary War — Willing to Cede the Remainder of their Lands in Pennsylvania — Commissioners Appointed to Treat with Them — A Sum Appropriated to Purchase Indian Goods — Quantity and Kind of Goods with which Purchase was Made — Treaty of Fort Stanwix — Boundaries of the Tract Acquired by Pennsylvania — Cornplanter the Friend of the Whites — Subsequent Indignation of His Tribe — General Irvine Explores the New Purchase — Extracts from His Report — Running the Boundary Line Between New York and Pennsylvania — Interesting Details — Early Names of Warren County Streams — Indian Villages — Pertinent Suggestions — A Tract of Land Granted to Cornplanter — Survey of Lands of the Mouth of the Conewango — An Account of the First Official Exploration of the Head Waters of the Allegheny.

WITH the return of peace between the English and Americans, many of the Senecas returned to their old haunts on the upper waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna. But they were destitute and dejected. The sites of their once thriving villages, orchards and cornfields, were overgrown with rank weeds and briers. They were without the supplies which years of intercourse and trading with the French and English had taught them to consider indispensable, and it was soon ascertained that they, in conjunction with others of the Six Nations, were willing to cede the remainder of their lands in Pennsylvania for quantities of gunpowder, lead, rum, blankets, beads, flannels, etc., or such goods as invariably delighted the sons and daughters of the forest.

Thereupon, permission having first been obtained from Congress allowing the authorities of Pennsylvania to treat for the cession of Indian lands lying within the boundaries of the State, the Supreme Executive Council, on the 25th of September, 1783, appointed Samuel J. Atlee, William Maclay and Francis Johnston as commissioners for the State to hold treaties with the Indians and to purchase the lands above mentioned. However, no further action seems to have been taken until August 28, 1784, when it was ordered by Council that a warrant be issued on the State treasurer in favor of the commissioners for the sum of £3,375, specie, with which to "negotiate a purchase from the Indians of the unpurchased territory in the State." In addition the commissioners were allowed £1,000, to defray expenses while making a purchase of goods with which to pay the Indians, of travel, etc. They were also authorized to employ interpreters, messengers, and such other persons as might be found useful in gaining the object sought, and such expenses were to be an extra claim against the State. Captain Joseph Stiles, commissary of military stores, was ordered to deliver to them five hundred pounds of gunpowder, three horsemen's tents and one soldier's tent, to be used while accomplishing their undertaking, and lastly they were directed by Council to procure immediately the following described articles, being duly cautioned, however, not to expend more in their purchase of goods than the amount placed at their disposal — £3,375:

" 20½ casks of gunpowder.
1 tonn of barr lead.
2 groce of thimbles.
2 do of jews harps.
50 dozen white ruffled shirts.
5 do laced hats.
50 do knives.
10 do hatchets.
10 do pipe tomahawks.
12 do looking glasses.
2 M. awl blades.
5 M. needles.
1 C. vermillion.
50 rifles.
60 M. wampum, 30 white, 30 black.
12 dozen silver arm bands.
12 do do wrist bands.
20 do pipes, Moravian.
20 do callicoe shirts.
1 hogshead of tobacco.
500 pounds of brass kettles, in nests, compleat.
100 pounds of small white beads.
2 groce of morrice bells.
5 dozen pieces of yellow, green, and purple ribbon.
5 pieces embossed flannels.
60 dozen broaches.
2 do gorgets.
12 do nose bobs.
12 do hair pipes.
12 do rings.
6 pieces scarlet broad cloth.
100 pounds of brass wire.
20 dozen silk handkerchiefs.
2 do pieces of callicoe.
4 do saddles & bridles.
1000 flints, or 1 keg.
1 groce sheers.
1 do scissars.
1 do horn combs.
1 do ivory combs.
50 pounds of thread, sorted.
12 groce scarlet and star gartering.
12 do green and yellow bed lace.
3 hogsheads of rum.
30 pieces best London stroud.
30 do French match coats.
10 do blankets.
20 do do one half thicks, purple and white nap."

Thus prepared and equipped the commissioners soon after proceeded from Philadelphia to the site of the present town of Rome, N. Y., and there, on the 23d day of October, 1784, nearly all of the distinguished chieftains of the Six Nations being assembled, completed the negotiations known in American history as the treaty of Fort Stanwix.

The boundaries of the lands then ceded to Pennsylvania were described as follows: "Beginning at the South side of the river Ohio, where the western Boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses the said River near Shingas Old Town at the mouth of Beaver Creek, and thence by a due north line to the End of the forty-second, and beginning of the forty-third degrees of North Latitude, thence by a due East line separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of North Latitude, to the East side of the East branch of the River Susquehanna, thence by the Bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-Eight as follows, down the said East Branch of Susquehanna on the East side thereof, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called by the Indians Owandae and across the River, and up the said creek on the south side thereof and along the range of Hills called Burnet's Hills by the English and by the Indians ——, on the north side of them to the head of a creek which runs into the West Branch of the Susquehanna which creek is by the Indians called Tyadaghtan, but by the Pennsylvanians, Pine Creek, and down the said creek on the south side thereof, to the said West Branch of Susquehanna, then Crossing the said River, and running up the same, on the south side thereof the several courses thereof, to the Forks of the same River which lie nearest to a place on the River Ohio, called Kittanning, and from the Forks by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said River Ohio by the several Courses thereof, to where the Western Bounds of the said State of Pennsylvania crosses the same River at the place of beginning." Or, in other words, the vast region now embraced by the counties of Potter, McKean, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Cameron, besides, in part, by Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Clinton, Center, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, and Erie counties.

At Fort Stanwix the Seneca chieftain of many names — "Captain John O'Bail," "Gyantwakee" or the "Cornplanter," was the principal speaker on behalf of the Senecas, though "Old King" was then recognized as the chief sachem of the nation. The "Cornplanter," half white by blood, but thoroughly Indian by nature, had been one of the bravest and most successful chiefs of the Senecas during the war. With the rank of captain in the motley forces composed of British regulars, Tories and Indians, he had led his band of murderers into many frontier settlements, sparing the lives of but few of those who were so unfortunate as to fall into his hands; but now he was for peace, a lasting peace, and did his utmost, probably more than any other chieftain to bring about this cession of lands to Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians of his day appreciated his efforts, at Fort Stanwix, at Fort McIntosh, and at Presque Isle; but with many of his own people his reputation was for a long time clouded because of his assent to the treaty of Fort Stanwix. They asserted in substance that he had been bribed by the white men, who coveted their lands; and after the trinkets and trumpery they had received in payment were worn out or lost, when with no homes or lands of their own, they realized that their condition was much worse than ever before, they were loud and bitter in their denunciations of him. Indeed, that they were not without something to build their suspicions upon the following will show:

"We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed to purchase of the Indians the late unpurchased Territory within the acknowledged limits of Pennsylvania do promise, to deliver as soon as conveniently may be, to Cap. Aaron Hill of the Mohawk Tribe, and to Captain O'Bale of the Seneca Tribe two good rifles of neat workmanship, one for each of them, the rifles to be sent to the new store near Tioga, if it should not be convenient for the said Captain Aaron Hill or Captain O'Bale to come themselves the Rifles to be delivered to the Bearer of this obligation. These Rifles given to them in consideration of their services at the late purchase. Witness our hands this 25th day of October, 1784." This paper was signed by Atlee, Maclay, and Johnston, and was witnessed by G. Evans and James Dean.

The goods received by the Indians in payment for their lands ceded in 1784 were delivered at the junction of the East Branch of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, a place then known as "Tioga Point," but now designated as Athens, Pa. The privilege of occupying, hunting and fishing upon the unimproved lands ceded was reserved by the Indians. From Fort Stanwix the Pennsylvania commissioners proceeded on horseback to the Muskingum country, or Fort McIntosh, where another treaty was concluded with the Wyandots and Delawares in January, 1785. Thence in the same manner the commissioners journeyed to Fort Pitt, and on eastward to Philadelphia.

Soon after the Indian title to lands in the northwestern portion of the State had been extinguished, it was determined by the Supreme Executive Council to set aside and donate "to the late troops of the Pennsylvania Line, of the American Army," a large tract of territory to be located in the western part of the new purchase. With this object in view surveyors and explorers were sent forward in the spring and summer of 1785 to make personal observations of regions as yet but little known. One of the most active and intelligent of those delegated with authority to view the country was General William Irvine, a gentleman who had won distinction during the Revolutionary struggle as an officer of the Pennsylvania line. A soldier himself, it was his wish that those who had periled their lives in the fight for independence should have as good land as the new purchase afforded. During his journeyings he penetrated to the central part of the present county of Warren. His descriptions of this and adjacent regions as they appeared to him then, and his ideas of what were good or inferior lands, make interesting reading at this time, hence we append a considerable portion of his report.

. . . .

"In exploring the donation land, I began on the Line run by Mr. McLane between that and the tracts appropriated for redeeming depreciating certificates which he ascertained by a due North Line to be near thirty miles from Fort Pitt, and by the Common computation along the path leading from Fort Pitt to Venango on the mouth of French Creek, which some affirm was actually measured by the French when they possessed the country, I found it forty miles. East of this part and along Mr. McLane's Line for five or six miles, the land is pretty level, well watered with small springs, and of tolerable quality, but from thence to the Allegheny River which is about Twenty-five miles due East, there is no land worth mentioning fit for cultivation; as far as French Creek all between the Venango Path and the Allegheny there is very little land fit for cultivation, as it is a continued chain of high barren mountains except small breaches for Creeks and Rivulets to disembogue themselves into the River. These have very small bottoms.

"As I proceeded along the path leading to French Creek about five miles to a branch of Beaver or rather in this place called Canaghqunese [now Connoquenessing], I found the Land of a mixed quailty, some very strong and broken with large quantities of fallen Chestnut interspersed with strips covered with Hickory, lofty oak, and under Wood or Brush, Dogwood, Hazel, &; along the Creek very fine rich and extensive bottoms in general fit for meadows; from hence to another branch of said Creek called Flat Rock Creek, about ten miles distant, the land is generally thin, stony and broken, loaded, however, with Chestnut Timber, the greatest part of which lies flat on the earth, which renders it difficult travelling—at the usual crossing place on the last named Creek, there is a beautiful fall over a Rock ten or twelve feet high, at the fording immediately above the fall, the bottom is one entire Rock, except some perforations which are capacious enough to receive a horses foot and leg—it is here about forty yards wide and runs extremely rapid. From Flat Rock to Sandy Creek by Hutchins & Scull called, Lycomie, is about twenty-four miles; on the first twelve there are a considerable quantity of tolerable level lands tho' much broken with large stony flats, on which grows heavy burthens of Oak, Beech, and Maple, particularly seven or eight miles from the Creek there is a plain or Savannah three or four miles long, and at least two wide, without anything to obstruct the prospect, except here and there a small grove of lofty Oaks or Sugar Tree, on the skirts the ground rises gradually to a moderate height from which many fine springs descend, which water this fine Tract abundantly—along these Rivulets small but fine spots of meadow may be made, from hence the remaining twelve miles to Sandy Creek is a ridge or mountain, which divides the waters of the Allegheny, the Beaver and Ohio, and is from East to West, at least three times as long as it is Broad—on the whole of this there is little fit for cultivation, yet some of it is well calculated for raising stock, But a person must be possessed of very large Tracts to enable him to do even this to purpose.

"From Sandy to French Creek is about seven or eight miles from the mouth, but it soon Forks into many small runs, and is but a few miles from the mouth to the source—there are two or three small bottoms only on this Creek—to French Creek is one entire hill, no part of which is by any means fit for cultivation.

"On the lower side, at the mouth of French Creek, where the Fort called Venango formerly stood, there is three or four hundred acres of what is commonly called upland or dry bottom, very good land. On the North East side, about one mile from the mouth, another good bottom begins of four or five hundred acres, and on the summits of the hills on the same side, tho' high, there is a few hundred acres of land fit for cultivation—this is all in this neighborhood nearer than the first fork of the Creek; which is about eight miles distant. On the Road leading from French to Oil Creek, within about three miles and a half of Venango, there is a Bottom of fine land on the bank of the Allegheny, containing four or five hundred acres, there is little beside to Oil Creek fit for cultivation.

"French Creek is 150 yards wide. From French to Oil Creek is about eight miles—this is not laid down in any map, notwithstanding it is a large stream not less than eighty, or perhaps a hundred yards wide at the mouth, a considerable depth, both of which it retains to the first fork, which is at least twenty miles up, and I am certain is as capable of rafting timber or navigating large boats as French Creek in the same seasons this high. On the northeast or upper side of this creek, at the mouth, is four or five hundred acres of good bottom, and about a mile up there is another small bottom on the southwest side, which is all the good land to the first fork.

"Oil Creek has taken its name from an oil or bituminous matter found floating on the surface. Many cures are attributed to this oil by the natives, and lately by some whites, particularly rheumatic pains and old ulcers; it has hitherto been taken for granted that the water of the creek was impregnated with it, as it was found in so many places, but I have found this to be an error, as I examined it carefully and found it issuing out of two places only, these two are about four hundred yards distant from [each] other, and on opposite sides of the creek. It rises in the bed of the creek at very low water, in a dry season I am told it is found without any mixture of water, and is pure oil; it rises, when the creek is high, from the bottom in small globules, when these reach the surface they break and expand to a surprising extent, and the flake varies in color as it expands; at first it appears yellow and purple only, but as the rays of the sun reach it in more directions, the colors appear to multiply into a greater number than can at once be comprehended.

"From Oil Creek to Cuskakushing, an old Indian town, is about seventeen miles—the whole of this is barren, high mountains, not fit for cultivation; the mountain presses so close on the river that it is almost impassable, and by no means practicable when the river is high, then travelers either on foot or horseback are obliged to ascend the mountain and proceed along the summit.

"At Cuskushing there is a narrow bottom about two miles long, good land, and a very fine island fifty or sixty acres, where the Indians formerly planted corn. From Cuskushing to another old Indian town, also on the bank of the river, is about six miles; this place is called Canenacai, or Hickory Bottom; here is a few hundred acres of good land and some small islands, from hence to a place named by the natives the Burying Ground, from a tradition they have that some extraordinary man was buried there many hundred years ago, is about thirteen miles; most of this way is also a barren and very high mountain, and you have to travel the greatest part of the way in the bed of the river. To Brokenstraw Creek, or Bockaloons, from the last named place is about fourteen miles, here the hills are not so high or barren, and there are sundry good bottoms along the river. About half way there is a hill called by the Indians, Paint Hill, where they find very good red oker. Brokenstraw is thirty yards wide, there is a fine situation and good bottom near the mouth on both sides, but a little way up the creek large hills covered with pine make their appearance. From Brokenstraw to Conewagoo is eight or nine miles—here is a narrow bottom, interspersed with good dry land and meadow ground all the way, and there is a remarkable fine tract at the mouth of Conewagoo, [Conewango,] of a thousand or perhaps more acres, from the whole of which you command a view up and down the main branch of Allegheny, and also up Conewagoo a considerable distance. Conewagoo is one hundred and fifty yards wide, and is navigable for large boats up to the head of Jadaque Lake, which is upwards of fifty miles from its junction with the east branch of the River. The head of Jadaque Lake is said to be only twelve miles from Lake Erie, where it is said the French formerly had a Fort, and a good Wagon Road from it to the Lake. Conewagoo forks about thirty miles from the mouth of the East Branch, is lost in a morass where the Indians frequently carried their canoes across into a large creek called the Cateraque, which empties into the lake forty or fifty miles above Niagara.

"This account of the Branches of Conewagoo I had from my Guide, an Indian Chief of the Senecas, a native of the place, and an intelligent white man, who traversed all this country repeatedly. I have every reason to believe the facts are so—tho' I do not know them actually to be so, as I went only a small distance up this creek, being informed there is no land fit for cultivation to the first fork or to the lower end of Jadaque Lake, which begins seven miles up the West Branch, except what has already been mentioned at the mouth of the creek, the appearance of the country, in a view taken from the summit of one of the high hills, fully justified this Report, as nothing can be seen but one large chain of mountains towering above another, here, perhaps, it may not be amiss to insert the supposed distances in a collected view—and First from

"Fort Pitt to McLanes	40	Miles.
To fourth branch of Canaghqunese	5	"
" Rocky, or Flat Rock Creek	10	"
" Sandy Creek	24	"
" French Creek	8	"
" Oil Creek	8	"
" Cuskakushing	17	"
" Cananacai	6	"
" The Burying Ground	13	"
" Brokenstraw	14	"
" Conewagoo	9	"
	154	
Deduct from Fort Pitt to McLanes' line between the depreciation and donation tracts	40	"
Leaves the donation land to be	114	Miles Long.

"WM. IRVINE, agent."

During the same year (1785) part of the Indian purchase of 1784 was added to Westmoreland county, for judicial and other purposes, including portions of the present county of Warren, and about two years later the Supreme Executive Council, of which Benjamin Franklin was president, granted to one "James Chambers, Esquire," late a colonel in the Revolutianary army, five hundred acres of land, then described as "in the County of Westmoreland," but now embraced by Spring Creek township in the county of Warren. This deed or grant was signed by Franklin August 17, 1787, and is one of the oldest papers of record relating to Warren county.

In the summer of 1787, Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Hardenburg and William Morris, commissioners for the State of New York, ran out and marked the boundary line between the two States from the ninetieth mile stone west from the Delaware River, on the parallel of forty-two degrees north latitude, westward to a meridian line drawn from the southwestern corner of the State of Pennsylvania. On the 29th of August of that year from their "observatory" on the west side of the Conewango, the Pennsylvania commissioners reported to the Supreme Executive Council as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—We now take the earliest opportunity we have had of acquainting you with the progress we have made in the business which you have intrusted to us. We arrived at the Cawwanishee Flats on the 11th day of June, where the 90th mile-stone was set up last season. The Susquehannah was remarkably low, which prevented our Boats making the necessary expedition. From the 90th mile-stone we sent our Instruments up the Thyesa in Canoes about 10 miles; our water-carriage then failed, and we had recourse to our Pack-Horses, but the ruggedness of the country at the Heads of the Susquehannah, Geneseo and Allegheny Rivers, soon killed, and rendered useless about two-thirds, but fortunately for our business, when the Horses failed we found ourselves on a small branch of the Allegheny River, necessity then pointed out the propriety of using water-carriage as much as possible, we immediately set about making canoes, and by the spirited exertions of our men, with no other implements than three falling axes, two or three Tomahawks, and a Chisel, 1½ inch wide, we had completed in six days for the use of our Pennsylvania party 5 excellent Canoes, two of which are between 40 and 50 feet in length. These Canoes with our Stores, Instruments and Baggage, we hauled 10 miles down a shallow stream to the main Allegheny River, our progress now began to appear less difficult, and we prepared to proceed down the River to a proper place for correcting the random Line by astronomical observation, but the day preceding our intended movement, we were ordered by the Indians [probably some of Cornplanter's band] to discontinue the Line 'till after a treaty should be held. We met them at the time and place appointed, explained the nature and propriety of the business we were about, and finally were permitted to proceed. We have, notwithstanding these difficulties, completed the Line to the 167 mile-stone from the Delaware, and expect to have 28 miles more finished in a few days, and the fullest expectation of finishing the business this season in good time, if not impeded by some uncommon difficulty or accident."

This report was signed by Messrs. Ellicott and Porter. In it, it will be noticed, the commissioners speak of their stores, etc.; and to show that these worthies were not destitute of the comforts and even the luxuries of life, while making their way through the wilderness and along the northern border of what is now Warren county, a hundred years ago, we append Mr. Porter's requisition for animals and supplies, made just before starting forth:

" 20 Horses and Pack Saddles.
20 Bells.
10 Bbls of Pork.
30 Bbls of Flour.
200 lbs of Loaf Sugar.
50 lbs of Coffee.
8 lbs of Tea.
15 lbs of Chocolate.
60 lbs of Cheese.
3 doz'n neats Tongues.
3 lbs of Pepper and 6 Bottles Mustard.
3 jars of Pickles.
1 box of Prunes.
1 Hhd Spirits.
20 Gall'ns Wine.
10 Gall'ns F. Brandy.
2 Gall'ns Lime Juce.
30 lbs Soap.
50 lbs Candles.
10 Gall'ns Vinegar.
28 lbs Scotch Barley.
14 lbs Rice.
4 Bushels Salt.
Stationery."

On the 29th of October of the same year (1787) the commissioners of the two States made their final report, showing that the boundary line had been marked in a satisfactory and permanent manner by mile-stones, or posts surrounded by mounds of earth, where stones could not be procured, from the ninetieth mile-stone west from the river Delaware to Lake Erie. Two maps also accompanied their report, showing the route traversed, the location of mile-posts, observatories, etc., the names of streams crossed or flowing near by, and likewise the names and location of a number of Indian towns. From these maps we learn that Conewango Creek was then written "Conawango River;" the Kinzua, "Consua," and the Brokenstraw, "Koshanuadeago." No Indian towns were shown within the present limits of Warren county, but just over the line in New York, upon both the Conewango[1] and Allegheny, Indian villages were designated, besides another, termed "Hickory Town," at the point now known as Tionesta.

In February, 1788, Andrew Ellicott, one of the boundary-line commissioners, in writing from Baltimore to Benjamin Franklin, president of the Supreme Executive Council, said: "From the Face of the Map we returned to the Supreme Executive Council last December, of the Country thro' which we passed with the Northern Boundary of the State; it appears plain that the situation of several places demands the attention of the Legislature. The first is the Mouth of the Conewango River; the second at the Mouth of French Creek, where the Old Venango Fort stood, and the third at the head of the Navigable Water of French Creek at Fort Le Bœuf." Thus again was the attention of the authorities directed to the eligible and picturesque site of the town of Warren.

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[1] The Indian village on or near the Conewango was termed by the commissioners "Cayontona"; but Colonel Proctor, who visited this region in April, 1791, writes it "Cayantha, or the Cornfields." It stood about one mile north of the 195th mile-post on the State line west from the Delaware River, and between the forks of a small stream which, here flowing northeasterly, empties into the Conewango about a mile and a half north of the State line.

The following year Richard Butler and John Gibson, commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, concluded another treaty with the chiefs, warriors, and others representing the Six Nations, by which treaty the State acquired possession of the territory bounded on the south by the north line of Pennsylvania, on the east by the western boundary of New York, agreeably to the cession of that State and the State of Massachusetts to the United States, and on the north by the margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and other points. At this treaty Cornplanter was again conspicuous as the friend of the whites, and by his speeches and bearing rendered the work of the commissioners comparatively easy of accomplishment. Feeling grateful, therefore, General Richard Butler, one of the commissioners above named, on the 22d of March, 1789, addressed the following communication to Thomas Mifflin, then president of the Supreme Executive Council:

"I beg leave to mention to your Excellency and Council that Capt'n Abeal, alias the Cornplanter, one of the principal Chiefs of the Seneca Tribe of the Six Nations, has been very useful in all the Treaties since 1784 inclusive, and particularly to the State of Pennsylvania, this he has demonstrated very fully, and his attachment at present to the State appears very great. This has induced me to suggest to your Excellency and Council whether it may not be good Policy in the State to fix this attachment by making it to his interest to continue it. This, from the Ideas he possesses of Civilization, induces me to think if the state would be pleased to grant him a small tract of land within the late purchase, it would be very grateful to him, and have that Effect. This may be done in a manner that would render him service without lessening his influence with his own people or Exposing him to jealousy. The quantity need not be large, perhaps one thousand or fifteen hundred acres. How far your Excellency and Council may concur in this opinion will rest with your Excellency and them. My wishes for the quiet and interest of the State as well as the merits of the man, has induced me to take the liberty to mention this matter and hope the motive will be my appology."

This letter having been received and considered in Council March 24, or two days after date, it was resolved that the recommendation to grant Cornplanter one thousand or fifteen hundred acres of land be complied with.

As alluded to in a preceding paragraph, the attention of the Executive

Council having frequently been directed to certain choice locations in the territory recently acquired by purchase (at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie; at Le Boeuf, at the head of navigation of French Creek; at the mouth of the Conewango, in the county of Allegheny, and at Fort Venango, situated at the mouth of French Creek), it was resolved in Council on Saturday, April 4, 1789, "that the Surveyor General be directed, and he is hereby directed to appoint a proper person to locate, survey, and make return of the several tracts mentioned in the said resolution of Assembly, for the use of the Commonwealth, in conformity with the said resolution, and that the locations at each place amount to three thousand acres and no more." In compliance with this resolution the surveyor-general soon after appointed John Adlum to perform the work. The latter did so during the following summer, and in September, 1789, reported that he had completed the survey of four reserved tracts of lands, or "State Manors," at the points indicated, at an expense to the State of one hundred and seventy-five pounds eight shillings and two pence.

In the year 1790 the General Council of Pennsylvania appointed a commission to survey and explore the West Branch of the Susquehanna and the head waters of the "Alegina," the object being to establish a suitable wagon road from the Susquehanna valley to Lake Erie. This commission consisted of John Adlum, Colonel Matlack, and Hon. Samuel Maclay, who afterward served a term as United States senator from Pennsylvania, from 1803 to 1808. During the time that the commission was acting in the discharge of its duties Mr. Maclay kept a record of each day's events, and it is from this diary, now in the possession of his grandson, ex-State Senator Maclay, of Clarion county, that these notes of the first official exploration of the head waters of the Allegheny, by authority of the State of Pennsylvania, are compiled.

By the terms of the act creating the commission, the commissioners were to meet at Lebanon on May 1, 1790; but Mr. Adlum and Colonel Matlack did not arrive at that point until May 17. Immediately after their arrival the commission proceeded upon the discharge of its duties, Mr. Maclay having made all necessary preparations while waiting upon the delinquents.

The West Branch was explored until the mouth of the Sinnemahoning Creek was reached, which stream was ascended as far as navigable by canoes, when the party proceeded on foot to the head waters of the Clarion River, in what is now Elk county. While Maclay and Matlack made different surveys in this locality, Mr. Adlum ran a line to the "Alegina," the object being to establish a camp on that river and leave some of the attendants there to build canoes for the accommodation of the commissioners when they should be ready to descend. This camp was located about twenty miles above the State line, and from this point the entire party started down the "Alegina" on the 2d day of July. About twelve o'clock they met two Indians, one of whom called himself "Doctor Thomas," who informed them that they had been sent by their chief to see when the commissioners would arrive at the Indian town below. The State line was reached at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, and here the party encamped for the night. Leaving early the next morning, the Indian camp was reached about nine o'clock, "Dr. Thomas" and his companion having preceded them. As what follows is of the most interesting character, we quote Mr. Maclay's diary in full:

"We got to the town at 9 o'clock. Went down below the town a little distance, kindled a fire and got our breakfast. Several of the Indians came to our fire, but the principal man was out of town, and it seems we must wait for him. We waited until the afternoon and were then given to understand that Con-ne-shangom, their chief, was gone to Venango, but a certain Captain John supplyed his place. He made us a speech in the afternoon to the following effect: That he and all their men returned thanks to Almighty God for the opportunity of speaking to his brothers; that as he now speaks he hopes that you will hear that you are come to poor people that are all suffering. Another thing he hopes that he knew nothing of our coming until he looked up and saw us come down the water. He hopes we will take pity on their women and children and give them something to prevent them from starving.

"Monday, July 5th.—Set off in the morning, two Indians going with us in a canoe, viz: Captain John and Ten Days, and the Doctor on horseback. About the middle of the afternoon we came to an Indian camp on shore where they had whisky, which they offered us. At this camp we saw a Dutchman who in the war had been taken prisoner, and, it seemed, choosed to continue with the Indians. We delayed but a short time at this camp, when we put out and left the Indians. After some time the Indians came up with us and the Doctor had got himself a little drunk. Just so much as to put him to showing his horsemanship, and, in attempting to ride up a steep bank, him and his horse tumbled together into the river. We took up our camp a little before sunset.

"Tuesday, July 6th.—Took our breakfast and set off, and came to Tuis-in-Guis-an-Gothtaw about 10 o'clock. We soon found that the Doctor, who had reached the town before us, had been doing us ill offices with the people of the town. They looked remarkably sour, and insisted on our stopping until they sent for their chief, the Cornplanter, who lived about seven miles below at a place called In-oh-show-Dego. We said that we could go on and call on the Cornplanter where he lived. They said it was not manly to call about business at a cabin in the woods, and said that they had a hold of the stern of our canoe, plainly intimating that they could and would make us stay. We thought it best to be as accommodating as we could and told them to send for the Cornplanter, and we would stay until the afternoon. About noon their Chief came and told us that he had sent for the Cornplanter; that he expected him soon, but that we must not think the time long. His advice had no effect, for we did think the day a very long one. Night came at last but no Cornplanter.

"Wednesday, July 7th.—The Cornplanter came about eight o'clock, and appeared to be friendly disposed. He said he would look for a place where we might meet and speak to each other. We met, told our business and delivered the Cornplanter his letter, which was read and interpreted to the Indians by one Matthews. They then all appeared in a good humor, and the Cornplanter, in a speech, told us he was glad to see us and gave us a welcome to anything we could catch in their country. Then we were addressed by an orator in behalf of the women. They told us that they were glad to see us; that they hoped we were well; that we had come a long, bad road; that they had heard the good news we had brought; that they thought that as the severest part of the labour of living fell to their lot, they had a right to speak and to be heard, and again thanked us for our good news; that they hoped that as soon as the good road we had spoke of was made they would be able to purchase what things they wanted on better terms; that it was true their trade at this time was much worse than formerly, owing to the scarcity of game, but that if a good road was made it would still be worth while for traders to come among them, and that they hoped a good correspondence would still be cultivated between them and us until we should become one people. Their speech was answered very properly by Col. Matlack. As soon as that was ended, though it rained, we got on board of our canoes and pushed down the river, and took up our camp opposite Capt. John Obeales Town, and had the honor of his company for supper.

"Thursday, July 7th.—The morning rainy. After breakfast it cleared, and Mr. Adlum went up to the State line to survey the river, and to assist me in making a survey for the Cornplanter. This business kept us employed until about four o'clock. As we were both wet when we came to camp we concluded to stay where we were for the night.

"Friday, July 9th.—Set off after breakfast and proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Kinjua, where we parted with Mr. Adlum. He proceeded up the Kinjua with two of the hands, accompanied with an Indian called Tim T. Tugmutton. We proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Connowango, and got up the same about two miles, where we encamped for the night.

"Saturday, July 10th.—In the morning we proceeded up the Connowango about two miles further, where we left one of our canoes and all our baggage and provisions that we could spare in the care of Samuel Gibbons, taking with us only provisions for 10 days, and set off for the Jadockque lake, having one Matthews with us to act as an interpreter, as we expected to meet with several Indians. We kept with dilligence at the poles and paddled all day, and got 17 miles as we computed.

"Sunday, July 11th.—We started in the morning and kept steadily at work all day, and made as we computed, 17 miles further up the Connowango. In these two days' traveling with our canoes we had not more than 16 miles of strong water, the bed of the river being like a mill pond, and in general so deep that we could not find the bottom with our setting poles.

"Monday, July 12th.—Set off in the morning and found it extremely difficult to get up the creek. The water was very low and divided with a great number of small Islands and the channels stopped up with driftwood and timber that had fallen across the creek. In some places we cleared a passage, in others we were obliged to slide our canoe on Scates. We had about five miles of this kind of water; at length we entered the —— lake, which for about two miles widened gradually—the shore remarkably muddy and covered with splatterdocks. From there the lake opens at once and has a very pleasing appearance. We got about four miles up and encamped."

On the morning of the 14th, having found the old French wagon road, Colonel Matlack and Mr. Maclay followed it to Lake Erie, returning to Lake Jadockque (Chautauqua) on the 15th. Mr. Maclay estimated the distance from the mouth of the Conewango to Lake Erie to be eighty miles "to go by water," and says the "greater part of the distance is through a very rich soil." On the morning of the 17th Maclay and Matlack rejoined Adlum at the camp at the mouth of the Conewango, and the three, with their employees, proceeded down the river to "Fort Frankland." From there another route was surveyed to Lake Erie, by way of French Creek. When this was completed they again continued down the "Alegina" to the mouth of the Kiskiminitis. This stream was explored and its chief tributary, the Conemaugh, was ascended to its source. After a vain attempt to find a passage across the Allegheny Mountains suitable for a wagon road, they concluded to return home, arriving at Lebanon on September 17 of the same year.

CHAPTER XI.

CORNPLANTER AND OTHER INDIANS — 1790–91.

The Seneca Chieftain Invited to Visit Philadelphia — Letter from Thomas Mifflin — Ensign Jeffers's Letter — The Journey — Arrival in the Quaker City — Subsequent Proceedings — Cornplanter's Speech to the Supreme Executive Council — President Mifflin's Reply — Cornplanter Meets President Washington — Returns to His Forest Home with Gifts and Various Supplies — Attempts on the Part of Pittsburgh Thieves to Steal the Same — Colonel Brodhead's Opinion of Early Pittsburgh Residents — Cornplanter Makes Choice of the Lands Granted Him — Their Location, etc. — Sketch of His Life.

MEANWHILE, affairs along the western frontiers were in an unsettled condition, and, apparently, were daily becoming worse — murders of white families by Indians from the Ohio country, and of peaceful Seneca Indians by white men, were of frequent occurrence. Indeed, numbers of Cornplanter's own family had been robbed and killed, and he had repeatedly petitioned the authorities of the State for protection and relief. At last, on the 10th of May, 1790, President Thomas Mifflin sent a letter[1] to the Seneca chieftains on the head waters of the Allegheny, wherein he said: "It gives us pain to hear from you that some bad people have plundered your camps and taken your property. Our laws do not permit one man to injure another. We are willing to give you an opportunity of laying before the government of Pennsylvania your grievances, and of explaining your wishes; and agreeably to your request, we hereby invite three of your chief counsellors and warriors, vizt.: Cornplanter, Half-Town, and the New Arrow, to come to Philadelphia, on Wednesday the first day of September next, when the General Assembly will be in session. We have granted a commission to your particular friend, Joseph Nicholson, to act as the interpreter to your three Chiefs, and will give him directions to conduct them to this city.

"THOMAS MIFFLIN.

"To Kientwoughko, or Cornplanter,
Guyaugh Shoto, alias the Great Cross,
Hachuwoot, or Half Town,
Kyendo,
Shendeshowa,
Wadungueta,
Hagungush,
Hucheaguough, alias the Dog Barker,
Oe-wha-gaw-yo, alias the Oldnews,
Candagowa alias Large Tree,
Tehewanias, alias the Broken Tree.

Chief Counsellors
and Warriors of the
Six Nations of
Indians."

This letter having been received by Cornplanter July 7 of that year, his preparations for visiting Philadelphia were completed as speedily as circumstances would permit, and, furnished with the following recommendatory letter by the commandant of Fort Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, he set out on his journey accompanied by his interpreter, Joseph Nicholson, and six other chiefs and warriors.

"My age, rank & situation in the world renders it rather improper for me to say anything on the subject I am about to relate, but I cannot but mention that the Bearer hereof, Cyentwokee, the head Chief of the Senica Nation, is an undoubted friend to the United States. When Indians have stolen Horses & other things from the good people, I have known him with the greatest dignity to give orders for them to be returned, & never knew his orders to be disobeyed.

"When the people of Cussawanga [now Meadville] were about to flee on account of unfavorable accounts about some of the Southern Indians, he sent a Speech to me, & said, 'he wished the people to keep their minds easy, & take care of their Cornfields, that the Six Nations were friends, that should the Southern Indians invade the Settlement he would gather his Warriors & help to drive them to the setting of the Sun.' In consequence of this the people rest intirely easy. On his arrival here, he told me that should I be invaded so that I could not get provision, that he & his warriors would clear the way — he said that at the Council at Muskingum, the great men asked him which side he would die on? He told them on the side of the Americans, he says he is of the same mind yet.

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[1] See allusion to this letter in Mr. Maclay's diary, preceding chapter.

"Sundry other things might be said, but as he is now on his way to attend the Assembly at Philadelphia, I will only recommend him to the particular attention of the good people of Pennsylvania between here & that place. They may depend upon it that they not only entertain a friend, but a consequential friend, for the Senica Nation is so much Governed by him that if he says *War*, it is *war*, & if he says peace it is peace — of Course he is a Man worthy of the greatest attention. The other Chiefs with him second him in every thing, & are Men worthy of great attention.

"I am, my Dear fellow citizens, with sentiments of the highest esteem, your obedient & humble Servant,

"J. JEFFERS, *Ensign*,

"1st U. S. Reg't. & Commanding Fort Franklin on French Creek.

"To the Good people between here & Philadelphia."

Thus supplied with a kind of passport through the State, Cornplanter and his party arrived in Philadelphia towards the latter part of October, he having been detained beyond the appointed time by reason of certain untoward circumstances. A day or so later, or on Saturday, October 23, the deputation was introduced to the president and members of Council, when Cornplanter was pleased to make the following speech:

"*Brothers*, We were very happy when we received the answer to our letter sent to the Quaker State; we are happy to see you. We could not come at the time appointed, it was too soon afterwards. When we were coming we heard of the murder of two of our people. I was obliged to satisfy my people. After I had satisfied my people, I received a message from the Shawanese and other nations that I should not come till we had a Council with them. When the fire was kindled with the Shawanese they brought a Virginia scalp and insisted on our seizing the scalp, or they would treat us the same way as the Big Knife;[1] we told them the Council was for peace not for war, I sent to all the tribes to be at peace with the Thirteen Fires.[2]

"*Brothers*, I am much fatigued, I want to get a friend to write my speech, as no interpreter can do it as well as if it was wrote. I will be ready on Tuesday morning."

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[1] The Indians of that day termed the Virginians "Big Knives," or "Long Knives."

[2] The thirteen original States.

When Tuesday morning came Cornplanter sent a letter to the Council saying that he was not ready and requesting further time to prepare the statement he wished to make to the Council. His request was granted. Three days later, however, or on Friday, October 29, 1790, the renowned Seneca chieftain with the Indians who accompanied him, attended the sessions of the Supreme Executive Council, "His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esquire," presiding, and spoke as follows concerning his tribe and nation:

"The Fathers of the Quaker State, Obeale or Cornplanter, returns thanks to God for the pleasure he has in meeting you this day with six of his people.

"FATHERS, Six years ago I had the pleasure of making peace with you, and at that time a hole was dug in the earth, and all contentions between my nation and you ceased and were buried there.

"At a treaty then held at Fort Stanwix between the Six Nations of Indians, and the Thirteen Fires, three friends from the Quaker State came to me and treated with me for the purchase of a large tract of land upon the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania, extending from Tioga to Lake Erie for the use of their warriors. I agreed to the sale of the same, and sold it to them for four thousand dollars. I begged of them to take pity on my nation and not buy it forever. They said they would purchase it forever, but that they would give me further one thousand dollars in goods when the leaves were ready to fall, and when I found that they were determined to have it, I agreed that they should have it. I then requested, as they were determined to have the land to permit my people to have the game and hunt upon the same, which request they complied with, and promised me to have it put upon record, that I and my people should have the priviledge.

"*Fathers*, The Six Nations then requested that another talk might be held with the Thirteen Fires, which was agreed to and a talk was afterwards held between them at Muskingum. Myself with three of my chiefs attended punctually, and were much fatigued in endeavoring to procure the attendance of the other nations, but none of them came to the Council Fire except the Delawares and the Wyandots.

"*Fathers*, At the same treaty the Thirteen Fires asked me on which side I would die, whether on their side, or the side of those nations who did not attend the Council Fire. I replied, 'listen to me fathers of the Thirteen Fires, I hope you will consider how kind your fathers were treated by our fathers, the Six Nations, when they first came into this country, since which time you have become strong, insomuch, that I now call you fathers. In former days when you were young and weak, I used to call you brother, but now I call you father. Father, I hope you will take pity on your children, for now I inform you that I'll die on your side. Now father, I hope you will make my bed strong.'

"*Fathers of the Quaker State:*—I speak but little now, but will speak more when the Thirteen Fires meet, I will only inform you further, that when I had finished my talk with the Thirteen Fires, General Gibson, who was sent by the Quaker State, came to the fire, and said that the Quaker State had bought of the Thirteen Fires a tract of land extending from the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania to Connewango river, to Buffaloe creek on Lake Erie, and thence along the Said Lake to the Northern boundary of Pennsylvania aforesaid. Hearing this I run to my father, and said to him father have you sold this land to the Quaker State, and he said he did not know, it might have been done since he came there. I then disputed with Gibson and Butler, who was with him about the same, and told them I would be satisfied if the line was run from Connewango river thro' Chatochque Lake to Lake Erie, for Gibson and Butler had told me that the Quaker State had purchased the land from the Thirteen Fires, but notwithstanding the Quaker State had given to me one thousand dollars in fine prime goods which were ready for me and my people at Fort Pitt, we then agreed that the line should be run from Connewango river thro' Chatochque Lake into Lake Erie, and that one-half of the fish in Chatochque Lake should be mine and one half theirs. They then said as the Quaker State had purchased the whole from the Thirteen Fires, that the Thirteen Fires must pay back to the Quaker State the value of the remaining land. When I heard this my mind was at ease, and I was satisfied. I then proposed to give a half mile square of land upon the line so agreed upon to a Mr. Hartshorn who was an Ensign in General Harmer's army, and to a Mr. Britt, a cadet, who acted as clerk upon the occasion, and who I well know by the name of Half-Town, for the purpose of their settling there to prevent any mischief being committed in future upon my people's lands, and I hoped that the Quaker State would in addition thereto give them another half mile square on their side of the line so agreed upon for the same purpose, expecting thereby that the line so agreed upon would be known with sufficient certainty, and that no disputes would thereafter arise between my people and the Quaker State concerning it. I then went to my father of the Thirteen Fires and told him I was satisfied, and the coals being covered up I said to my children you must take your course right thro' the woods to Fort Pitt. When I was leaving Muskingum my own son who remained a little while behind to warm himself at the fire was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who, I believe, to have been a Yankee. Myself with Mr. Joseph Nicholson and a Mr. Morgan then travelled three days together thro' the wilderness, but the weather being very severe they were obliged to separate from me, and I sent some of my own people along with Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Morgan as guides to conduct them on to Wheelen [Wheeling]. After I had separated from Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Morgan, I had under my charge one hundred and seventy persons of my own nation consisting of men, women and children, to conduct thro' the wilderness, through heaps of briars, and having lost our way, we, with great difficulty reached Wheelen. When I arrived there being out of provisions I requested of a Mr. Zanes to furnish me and my people with beacon and flour to the amount of seventeen dollars, to be paid for out of the goods belonging to me and my people at Fort Pitte. Having obtained my request, I proceeded on my journey for Pittsburg, and about ten miles from Wheelen my party were fired upon by three white people, and one of my people in the rear of my party received two shots thro' his blanket.

"*Fathers*, It was a constant practice with me throughout the whole journey to take great care of my people, and not suffer them to commit any outrages or drink more than what their necessities required. During the whole of my journey only one accident happened which was owing to the kindness of the people of the town called Catfish [in Washington county, Pa.], in the Quaker State, who, while I was talking with the head men of the town, gave to my people more liquor than was proper, and some of them got drunk, which obliged me to continue there with my people all night, and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and one shot gun; and though every endeavor was used by the head men of the town upon complaint made to them to discover the perpetrators of the robbery, they could not be found; and on my people's complaining to me I told them it was their own faults by getting drunk.

"*Fathers*, Upon my arrival at Fort Pitt I saw the goods which I had been informed of at Muskingum, and one hundred of the blankets were all moth eaten and good for not'g. I was advised not to take the blankets, but the blankets which I and my people then had being all torn by the briars in our passage thro' the wilderness, we were under the necessity of taking them to keep ourselves warm; and what most surprised me, was that after I had received the goods they extinguished the fire and swept away the ashes, and having no interpreter there I could talk with no one upon the subject. Feeling myself much hurt upon the occasion, I wrote a letter to you Fathers of the Quaker State, complaining of the injury, but never received any answer. Having waited a considerable time, and having heard that my letter got lost, I wrote a second time to you Fathers of the Quaker State and then I received an answer.

"I am very thankfull to have received this answer, and as the answer intreated me to come and speak for myself, I thank God that I have this opportunity, I therefore, speak to you as follows: I hope that you Fathers of the Quaker State, will fix some person at Fort Pitt to take care of me and my people. I wish, and it is the wish of my people if agreeable to you that my present interpreter, Joseph Nicholson, may be the person, as I and my people have a confidence in him, and are satisfied that he will always exert himself to preserve peace and harmony between you and us. My reasons for wishing an interpreter to be placed there are that oftentimes when my hunters and people come there, their canoes and other things are stolen, and they can obtain no redress, not having any person there on whom they can rely to interpret for them and see justice done to them.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State:*—About a year ago a young man one of my Tribe who lived among the Shawanese, was one of a party who had committed some outrages and stolen a quantity of skins, the property of David Duncan, being at Fort Pitt, was seized by the White People there who would have put him in confinement and perhaps to death had not some of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, interfered and bound themselves to the said David Duncan, who insisted upon satisfaction for payment of the sum of five hundred and thirty dollars for the said skins so stolen, upon which the young man aforesaid was released and delivered up to them.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State:*—I wish now to acquaint you with what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort Pitt. A young man who was married to my wife's sister, when he was hunting, was murdered by a white man. There were three reasons for his being killed: In the first place he had a very fine riding horse; secondly, he was very richly drest, and had about him a good deal of silver; and thirdly, he had with him a very fine rifle. The white man invited him to his house, to light from his horse, and as he was getting off his horse, his head being rather down, the white man struck him with a tomahawk on the head and killed him, and having plundered him dragged him into the river. Upon the discovery of the murder, my people, with Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Duncan, had a great deal of trouble, and took a great deal of pains to find out the person who had committed the murder, and after three days' searching, they discovered him.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State:*—About five years ago, one of my Chiefs, named Half-Town, was sent to Fort Pitt to deliver up into your hands your own flesh and blood who were taken in the war, and before he returned two horses were stolen from him by the white people. Now, Fathers, I will inform you of another accident which happened to my people last winter, fifteen miles below Fort Pitt. My Nephew, with a hunting party, being there, was shot thro' the head in Mr. Nicholson's camp, the particulars of which Mr. Nicholson, who is here present can inform you.

"Well, Fathers, I beg of you once more not to let such bad people be 'longside of me. And, Fathers, you must not think I or any of my people are bad or wish evil to you or yours, nor must you blame us for mischiefs that have been committed by the other nations. Fathers, consider me and my people, and the many injuries we have sustained by the repeated robberies, and in the murder & depredations committed by the whites against us.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State:*—I have now had the pleasure to meet you with six of my people. We have come a great way, by your desire, to talk with you and to shew to you the many injuries my nation has sustained. It now remains with you to do with me and my people what you please, on account of the present trouble which I and my people have taken for your satisfaction, and in compliance with your request.

"*Fathers*, having come this great way at your request, and as it is necessary for some of us to remain here to talk with the Thirteen Fires when they meet, I have concluded to send back four of my people, and to remain here myself with Half-Town and my interpreter, Mr. Nicholson, untill that time, which I hope you will approve of. But should you not approve of it, I must be under the necessity of returning with the whole of my people, which will be attended with a considerable expense.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State*:—You have now got the most of our lands, and have taken the game upon the same. We have only the privilege of hunting and fishing thereon. I, therefore, would make this further request, that a store may be established at Fort Pitt for the accommodation of my people and the other nations when they go out to hunt; and where they may purchase goods at a reasonable price. For, believe me, Fathers, you yourselves would be frightened were you to know the extravagant prices we are obliged to pay for the goods we purchase.

"There is a man (Esquire Wilkie) in Pittsburg, who has taken a great deal of pains to serve my people, and has pitied them; my people, when there, are very kindly treated by him, and give him a great deal of trouble, but he thinks nothing of it; he is the man my people wish should have charge of the store.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State*:—I have heard that you have been pleased to present me a tract of land, but as yet I have seen no writings for the same; Well, Fathers, if it is true that you have given me this tract of land, I can only thank you for the same, but I hope you will also give me tools and materials for working the same.

"*Fathers of the Quaker State*:—Five years ago, when I used to be with my present interpreter Joseph Nicholson, he took care of me and my people. Considering his services and the difficulties he underwent in his journey from Muskingum to Fort Pitt, the Six Nations wished to have him seated upon a tract of land of six miles square, lying in the Forks of Allegany river, and Broken Straw creek, and accordingly patented the same to him, this being the place where a battle[1] was fought between my people and yours, and where about thirty of my people were beaten, by him and twenty-five of your people, and where he was shot thro' the thigh. Now, Fathers, it is my wish, and I tell you it is the wish of the whole Six Nations, in behalf of whom and myself, I request that you would grant and confirm to our brother and friend, the before named Joseph Nicholson, the aforesaid tract of land, as described in our patent or grant to him.

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[1] This fight took place in August, 1779, during Colonel Brodhead's march into the Seneca country.

"This, Fathers, is all I have to say to the Quaker State, and I hope you will consider well all I have mentioned.

"Philadelphia, October, 1790.

His
"Cornplanter ×,
mark.
His
"Half × Town,
mark.
His
"Big × Tree,
mark.
His
"James × Hutchins,
mark.
His
"Seneca × Billy,
mark.
His
"John × Deckart."
mark.

On the following day a draft of a letter, addressed to the Cornplanter and the Indians who accompanied him, in reply to the representations which they had made to the Supreme Executive Council, was laid before the board, read and adopted as follows:

"In Council, Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

"Brothers: — Council have seriously considered the several matters which you laid before them yesterday morning, and assure you that it is their sincere desire to have all your complaints examined into and satisfactorily and speedily removed. But the change which has been made in the government of the State, puts it out of the power of this Council to give special answers to the most material parts of your speech.

"On the first Tuesday of next December, the Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet under the new form of Government, and on the twenty-fourth of the same month the new Governor will commence his administration.

"When those events take place, your speech, together with such further representation of a public nature, which you may think proper to make to us, shall be faithfully communicated to the new Government for their consideration and decision.

"There are, however, two points on which we may with propriety now decide.

"The first, the grant to the Cornplanter of one thousand five hundred acres of land by the General Assembly, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1789.

"We would long ago have ordered the survey of the land for the Cornplanter, but being willing to gratify him in his choice of a tract, we instructed General Butler to consult with him on that subject, and have waited to this time for his determination. If he will inform us in what part of the unlocated lands of the State he wishes his survey to be made, we will order the Surveyor General to have the tract laid out without further delay.

"The second point on which we shall decide, is the Cornplanter's request, that Half-Town and Mr. Nicholson may remain with him in Philadelphia untill the meeting of the Legislature of the United States, or untill the President shall arrive here. We cheerfully comply with that request, and approve of his sending back the other Chiefs and Warriors.

"And in order to make the residence of the Cornplanter, Half-Town and Mr. Nicholson in Philadelphia, as convenient and agreeable as possible, Council will instruct their Secretary to provide suitable lodgings for them in a private family.

"*Chiefs and Warriors who are to return to the Seneca Nation:*—We desire you to inform the Seneca Nation that the Government of Pennsylvania entertains sentiments of the most sincere friendship for them, and are anxious to prevent injuries being done by its citizens to their persons and property.

"But as evil disposed men exist in every society, and as violence may sometimes be committed by such men upon the persons and property of the Indians, the Government will think it their duty upon complaint being made of such violence having been committed, to endeavor to have the offenders apprehended and brought to Justice.

"In the instance of the Walkers and Doyle,[1] this Council has done every thing in their power to have them secured and brought to tryal. They have succeeded only with respect to Doyle, but will continue their exertions for the securing of the Walkers.

"Doyle will be conveyed next week to Sunbury under a strong guard, to stand his trial; should he be convicted, there is little doubt of his being capitally punished.

"We wish you may arrive at your own homes in good health, and find your families in the possession of the same blessings.

"THOMAS MIFFLIN."

Cornplanter's companions, nevertheless, did not return to their country as early as anticipated. In some way the Chief Big Tree while viewing the sights in the Quaker City received a gun-shot wound in his leg. Thereupon Cornplanter and Half Town, with their interpreter, Joseph Nicholson, attended a subsequent meeting of the Council, and requested that, on account of the wound received by the Big Tree, the chiefs and warriors who were to have returned to the Indian country be permitted to stay in the city until the arrival of the president of the United States. This request was complied with. Subsequently, after Cornplanter and his friends had met President Washington, and had a "big talk" with him, all returned *via* Pittsburgh together, well loaded with good substantial presents. Indeed, the supplies, gifts, etc., received by Cornplanter at Philadelphia and sent by wagons to Pittsburgh, filled a large bateau or keel boat, which, after the voyage up the Allegheny had been commenced, unprincipled white wretches from Pittsburgh attempted to steal — both boat and cargo.

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[1] Doyle and two or three brothers by the name of Walker had killed two of the Seneca tribe on Pine Creek, then in the township of Lycoming, Northumberland county, in June, 1790. These were the murders referred to by Cornplanter when he first arrived in Philadelphia.

It appears, however, that a certain class of residents of the latter town were only maintaining their former unenviable reputation when they endeavored to steal Cornplanter's boat and contents, since Colonel Brodhead in a letter dated at Pittsburgh, June 27, 1779, says: "The inhabitants of this place are continually encroaching on what I conceive to be the rights of the Garrison and which was always considered as such when the Fort was occupied by the King of Britain's Troops. They have now the assurance to erect their fences within a few yards of the Bastion. I have mentioned the impropriety of their Conduct but without effect, ... The Block-houses, likewise, which are part of the strength of the place, are occupied and claimed by private persons to the injury of the service." Again on the 9th of July following the worried Colonel made another complaint as follows: "Whilst I am writing, I am tormented by at least a dozen drunken Indians, and I shall be obliged to remove my Quarters from hence on account of a cursed villainous set of inhabitants, who, in spite of every exertion continue to rob the soldiers, or cheat them and the Indians out of everything they are possessed of."

Soon after Cornplanter's return to his old home on the upper waters of the Allegheny, he made choice of the lands which suited him best (which, by the way, proved to be at or near the place where he was then living), and promptly notified Governor Mifflin by letter of the location, etc., coupled with the request that a survey of the same be made as early as practicable. In directing the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth to this matter the governor said: "Gentlemen: I have directed the Secretary to lay before you a Copy of a Letter from Cornplanter, in which that Chief requests that orders of survey may be issued for three tracts of Land, amounting in quantity to the 1500 acres which were granted to him by a resolution of the General Assembly of the 24th March, 1789, but differing in point of situation.[1] From the Information, however, contained in a Letter from the officers of the Land Office, a copy of which will likewise be transmitted to you, I find that the proposed tracts are unappropriated; and as the resolution referred to describes Lands within the Tract of Country lately purchased from the United States, which Country has not yet been the subject of any Legislative provision, in respect to grants, and confirmations by Patent, permit me to suggest the propriety of complying with Cornplanter's request, and of authorizing the officers in the Land office to grant the Warrants, direct the surveys and issue the Patent which may be necessary upon the occasion." This communication properly signed and indorsed was dated Philadelphia, January 22, 1791.

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[1] It was supposed by General Butler, when he recommended that a grant of land be made to Cornplanter, that the latter would make choice of lands in the "late purchase," meaning the territory bordering on Lake Erie.

The preliminary matters of granting warrants, making surveys, etc., having been attended to early in the year last mentioned, Cornplanter, with his two wives, his children, and a following of many others of his band,[1] including men, women and children, soon after became permanently established upon the site of one of his former towns (that is, the first village destroyed by Colonel Brodhead in 1779, after proceeding up the river above "Canawago"), where, assisted by white men sent to him for that purpose, he began the erection of log cabins. Thus he with his followers became the first permanent residents in the county after the acquisition of its territory by Pennsylvania. His grant, or patent, embraced about six hundred and forty acres of land on the west bank of the Allegheny River, sixteen miles above Warren, together with two large adjacent islands, or, in other words, tracts, aggregating about fifteen hundred acres in extent, situated in the present township of Elk. Here he resided until his death, which did not take place until nearly a half century later.

According to Rev. Timothy Alden, the founder of Allegheny College, the village established by Cornplanter on the lands granted to him was named Jen-ne-sa-de-go, or Tin-nes-hau-ta-go, which means "burnt houses, since one of the Seneca towns destroyed by Colonel Brodhead in the summer of 1779 was located here." The same gentleman also said that Cornplanter's Indian names were as follows: Ki-end-twoh-ke, or The Planter, and No-nuh, or The Contemplative; but they (the Indians) usually addressed him as Shin-ne-wau-nah, or The Gentleman.

From Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" we select the following sketch of the distinguished chieftain, whose life was so closely associated with the Indian history of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and particularly that of Warren county:

"Few names are more distinguished in the frontier history of Pennsylvania than that of Cornplanter. He was born at Conewaugus, on the Genesee River, being a half-breed, the son of a white man named John O'Bail, a trader from the Mohawk Valley. In a letter written in 1822 [of course by an interpreter] to the Governor of Pennsylvania he thus speaks of his early youth: 'When I was a child I played with the butterfly, the grasshopper and the frogs; and as I grew up I began to pay some attention and play with the Indian boys in the neighborhood, and they took notice of my skin being of a different color from theirs, and spoke about it; I inquired of my mother the cause, and she told me that my father was a resident of Albany, N. Y. I still ate my victuals out of a bark dish. I grew up to be a young man and married me a wife, but I had no kettle or gun. I then knew where my father lived, and went to see him, and found he was a white man and spoke the English language. He gave me victuals while I was at his house, but when I started to return home he gave me no provision to eat on the way. He gave me neither kettle nor gun, neither did he tell me that the United States were about to rebel against the government of England.' . . . .

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[1] Soon after the Meads and other pioneers settled at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., Cornplanter and his band paid them a friendly visit, and such visits were frequently repeated during subsequent years. It was then that these white settlers noticed that a number of white men were living with the Indians, among whom were Lashley Malone, who was captured in the Bald Eagle valley, Pa.; Peter Krause, a German by birth, who was taken on Duncan's Creek, near the head of the Monongahela, in Virginia; Elijah Mathews, who was captured on Graves's Creek, Ohio; Nicholas Rosencrantz, the son of a minister, and Nicholas Tanewood, who were taken in the Mohawk valley, New York. Krause, Mathews, and Rosencrantz were married to Indian women. These men having lived from boyhood with their captors, were thoroughly weaned from the habits of civilization, and preferred to remain with the Indians. Rev. Timothy Alden, of Meadville, while on a visit to Cornplanter in the fall of 1816, stayed over night at the cabin of Peter Krause, on the Allegheny, where he was then living with his Indian wife and family.

"Little further is known of his early life beyond the fact that he was allied with the French in the engagement against Gen. Braddock in July, 1755. He was probably at that time at least twenty years old. During the Revolution he was a war chief of high rank, in the full vigor of manhood, active, sagacious, eloquent, brave, and he most probably participated in the principal Indian engagements against the United States during the war. He is supposed to have been present at the cruelties of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, in which the Senecas took a prominent part. He was on the war-path with Brandt during Gen. Sullivan's campaign in 1779; and in the following year, under Brandt and Sir John Johnson, he led the Senecas in sweeping through the Schoharie Kill and the Mohawk. On this occasion he took his father a prisoner, but with such caution as to avoid an immediate recognition. After marching the old man some ten or twelve miles he stepped before him, faced about and addressed him in the following terms:

"'My name is John O'Bail, commonly called Cornplanter. I am your son! You are my father! You are now my prisoner, and subject to the customs of Indian warfare, but you shall not be harmed. You need not fear! I am a warrior! Many are the scalps which I have taken! Many prisoners I have tortured to death! I am your son. I was anxious to see you, and greet you in friendship. I went to your cabin and took you by force; but your life will be spared. Indians love their friends and their kindred, and treat them with kindness. If you now choose to follow the fortunes of your yellow son, and to live with our people, I will cherish your old age with plenty of venison and you shall live easy. But if it is your choice to return to your fields and live with your white children, I will send a party of my trusty young men to conduct you back in safety. I respect you, my father. You have been friendly to Indians, and they are your friends.' The elder O'Bail preferred his white children and green fields to his yellow offspring and the wild woods, and chose to return.

"Notwithstanding his bitter hostility while the war continued, he became the fast friend of the United States when once the hatchet was buried. His sagacious intellect comprehended at a glance the growing power of this country and the abandonment with which England had requited the fidelity of the Senecas. He therefore threw all his influence at the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh in favor of peace; and notwithstanding the vast concessions which he saw his people were necessitated to make, still, by his energy and prudence in the negotiation, he retained for them an ample and beautiful reservation. For the course which he took on those occasions, the State of Pennsylvania granted him the fine reservation upon which he resided on the Allegheny. The Senecas, however, were never well satisfied with his course in relation to these treaties; and Red Jacket, more artful and eloquent than his older rival, but less frank and honest, seized upon this circumstance to promote his own popularity at the expense of Cornplanter.

"Having buried the hatchet, Cornplanter sought to make his talents useful to his people by conciliating the good will of the whites, and securing from further encroachments the little remnant of his national domain. On more than one occasion, when some reckless and bloodthirsty whites on the frontier had massacred unoffending Indians in cold blood, did Cornplanter interfere to restrain the vengeance of his people. During all the Indian wars from 1790 to 1794, which terminated with Wayne's victory over the northwestern tribes, Cornplanter[1] pledged himself that the Senecas should remain friendly to the United States. He often gave notice to the garrison at Fort Franklin of intended attacks from hostile parties, and even hazarded his life on a mediatorial mission to the Western tribes. He ever entertained a high respect and personal friendship for Washington, 'the great councillor of the Thirteen Fires,' and often visited him during his presidency on the business of his tribe. His speeches on these occasions exhibit both his talent in composition and his adroitness in diplomacy. Washington fully reciprocated his respect and friendship. They had fought against each other on the disastrous day of Braddock's field. Both were then young men. More than forty years afterwards, when Washington was about to retire from the presidency, Cornplanter made a special visit to Philadelphia to take an affectionate leave of the great benefactor of the white man and the red.

"After peace was permanently established between the Indians and the United States, Cornplanter retired from public life and devoted his labors to his own people. He deplored the evils of intemperance, and exerted himself to suppress it. The benevolent efforts of missionaries among his tribe always received his encouragement, and at one time his own heart seemed to be softened by the words of truth; yet he preserved in his later years many of the peculiar notions of the Indian faith."

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[1] This statement is incorrect. Cornplanter was unfriendly in 1794, and, without a doubt, if Wayne had been defeated the Senecas would have become generally hostile, with Cornplanter's approval. See next chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1791 TO 1800.

Troublous Times on the Border—Baneful British Influence—Uneasy Iroquois—Colonel Proctor Visits Them—Interesting Details Gathered From His Journal—His Mission a Failure—St. Clair Defeated—The Iroquois Become Insolent—Their Arrogant Demands—Cornplanter Joins the Malcontents—Extracts from Letters Written by Andrew Ellicott, Brant the Mohawk, and John Adlum—Wayne's Victory—Salutary Effects—Iroquois Ardor Cooled—The Treaty at Canandaigua—The British Retire from American Territory—Cornplanter's Speech at Franklin—The Holland Land Company—Town of Warren Laid Out by State Commissioners—Survey of Lands West of the Allegheny River—Advent of the First Settlers—A Block-house at Warren—Navigable Waters—Origin of the Reserve Tracts and Academy Lands.

FOR more than a decade of years after England had been forced to acknowledge the independence of the United States, British troops held all the forts on the American side of the boundary line, in open violation of the treaty of peace, alleging that the Americans had also failed to comply with its provisions. Embittered by defeat and not without hopes of again becoming masters of the ambitious, yet weak and poverty-stricken, confederated States, their influence over the Six Nations and the Western Indians was most baneful. They openly assumed a protectorate over the Iroquois and advised them to resist by force the occupation of lands which had already been ceded by the Indians to the Americans. Hence, as a result of such advice, and the intrigues of the Tory Colonel Butler, and the detestable Mohawk chieftain, Brant, the majority of the Senecas, eight years after the close of the Revolutionary War, were almost at the point of marching into Ohio to join the Western tribes in their operations against the military forces of the United States. At this critical moment Cornplanter, alone almost, of all those high in authority in his nation, remained true to his pledges as the friend of the Americans. For a time he stood as firm as the tall pines which cast their shadows over the waters of his beloved Allegheny. For three or four years after his visit to Philadelphia he counseled peace and moderation; but before the troubles were over—*i. e.*, just before General Wayne administered such signal and deserved punishment to the Indians—he, too, was forced to bend before the popular clamor of his people, to join the majority in their avowed hostility to the Americans, to make unjust demands, and declare that the terms of former treaties must be abrogated, and to threaten violence unless such demands were acceded to.

To counteract the evil influence of the British officers and their emissaries, as well as the bad effects resulting from Harmer's defeat by the Western Indians during the preceding fall, early in 1791 Colonel Thomas Proctor, who had won distinction in the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution, was instructed to visit the Seneca Indians, and use his utmost endeavors to gain their confidence, and to persuade them to use their influence to stop the hostilities of the Western Indians (against whom General St. Clair was then preparing to move), and to that end to send a delegation of chiefs along with him on a mission to the Miamis.

Proctor's commission was signed by General Knox, secretary of war, March 10, 1791, and two days later, accompanied by Captain M. G. Houdin, he started forth on horseback from Philadelphia. He journeyed *via* Reading, Wilkesbarre, Tioga Point, Chemung, Newtown (now Elmira, N. Y.), to an Indian town a considerable distance beyond Painted Post, with the intention of proceeding direct to Buffalo, where he expected to meet the Seneca chiefs in council. But having learned at the last-mentioned place that Captain O'Beal, the Cornplanter, had not yet returned to his towns on the Allegheny from his visit to Philadelphia, and deeming it of the utmost importance that this chieftain should be present at the council, Proctor here secured the services of Horatio Jones, an interpreter, and determined to turn aside, and on reaching the Allegheny to proceed down that stream until Cornplanter should be met. He arrived at Cornplanter's "upper town" on the night of April 6.

This town, Proctor informs us, was located on the north side of the Allegheny River, and was called "New Arrow's[1] town," or "Tenachshegouchtongee, or the burnt house." It contained twenty-eight "tolerably well built houses," one of which, new, neat and clean, was set apart for the use of Proctor and his party. At this place it was ascertained that Cornplanter was at Fort Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, which point, said Proctor, was distant about one hundred and thirty miles down the river from New Arrow's town. This would indicate that the latter was located in the vicinity of the site of Olean, N. Y., which, by actual measurement of a United State's officer of topographical engineers, is one hundred and thirty-two miles by river, above the mouth of French Creek. Still, since Proctor's estimate was based on conjecture alone, there might have been a variation in his calculation of fifteen or twenty miles from the true distance. Proctor's journal, however, establishes one or two interesting facts — that Cornplanter's immediate followers were then located in at least three different villages, widely separated one from another, *i. e.*, at Tenachshegouchtongee, on the Allegheny, in New York; at Cayantha, on the Conewango, just over the State line in New York, and at Jennesadaga, the "lower town," situated on the lands now known as the "Cornplanter Reservation," in Warren county. Also that Cornplanter was then living on the lands granted him by the State of Pennsylvania, that is, Jennesadaga, where, by the way, he had resided for years before the grant was made.

From Tenachshegouchtongee Colonel Proctor proceeded in a canoe, guided by young Indians, to Fort Franklin, where he met Cornplanter,,and where he was warmly received by the commandant, Ensign John Jeffers, of the Connecticut Line, or First U. S. Regiment of Infantry. Cornplanter was calm and bore himself with becoming dignity, but those of his tribe with him were highly excited. They had just heard of the seizure of their boats and stores by certain people near Pittsburgh (see preceding chapter), but upon being assured by Colonel Proctor that he would see to it that all should be restored to them (and it was done a few days later), they became quiet and friendly. A day or so later, accompanied by Cornplanter and a large number of his band, Proctor moved up the Allegheny in canoes *en route* to Buffalo. They passed the night of April 14 at the mouth of "Casyonding Creek," *i. e.*, the Brokenstraw. On the following day, Proctor being ill and almost helpless from rheumatism, he urged his canoe-men to push forward in advance of the fleet in order to reach Cornplanter's "lower town" at the earliest moment; but he says the current was so swift and strong against them, slow progress was made, and the town was not reached until in the night. Here he applied to an Indian doctor for treatment, but the poultice of bruised roots and herbs applied to his foot to relieve the pain in the upper part of his leg was so effective in increasing his agony, that he became seriously alarmed and quickly dispensed with the poultice, compounded with so much patience and care by the native practitioner. He had passed the mouth of the "Canawaugo" during the last day's journey, where, he noted in his journal, "the Government of Pennsylvania has laid out a manor of 3000 acres, and up the said river (Canawaugo) to an Indian town called Cayantha, or the Cornfields, are extraordinary rich lands, of which survey was made by David Rittenhouse, Esq^{r}., of Philadelphia some time since."

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[1] The chief, New Arrow, one of Cornplanter's subordinates and one of his warmest supporters, resided here.

After a brief rest at Jennesadaga, the journey up the river was continued to the upper town, or the Cattaraugus settlement, where Poctor had left his horse, also Captain Houdin, who was quite ill from exposure, and from thence across the country to Buffalo, Houdin, Cornplanter, and quite a following of Senecas accompanying him. At Buffalo he found the English influence very strong, the Indians obtaining supplies not only of clothing, but of provisions, from Forts Erie and Niagara. On the commissioner's arrival, "Young King," who could not have been over twenty-two or three years old, met him, appareled in the full uniform of a British colonel — red, with blue facings and gold epaulettes. The Senecas were also in possession of a two-pound swivel, which they fired in honor of the occasion, the gunner wisely standing inside the council-house, while he touched it off with a long pole passed between the logs. The charge was so heavy that it upset the gun and its carriage.

At this time the celebrated Red Jacket had risen to a high position as an orator (though in war he was known to be cowardly, and was frequently spoken of in derision, by Cornplanter and other chiefs, as the "cow-killer"), being mentioned by Proctor as "the great speaker and a prince of the Turtle tribe." In fact, however, he belonged to the Wolf clan.

On Proctor's stating his object in the council, Red Jacket questioned his authority. This, as the colonel was informed by a French trader, was the result of the insinuations of Butler and Brant, who had been there a week before and had advised the Indians not to send a delegation to the Miamis. Proctor offered to present his credentials to any one in whom they had confidence, and they at once sent for the commandant at Fort Erie. The latter sent back Captain Powell, who seems to have acted as a kind of guardian to the Indians during the proceedings. These were very deliberate, and were adjourned from day to day.

Red Jacket was the chief speaker for the Indians, and declared their determination to move the council to Niagara, insisting on the commissioner accompanying them the next day as far as Captain Powell's house, below Fort Erie. Proctor peremptorily declined. Then Red Jacket and Farmer's Brother addressed the council by turns, the result being that a runner was at once sent to Niagara to summon Colonel Butler to the council. After two or three days' delay Butler came to Winne's trading-house (which was on the site of Buffalo, and four miles from the main Seneca village) and requested the sachems and head men to meet him there, but said nothing about Proctor.

While waiting the commissioner dined with "Clear Sky," head chief of the Onondagas, whose "castle" he describes as being three miles east from "Buffaloe," meaning from the Seneca village. There were twenty-eight good cabins near it, and the inhabitants were well clothed, especially the women, some of whom, according to Colonel Proctor, were richly dressed, "with silken stroud" and silver trappings worth not less than £30 per suit. It seems, too, that they had advanced so far in civilization that the women were invited to the feast of the warriors, which consisted principally of young pigeons boiled and stewed. These were served up in hanks of six, tied around the necks with deer's sinews, and were ornamented with pin feathers. However, the colonel managed to make a good meal.

On the 4th of May the Indians went to Winne's store, to hold council with Butler. The latter invited Proctor to dine with him and his officers, including Captains Powell and Johnston. They (the English officers) spoke the Seneca language fluently, and advised the chiefs not to go with the commissioner then, but to wait for Brant, who had gone West. Red Jacket and Cornplanter used their influence in favor of Proctor, but Young King, Farmer's Brother, and the "Fish Carrier," a Cayuga chieftain, strongly opposed him. Every paper delivered to the chiefs was handed over to Butler for his inspection, who went back to Fort Erie next day.

On the 6th of May Red Jacket announced to the commissioner that there would be no council held, as the honorable councilors were going out to hunt pigeons. Proctor makes special mention of the immense number of pigeons found — over a hundred nests on a tree, with a pair of pigeons in each.

On the 7th a private council was held, at which lands were granted to Indians of other tribes, who had fled from the Shawanese and Miamis. "Captain Smoke," and the Delawares under his charge were assigned to the Cattaraugus settlement, where their descendants dwell at the present time. Several Massasauga families at the same time had planting-grounds given them near the village of Buffalo Creek.

On the 11th Proctor declares that there was a universal drunk; "Cornplanter, and some of the elder women excepted," from which it is to be presumed that the young women indulged with the rest.

Finally on the 15th of May the oldest women visited the commissioner and declared that they had taken the matter into consideration, and that they should be listened to, for, said they: "We are the owners of this land, and it is ours;" adding, as an excellent reason for the claim, "for it is we that plant it." They then requested Colonel Proctor to listen to a formal address from the "women's speaker," they having appointed Red Jacket for that purpose.

The alarm gun was fired and the chiefs came together, the elder women being seated near them. Red Jacket arose, and after many florid preliminaries announced that the women had decided that the sachems and warriors must help the commissioner, and that a number of them would accompany him to the West.

Colonel Proctor was overjoyed at this happy exemplification of women's rights, and seems to have thought there would be no further difficulty. He forthwith dispatched a letter by the trusty hand of his interpreter, Horatio Jones, to Colonel Gordon, the English commandant at Niagara, asking that himself and the Indians might take passage on some British merchant-vessel running up Lake Erie, since the chiefs refused to make the journey by land or to go in an open boat. But Gordon, in the usual spirit of English officials on the frontier at that time, refused the permission, and so the whole scheme fell through. It was just what was to have been expected, though Proctor does not seem to have anticipated it, and it is very likely the whole thing was well understood between the British and Indians.

While it was supposed that Red Jacket and others would go West with Proctor, that worthy had several requests to make. Firstly, the colonel was informed that his friends expected something to drink, as they were going to have a dance before leaving their women. This the commissioner responded to with a present of "eight gallons of the best spirits." Then Red Jacket remarked that his house needed a new floor, and Proctor offered to have one made. Then he preferred a claim for a special allowance of rum for his wife and mother, and in fact—well, he wanted a little rum for himself. So the colonel provided a gallon for the great orator and his wife and mother. Young King was not less importunate, but Cornplanter was modest and dignified, as became a veteran warrior. But the worthy commissioner made due provision for them all.

The projected expedition having thus fallen through, Young King made a farewell speech, being aided by "Fish Carrier," the Cayuga, whose "keen gravity" reminded Proctor of a Roman senator, and who seems to have been a man of great importance, though never putting himself forward as a speechmaker.

The Indians must have had a pretty good time during Proctor's stay among them, since his liquor bill at Cornelius Winne's was over a hundred and thirty dollars.

All this counciling having come to naught, Proctor set out for Pittsburgh on the 21st of May. He was accompanied as far as the New Arrow's town, a distance of eighty miles, by Cornplanter, Half Town, and others of the Allegheny River Indians. There he hired a canoe and two Indians to paddle him to Fort Franklin, where he arrived on the next morning in time to take breakfast with Lieutenant Jeffers. At Fort Franklin he hired another canoe and four Indians and pushed off for Pittsburgh, which place he says was distant one hundred and fifty-six miles[1] by river from Fort Franklin, and was reached in twenty-five hours. Thus the journey from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, a distance of four hundred and eleven miles, according to Proctor's computation, was accomplished in five days and two nights of travel.

In November of that year (1791) General St. Clair's army met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the combined Northwestern tribes, and this disaster, together with the pernicious influence of the British, aroused all the worst passions of the Iroquois. Their manners toward the Americans became insolent in the extreme, and some of their warriors joined the hostile savages. There is little doubt that another severe disaster would have disposed a large part of them to rise in arms, and take revenge for the unforgotten though well-merited punishment inflicted upon them by Sullivan and Brodhead. Yet they kept up negotiations with the United States; in fact, nothing delighted the chiefs more than holding councils, making treaties, and performing diplomatic pilgrimages. They felt that at such times they were indeed "big Indians."

The years 1792–93 were passed in fear and trepidation by the few American families living northwest of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania. Many depredations and a few murders were committed by small bands of savages, by many believed to be Senecas; but when Cornplanter was questioned concerning these outrages, he declared that the Senecas were yet at peace with the Americans, and that the hostiles came from the West. In 1794, however, affairs in Northwestern Pennsylvania assumed a most threatening aspect. Garrisons of American troops were, and had been for years, maintained at Forts Franklin[2] and Le Bœuf, but when it was proposed to establish a fort and lay out a town at Presque Isle, the Senecas, including the Cornplanter, declared that it should not be done. They flatly repudiated the treaties of 1784 and 1789, and demanded that a new boundary line should be drawn. Indeed, some of them threatened that unless all the lands lying west of the Allegheny were relinquished, war would surely take place.

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[1] By actual measurement the distance from Franklin, then known as Fort Franklin, to Pittsburgh by river, is only 121½ miles.

[2] The first military occupation of Northwestern Pennsylvania by the Americans was in the spring

Baneful British influence was now in the ascendency, and Cornplanter finally yielded to it, and to the clamor of his people in their demands for a new treaty, new stipulations, or war. In speeches in councils held at Buffalo and Le Bœuf, in June, 1794, and at each of which British officers were present, this chief was bold in his demands for a new treaty, and threatened that unless a vast tract should be restored to the Indians (which territory would have included the greater portion of the county of Warren), dire would be the consequences.

At this time Colonel Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor, was at Fort Le Bœuf, and in a letter describing the condition of affairs he said: "The Indians consider themselves as our enemies and that we are theirs. From this consideration they never come near the garrison except as spies, and then escape as soon as discovered."

Although the Cornplanter and other Seneca chiefs strenuously denied that they were *then* acting under British advice and influence, the following extract from a letter written by Brant, the Mohawk, clearly proves that they were not telling the truth. Possessed of a fair English education, the *protégé* of Sir William Johnson of colonial fame—hence thoroughly British in his instincts and sympathies and bitterly hostile through life to the Americans—Brant then cherished the idea, originated by Pontiac, of building up a great Indian confederacy, of which he was to be the principal chief, and restricting the control of the Americans to the country east of the Allegheny River. The letter referred to was dated July 19, 1794, and was addressed to Governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, wherein he says:

"In regard to the Presque Isle business, should we not get an answer at the time limited, it is our business to push those fellows hard. . . . . Should those fellows (the Americans) not go off, and O'Bail, (Cornplanter) continue in the same opinion [meaning his recently avowed hostility to the Americans], an expedition against those Yankees must of consequence take place. His Excellency has been so good as to furnish us with a 100 weight of powder, and ball in proportion, which is now at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo; but in the event of an attack upon Le Bœuf people, I could wish, if consistent, that his Excellency in addition would order a like quantity in addition, to be

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of 1787, when a company of United States troops, eighty-seven strong, under the command of Captain Jonathan Hart, marched from Pittsburgh to the mouth of French Creek. There he built Fort Franklin, and there a garrison was maintained (sometimes by State troops) until 1803. During the Indian troubles from 1791 to 1794 the troops stationed there rendered important service in protecting the early settlers at Meadville, or, as it was then termed, the "Cussewago Settlement."

at Fort Erie in order to be in readiness; likewise, I would hope for a little assistance in provisions."

Again, to further illustrate the position occupied by Cornplanter, and the condition of affairs on the Pennsylvania border at that time, the following letter from John Adlum (the surveyor of many tracts in Northwestern Pennsylvania) to Governor Mifflin is appended:

"FORT FRANKLIN, August 31st, 1794.

"DEAR SIR: I returned yesterday from a second trip I had to the Corn Planter's Town—having been sent for by him to go to the treaty said to be held at Buffaloe Creek, near Lake Erie.

"When I arrived at his Town, which was the 23rd of this Inst., information came that it would not be held until about the 10th day of Sept. I, therefore, concluded it best to return to this place.

"The next day after I got to his town, a party of nineteen Chiefs & warriors arrived from the Grand River, on the North Side of Lake Erie.

"The Corn Planter had given me notice that such a party were on their way to protect their women and children while their chiefs were at council.

"I told the Corn Planter that such a guard was unnecessary, as the Americans wished to live at peace with the Indians.

"He answered, that we could not know who were our enemies, and it was well to be prepared, and insinuated as much as if they feared the Western Indians. But, says he, they are wholly under my direction, and nothing is to be feared from them; for they will hunt with my warriors until I know the result of Genl Washington's answer, for they will behave themselves soberly and orderly until then. If the answer is favourable to us, they will return to their homes; if not, times will be very bad and troublesome immediately; though, says he, we mean not to make war on women and children, but on men, and with the men we mean to fight, and hope the white flesh, *as he calls us*, will not set us any bad examples; and the way that these men came to be sent here is this: Capt. Brandt sent to us, and desired us to move off the land, for that times would soon be dangerous. I answered, we are not afraid to live here, and as our corn &c. is planted, we intend to stay and enjoy the fruits of our labour. But Brandt sent again, and said that the regard he had for us made him very uneasy for our safety. I returned him the same answer as before, and added, if you have the regard for us you say you have, send us some people to protect us; and in consequence of this, he sent us these men.

"There was a Mr Rosencranz with me at the Town—an Interpreter—and we staid at the Corn Planter's house while we were at Town, and the General conversation of the Indians was about the times, and were very anxious to have our opinion whether their request or demand would be granted or not; and the Chiefs concluded their conversation that nothing but the Lands required would do, and that they wished to know whether Genl Washington would grant their request or not. I told them to wait patiently, and the persons whom the Gen[1] had appointed would inform them when they met them at the treaty. I enquired if money would not do, provided they received an annual sum. The Cornplanter answered, it might have done some time ago, but at present nothing but the lands would do to make the minds of the Six Nations easy.

"I told him that possibly when he had seen the Commissioners, and considered better, that the minds of the Indians might be made easy, and then dropped the subject.

"He laughs at the Idea of our keeping the posts, either at Le Bœuf or the Mouth of French Creek, should there be a war, for, he says, it is not possible for us to supply them with provisions, as they will constantly have parties along the River and path to cut off all supplies, and that we soon would be obliged to run away from them.

"I don't know how far it may operate in our favour should Gen[1] Waine be successful, to the Westward; but it appears to me that War is inevitable, and, I think, Cap[t] Brandt has a very great hand in it, and his policy is to get the whole of the Six Nations on the North Side of the Lakes, as it will make him the more consequential, for, at present, there is but a small number of them there.

"I have wrote to General Wilson of Northumberland on the subject, a copy of which I enclose, and intend writing to Gen[1] Wilkins and Col. Campbell on the same subject.

"The posts along the Allegheny River, kept by the eight months' men,[1] are a burlesque on the Military art, at least those that I have seen of them, *(for the officers and men are generally Jack fellow alike)*, and I have passed them when the men have been lolling about without either guard or Centry, and from Enquiry find it to be too generally the case, and I am certain that they might be surprised any day or night by an Inferior number.

"Capt. Denny has endeavoured to keep up Military discipline at Le Bœuf, and has got the ill will of the men generally; they say he is too severe, but from enquiry I cannot find he has punished any of them, although some of them deserve death, having been found asleep on their posts.

"Some of his men mutinied some days ago, and I enclose copies of his and Mr. Ellicott's letters on the subject to the commanding officers of this post.

"The Cornplanter desired Mr. Ellicott should attend the treaty and I sent a runner to Le Bœuf for that purpose.

"This post is commanded by an active and vigilant officer, who keeps up the strictest discipline, and has made great improvements in the works. It is wrongly situated, for should a war take place, fleets of Canoes may pass and repass up and down the Allegheny River, without any person being the wiser for it; and the ground is of such a nature that the bank of the Creek on which it is situated caves in very much; and a few days ago, after a rain, a great piece of the bank fell in with a part of the picketts. The Block-house is in a bad condition, as the logs near the foundation are nearly rotted, and the place is supplied with cattle instead of salt provisions; and the cattle will only supply the enemy, should they attack the post, and the garrison be obliged to live on flour alone.

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[1] These troops were Pennsylvania volunteers.

"The Cornplanter desired me to give notice that it was unnecessary to send any more provisions to Le Bœuf, as the garrison would soon have to leave it.

"The son of the Black Chief at the Cornplanter's town made me a present of a hog while I was there, and the morning before I came away Half Town informed me he had dreamed that I made a feast and dance with it; and as it is a general custom to give the Indians what they dream for, (provided they are not too extravagant), and I wished for an opportunity to get the sentiments of the Indians generally, I told him that he must have it, and superintend the feast, and that I would buy another, that the whole Town might partake.

"It is the custom of the Indians, at such times, to set up a post and strike it, and brag of the feats they have done, or those they intend. Some of the old chiefs were very delicate, and only told of their feats against the Cherokees, as they said they might injure my feelings if they mentioned any thing concerning the whites; others wished General Washington would not grant their request, that they might have one more opportunity of shewing their bravery and expertness in war against us.

"The Cornplanter bragged often, and appeared to speak as if war was certain. In one of his brags he gave me a pair of Moccasins, saying, as he addressed himself to me: 'It is probable we shall have war very soon. I wish every person to do their duty to their Country, and expect you will act your part as becomes a man; and I see your moccasins are nearly worn out. I give you this pair to put on when you come out to fight us.' I took them and thanked him, and said I would reserve them for that purpose. Du Quania, who headed the party of Indians from the North Side of the Lakes, in one of his brags, said, That he was always an enemy to the Americans; that he served the King last war, and when peace was concluded he moved over the Lakes, which some said was through fear. 'But,' says he, 'you see it is not so, for I still love the King and hate the Americans, and now that there is like to be danger, you see me here to face it.' The Indians in General seemed to wish me to suppose that the British had no hand in the present business, but from several things they related to me, it appeared plain that they are at the bottom of it.

"I think it would be but prudent to cover the frontier of this state (until the event is known) with some light companies from the Counties adjoining the frontier Counties, and those companies of the frontier Counties that are not immediately on the frontier, for where attacks may be made the people will be obliged to turn out and defend themselves. If the Indians are not satisfied they will, I think, certainly make a stroke some time between the 25th Sept and the Middle of October; and if they do not go to war the troops may return home, otherwise they will be ready to meet them; and the settlements ought not to be broke up if possible to prevent it, which, I think, may be done. I expected to hear, with General Washington's answer to the Indians, of the whole frontier being covered with troops from this State, New York, &c, and if the Indians would not put up with reasonable terms, to march into their country immediately, and destroy their corn and provisions, and probably drive them over the Lakes, as every avenue into their country is well known, and we could go into it with every advantage that any people can have in such an enemy's Country.

. . . .

"I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully,
"Your Most Hble Servt,
"JOHN ADLUM."

But it was destined that the treaty proposed by the Senecas should not take place, nor their sanguinary threats be enforced in case of a refusal to accede to their demands, for, eleven days prior to the date of Adlum's letter, a battle had been fought in the West, which, when its results became known, entirely changed the current of thought and conversation among those chiefly interested — the Americans, the British on the frontier, and the Indians, including the Six Nations.

It appears that during the spring and summer of 1794 an American army was assembled at Greenville, in the present State of Ohio, under the command of General Anthony Wayne, a bold, energetic, and experienced commander of Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary War. His force consisted of about two thousand regulars, and fifteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky. To oppose him the Northwestern tribes had collected their fighting men, amounting to nearly three thousand warriors, near a British fort erected since the treaty of 1783, and in violation of its obligations, at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition obtained at the British posts at Detroit and on the Maumee, and felt confident of defeating Wayne. But "Mad Anthony" was a different kind of general from those who had previously commanded in the West, and when, on the 20th of August, the opposing forces of white men and red men met in conflict at the Maumee Rapids, or in the "Battle of the Fallen Timbers," the savages were quickly defeated and fled with the utmost precipitation from the field.

Not long afterward a white trader met a Miami warrior who had fled before the terrible onslaught of Wayne's soldiers, and asked him:

"Why did you run away?"

With gestures corresponding to his words, and endeavoring to represent the effect of the cannon, he replied:

"Pop, pop, pop — boo, woo, woo — whish, whish, boo, woo — kill twenty Indians one time — no good, by damn!"

Robinson, a young half-breed Pottawatomie, afterwards one of the principal war chiefs of his tribe, was also engaged in the battle against Wayne, and in late years was in the habit of describing it very clearly. It appears that the chiefs of the allied tribes had selected a swamp for the battle-ground. They formed, however, half a mile in front of it, on the summit of a gentle elevation, covered with an open growth of timber, with no underbrush, intending, when Wayne attacked them, to fall back slowly, thus inducing the Americans to follow them into the swamp, where the Indians would have every advantage, and where they expected to gain certain victory. But "Mad Anthony" soon disarranged their plans. As explained, a large part of his little army was composed of mounted Kentuckians, and these were formed in front of his infantry. After a few rounds from his artillery, always very trying to the nerves of the red men, he ordered the mounted men to advance. The Indians had never seen men fight on horseback, and supposed they would dismount before reaching the top of the ridge. But instead of that they began to trot, then drew their sabres — those terrible "long knives" which always inspired the Indians with dread, then broke into a gallop, and the next moment were charging at the top of their horses' speed, "yelling like hell," as Robinson expressed it, swinging their swords, and looking like demons of wrath, as they truly were to the astonished red men.

"Oh," said Robinson, "you ought to have seen the poor Indians run then!"

They gave but one random shot each, and fled as fast as possible toward the swamp. But it was too late. The mounted Kentuckians burst through them like a cyclone, and then wheeled about to cut off their retreat, while the infantry came up on the double-quick and barred their escape in that direction.

"Oh," the chieftain would continue, "it was awful!"

Robinson admired his conqueror so much that he named one of his sons "Anthony Wayne," and always expressed the most profound respect for that dashing soldier.

The Senecas had runners at the scene of conflict, and it is quite probable, too, that quite a number of them were there in readiness to participate in the expected slaughter of the Americans. Hence, when they brought back the news of the tremendous punishment inflicted on their Western friends, all the Iroquois in Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania resolved to be "good Indians." The clamor for war was no longer heard, neither did Cornplanter seem inclined to give away any more moccasins.

It was assumed, however, by the general government that the Iroquois had not received fair treatment at the hands of the State authorities and grasping, unscrupulous land corporations. Therefore, in the fall of that year (1794) the chiefs, sachems, and warriors of the Six Nations were summoned to meet Colonel Thomas Pickering, the United States commissioner, in council at Canandaigua, N. Y., and there state their grievances. They responded promptly to the summons, and a treaty was concluded with them November 11, 1794, by the provisions of which the United States agreed to give the New York Iroquois $10,000 worth of goods, and an annuity of $4,000 annually in clothing, domestic animals, etc. It was also fully agreed that the Senecas should have all the land in New York west of Phelps's and Gorham's Purchase, except the reservation a mile wide along the Niagara. Thus were Cornplanter's followers in New York provided for, and to those reservations did they all go from Pennsylvania, except one hundred or more who remained with him at Jennesadaga.

On the part of the Indians the articles of this treaty were signed by Cornplanter, Half Town, Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, and fifty-five other chiefs of the Six Nations. It was the last council at which the United States treated with the Iroquois as a confederacy. William Johnston, an English adherent, came there and was discovered haranguing some of the chiefs. It was believed that he was acting in behalf of the British, to prevent a treaty, and Colonel Pickering compelled him to leave quite unceremoniously.

On the 4th of July, 1796, Fort Niagara was surrendered by the British to the United States; Fort Ontario, at Oswego, being given up ten days later. This strengthened the impression made on the Indians by Wayne's victory, and confirmed them in the disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the Americans.

During the same year Cornplanter made a rather remarkable little speech at Fort Franklin to an assemblage composed of both whites and Indians. He thanked the Almighty for permitting him and his white neighbors to meet together again in peace. And continuing, as if in extenuation of the hostile attitude assumed by him two years before, said that he had met many people, and that all nations were liars; that the Western Indians, as well as the whites, had lied to him; that he had been deceived in council and told things which were lies, but believing them to be true, had repeated the same to his young men and warriors, and thus he had been made a liar. He lamented that such had been the case, and hoped that honesty, truthfulness, and sobriety would prevail in the future in the dealings betwen his people and the whites.

In the mean time events of a more pacific nature had taken place in, and in relation to, the region soon to be known as Warren county, which will here receive a passing notice. Thus, soon after the passage of the celebrated Actual Settlement law of April 3, 1792, "a company of Hollanders seeking an investment of their surplus funds, purchased the claim of John Adlum and Samuel Wallace to a large body of lands in this part of the State. For these they had warrants issued and surveys made in the names of Herman Le Roy and John Linklain. These names were used to evade the law, which, at that time, forbade aliens from holding titles to lands in this State. On these warrants most of the land in this county, north and west of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek, was surveyed and appropriated and originally owned by the Holland Land Company. In January, 1794, the same company of Hollanders procured one thousand warrants for nine hundred acres each, and in what was then called the New Purchase, being for land east of the Allegheny river. A part of these warrants were located on and covered most of the land in this county east of the river."[1]

On the 18th of April, 1795, "in order to facilitate and promote the progress of settlements within the Commonwealth, and to afford additional security to the frontiers by the establishment of towns," an act was passed by the State Legislature, providing for laying out towns at Presque Isle, at the mouth of French Creek, at the mouth of Conewango Creek, and at Fort Le Bœuf.

This act provided, so far as it related to the town to be laid out at the mouth of the Conewango, that the commissioners to be appointed by the governor "shall survey or cause to be surveyed three hundred acres for town lots, and seven hundred acres of land adjoining thereto for out lots, at the most eligible place within the tract heretofore reserved for public use at the mouth of Conewango Creek; and the lands so surveyed shall be respectively laid out and divided into town lots and out lots, in such manner, and with such streets, lanes, alleys, and reservations for public uses, as the said commissioners shall direct; but no town lot shall contain more than one third of an acre, no out lot shall contain more than five acres, nor shall the reservations for public uses exceed in the whole, ten acres; and the town hereby last directed to be laid out, shall be called 'Warren,' and all the streets, lanes, and alleys thereof, and of the lots thereto adjoining, shall be and remain common highways."

The same act further provided that the troops stationed or to be stationed at Fort Le Bœuf should be used to protect and assist the commissioners, surveyors, and others while engaged in executing the provisions of the act. The commissioners appointed by the governor to make surveys, etc., were General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott. Their duty was well performed during the same year (1795), and in August of the following year the lots in the new towns of Warren, Erie, Franklin, and Waterford were first offered for sale at auction at Carlisle, Pa.

At this time, too, the agents of the Holland Land Company were busily engaged in directing the survey of lands lying west of the Allegheny River.

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[1] Judge S. P. Johnson.

They offered special inducements to actual settlers, and soon after a few of the latter class found their way into the heavily timbered region now known as Warren county. The interests and necessities of the land company hastened occasional entries into the unbroken forests. The law of their title, as it then stood, required an actual resident settlement to be made on every four hundred acre tract within two years, to give it validity as against a squatter. While the company made no attempt at a strict compliance with this requirement of the law, they adopted the policy of importing and locating settlers on their lands at convenient points and distances apart, both as a decoy to western-bound emigrants and as a police to protect their other lands from the entry of intruders. To these men they sometimes gave settlement contracts, donating to each settler one hundred acres upon their perfecting a settlement upon a certain tract, by "a residence thereon for five years, erecting a messuage for the habitation of man, and clearing two acres for every one hundred acres contained in one survey." For the supply of their surveyors and settlers, as early as 1795 they erected a block storehouse on the bank of the river near the mouth of the Conewango, which was the first building ever erected by English-speaking whites within the limits of the present borough of Warren. To this depot they shipped supplies from Pittsburgh by keel boats. This first structure remained in a good state of preservation for many years, and its grimy roof and walls afforded shelter and protection to considerable numbers of the early residents during the first days passed by them in Warren.

In 1798, by an act of Assembly, the Allegheny River from its mouth to the northern boundary of the State, Conewango Creek from its mouth to the State line, and Brokenstraw Creek from its mouth up to the second fork were declared to be public and navigable streams for the passage of boats and rafts.

On the 11th of April, 1799, another act was passed requiring the governor to direct the surveyor-general to make actual surveys of the reserved tracts of land adjoining the towns of Warren, Franklin, Erie, and Waterford, which had not been laid out in town or outlots, and to lay off the same into lots not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres in each. Also that in each of the "said reserved tracts the quantity of five hundred acres be laid off for the use of such schools or academies as may hereafter be established by law in the said towns." Under this law Colonel Alexander McDowell, of Frankin, then deputy surveyor, was appointed to make the surveys, which duty he faithfully discharged in the summer of 1799. This is the origin of the reserve tracts that bound the town of Warren on the north, and of the academy lands that adjoin them on the west, and are skirted by the river.

Soon after the organization of the county of Warren "the trustees of the Warren academy lands, with a surprising lack of foresight, commenced to lease these lands, in fifty acre lots, to settlers for ninety-nine years, upon annual rents that were scarcely more than nominal. By this oversight, and the negligence of the representatives in the Legislature from this county to procure the passage of a law to authorize the sale of the legal title to these lands, the educational interests of the borough and county have lost the use of a great many thousand dollars, and the young men of the town and county desirous of an education, for forty years had to go without it, or go elsewhere to acquire the necessary academic education to entitle them to admission into a college, except during the short time the Warren Academy was kept in operation under the administration of Hon. R. Brown and others."[1]

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ERA OF FORMATION, EARLY SETTLEMENTS, ETC., FROM 1800 TO 1819.

Formation of Warren County—Its Original Boundaries—Temporarily Attached to Crawford County—Crawford County Organized—Erection of Brokenstraw Township—It Becomes the First Election District of Crawford—Warren County Annexed to Venango in 1805—Brokenstraw Still Continues as the Sole Township of Warren County—It's Taxable Inhabitants in 1806—Who were the First Settlers—A Mooted Question—An Order to Erect New Townships—Early Inn-Keepers—Division of the County into Two Townships—Their Names and Boundaries—Their Taxable Inhabitants in 1808—Visited by Western Indians—A Want of Confidence—Council Held with Cornplanter—Veterans of the War of 1812–15—A Transfer of Lands by the Holland Land Company—Cornplanter as He Appeared in 1816—The Taxables of the County During the Same Year—Subsequent Rapid Increase in Population.

THE year 1800 was made memorable in the history of Pennsylvania by the erection of several new counties in the northwestern quarter of the State, from territory which had been temporarily attached to organized counties whose seats of justice were hundreds of miles distant. Thus, by an act of the State Legislature passed March 12, of that year, the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong were formed from territory previously embraced by Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, and Lycoming counties.[2] Warren was formed from Allegheny and Lycoming counties, and the clause of the act relating to its boundaries reads as follows:

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[1] Hon. S. P. Johnson.

[2] Soon after its acquisition from the Indians, by the treaties of Forts Stanwix and McIntosh, the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, as its boundaries were then described, was attached to the county of Westmoreland, by an act of the Supreme Executive Council, passed April 8, 1785; it being referred to in the said act, as "a part of the late purchase from the Indians." On the 24th of September, 1788, Allegheny county was formed from portions of Westmoreland and Washington, with boundaries from the mouth of Puckety's Creek, "up the Allegheny River to the northern boundary of the State; thence west along the same to the western boundary of the State; thence south along the same to the River Ohio; and thence up the same to the place of beginning," *i. e.*, the mouth of Flaherty's Run, on the south side of the Ohio River. Lycoming county was formed from Northumberland, April 13, 1796, and its western boundary, for a great distance, was the Allegheny River.

"That so much of the counties of Allegheny and Lycoming, as shall be included within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Crawford county, in the north line of the sixth donation district; thence the course of the said line eastwardly across the Allegheny River, until it shall intersect the line dividing Johnson's and Potter's districts, in the county of Lycoming; thence northerly along the said line to the line of the State of New York; thence westwardly along the line of the said State to the corner of Erie county; thence southerly by the eastern boundaries of the counties of Erie and Crawford, to the place of beginning."

The same act further provided that the place for holding courts of justice within the county should be the town of Warren. Also, that the governor be empowered to appoint three commissioners to run, ascertain, and mark the boundary lines of the county; that the commissioners be paid the sum of two dollars per day while so engaged, and that the boundaries described be run "on or before the 15 day of June next." William Miles, Thomas Miles, and John Andrews, the latter being then a resident of the county, were named in the act as commissioners for Warren county, but what their duties were, or what they did, if anything, does not appear.

It was further provided by this act that the counties of Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Erie ("until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within the aforesaid counties respectively shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law") should form one county under the name of Crawford county. Meadville thus became the seat of justice for a vast, sparsely settled region, and people of to-day can hardly realize the vicissitudes experienced by the pioneers who, when obliged to visit the county seat to transact legal or other business, or were summoned to attend courts, etc., were compelled, in going and returning, to travel from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles through dense forests, and along winding, partly-overgrown Indian trails—providing the "trails" led in the right direction—otherwise the undertaking was still more hazardous.

Only a few weeks had passed after the passage of the above-mentioned act ere the county of Crawford was duly organized as a separate division of the State, and its first officers installed in office. The first session of court was held in the upper story of William Dick's residence, on the northeast corner of Water street and Cherry Alley in Meadville The record of this session begins as follows: "At a Court of Common Pleas held and kept at Meadville, for the county of Crawford, the seventh day of July, Anno Domini, One thousand eight hundred, before David Mead and John Kelso, Judges present, and from thence continued by adjournment until the ninth day of the same month inclusive." Mead and Kelso were only associate judges, and not learned in the law. Their attention at this time was chiefly directed to the admission of attorneys, to the erection of townships, the issuing of licenses, and the appointing of certain township officers.

During the second session of the court of Crawford county, held at the place above described in October, 1800, Hon. Alexander Addison presiding, the first grand jury met. It was during this term, also, that the township of Brokenstraw (the original township of Warren county) was erected. The order of court respecting this subdivision reads as follows: "In pursuance to sundry petitions presented, the court directed the following Townships to be laid off." . . . . "Also all that part of Warren County situate west of River Allegheny and Conawango Creek be erected into a township and the name thereof to be Brokenstraw." (See Docket No. 1, page 11, Judicial Records of Crawford County.) Judge Addison resided at Pittsburgh, and was a gentleman possessed of a fine mind and great attainments, but he was subsequently impeached and removed from office, because of his absolute refusal to allow an associate judge to charge a jury after his own charge had been delivered.

On the 21st of February, 1801, another act was passed relating to the new county of Warren, by the provisions of which it was denominated the First Election District of Crawford County, and the electors residing therein were directed to hold their general elections at the house of Robert Andrews, who then lived in the Brokenstraw valley, or where Pittsfield now stands.

This arrangement continued until April 1, 1805, when an act was passed providing for the organization of Venango county from and after September 1 of that year. By the same legislative act Warren county was detached from Crawford and annexed to Venango for judicial and all other purposes of government; thus becoming part of the Sixth Judicial District, of which the Hon. Jesse Moore was then serving as president judge.

Venango county was duly organized in the fall of 1805, and the first term of court was held at Franklin, in December of that year. During the following year the first assessment rolls for the newly organized county were completed. Those rolls have been carefully preserved (as seems not to have been the case with early papers of the same class in Crawford county), and from them we have obtained the most complete and authentic list of the original pioneers of Warren county now available, and now published for the first time. Brokenstraw was still the only township in Warren county, and its taxable inhabitants in 1806, together with the amount and kind of taxable property owned by each, were as follows:

Addison,[1] Alexander, 2 outlots in Warren.
Armstrong, George, 2 outlots and 2 inlots in Warren.
Adams, William, 400 acres land, 1 horse.
Arthur, John, 170 acres land, 1 cow, 4 oxen and ½ of saw-mill.
Andrews, Robert, 900 acres land, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 saw-mill and 2 inlots in Warren.

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[1] This was Judge Addison, of Pittsburgh. And here we are reminded that of those named in the following list of taxables, only those who were assessed for *personal* property can be counted with certainty as *actual* residents during the years mentioned.

Andrews, James, single man, 1 inlot in Warren.

Andrews, John, 600 acres land, 4 horses, 2 cows, 4 inlots and 1 outlot in Warren.

Arthur, William, 70 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse, 1 inlot in Warren.

Arthur, Robert, single man, 2 outlots in Warren.

Anderson, Samuel, 150 acres, 1 cow.

Baldwin, Jonathan, single man, 400 acres land, 1 cow.

Brown, John, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 horses.

Brown, James, single man, 100 acres land, 1 cow.

Barr, John, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Budd, Benjamin, single man.

Biles, Charles, 400 acres land, 1 cow.

Buchanan, Andrew, 1 cow.

Bonner, Robert, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 grist-mill.

Banjer, Mathew, 134 acres land.

Bell, John, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.

Bell, Mary, 100 acres land.

Bell, Robert, 1 cow, single man.

Cole, Benjamin, 100 acres land, 1 cow.

Culbertson, James, 400 acres land.

Crawford, John, 1 cow.

Chamberlain, Stout, 200 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.

Coneway, George, 400 acres land.

Carpenter, William, 100 acres land, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Carpenter, John, single man, 1 horse.

Cochran, William, 1 cow, 1 horse.

Culbertson, James, Jr., 250 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren.

Corbett, Daniel, 250 acres land, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 inlot in Warren.

Corbett, William, 1 inlot in Warren.

Corbett, Isaac, 1 inlot in Warren.

Call, Daniel, 200 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen.

Call, Dennis, 200 acres land, 1 cow.

Cunningham, Richard, single man, 400 acres land.

Carr, David, 200 acres land at mouth of the Brokenstraw.

Craig, Isaac, 1,080 acres land.

Davis, Elljah, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Davis, Abraham, single man, 100 acres land, 1 ox.

Davis, John, 100 acres land.

Dougherty, Charles, single man.

Dickson, John, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.

Davis, William, 150 acres land, 1 cow, 2 horses.

Davis, Thomas, 150 acres land.

Eagan, William, 700 acres land, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren.

Eddy, Zachariah, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren.

Evers, Andrew, 200 acres land, 2 oxen.

Evans, William, single man,

Elder James, 400 acres land, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Elder, John, 400 acres land, 1 cow, single man.

Ford, Samuel, 400 acres land, single man.

Felton, John, 100 acres land.

Ford, William, single man, 400 acres land, 1 horse, 1 inlot in Warren.

Foster, William B., single man, 1 horse.

Frampton, John, 50 acres land, 1 cow.

Frampton, Nathaniel, 100 acres land, 1 horse, 1 cow.

Ford, John, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Frew, Hugh, 200 acres land, 3 cows.

Fenton, George W., single man.

Gray, Joseph, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse, 2 inlots in Warren, 550 acres "up the Creek."

Groves, Thomas W., 200 acres land, 2 cows.

Granger, Eli, single man.

Gibson, Samuel, 400 acres land, 1 inlot in Warren.

Gibson, Gideon, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren.

Gilson, John, 2 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren.

Gibson, Erastus, 2 inlots in Warren.

Gibson, Jacob, 400 acres land, 3 cows, 2 oxen.

Grippin, William, single man.

Goodwin, Joseph, single man, 1 cow.

Huffman, Philip, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 2 horses.

Hildebrandt, George, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Hildebrandt, George, Jr., 400 acres land.

Hildebrandt, Solomon, 400 acres land.

Hicks, John, 400 acres land, 2 cows.

Hicks, Levi, 400 acres' land, 2 cows, 1 horse.

Hicks, Gershom, 1 cow.

Hare, Michael, 100 acres land, 1 cow.

Hare, James, 100 acres land.

Hunter, Robert, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Henderson, Richard, 400 acres land, 1 cow.
Henry, William, single man.
Hunter, Garrett, 400 acres land.
Huffman, Jacob. 100 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Houghy, John, 400 acres land.
Hood, John, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Irvine, Callender, 800 acres land east of the Allegheny River, 200 acres land opposite Warren.
Irvin, James, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Jackson, Daniel, 130 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren, 1 saw-mill.
Jackson, Daniel, Jr., 400 acres land, 2 cows, 1 inlot in Warren.
Jackson, Ethan, 200 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 horse, 2 inlots in Warren.
Jackson, Elijah, 150 acres land, 2 cows.
Jones, Isaiah, 329 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Jones, Daniel, 3 cows, 1 inlot in Warren.
Justice, James, 250 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Justice, John, 2 oxen.
Jones, Edward, single man.
Jobes, Samuel, single man, 1 horse.
Kennedy, Thomas R., 5 outlots in Warren.
Linn, James, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Long, George, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 1 saw-mill.
Long, John, single man.
Long, John, Sen^r, 200 acres land.
Lapsley, William, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Lynch, George, 1 cow.
Miller, John, single man, 100 acres land.
McKinney, Michael, 200 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Marsh, Mulford, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
McGinty, Daniel, 400 acres land.
Morrison, Jeremiah, 133 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen, ⅓ pt. saw-mill, 1 inlot in Warren.
Morrison, Samuel, 133 acres land, 2 oxen, ⅓ part saw-mill, 1 inlot in Warren.
Morrison, James, 183 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen, ⅓ part saw-mill.
Morrison, John, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse, 2 inlots in Warren
Morrison, James, Sen^r, 4 oxen, 3 cows.
Morrison, William, single man, 2 inlots in Warren.
Morrison, Ephraim, single man, 1 inlot in Warren.
Murdock, Abijah, 11 inlots and 6 outlots in Warren, single man.
McClain, Neil, 200 acres land, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
McClain, John, 150 acres land.
Murdock, Galen, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Murdock, Moses, 100 acres land, 2 cows.
Miles, Robert, 1650 acres land, 2 cows, 2 horses.
McClay, Charles, 150 acres land.
Marsh, John, 800 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 1 outlot and 4 inlots in Warren.
Marsh, Hugh, 500 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 horse, 3 outlots and 2 inlots in Warren.
Mead, Darius, 300 acres land, 2 oxen, 3 cows, 1 saw-mill, ½ grist-mill.
Mead, Joseph, 400 acres land, 3 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 1 saw-mill, ½ grist-mill, 2 inlots in Warren.
McQuay, Daniel, 400 acres land, 2 oxen.
McNair, Charles, single man, 200 acres land, 1 horse.
Murphy, Jesse, 200 acres land, 1 cow.
Maxwell, William, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
McCue, Daniel, 100 acres land.
Morrison, Hugh, 400 acres land, 1 horse, 1 cow.
McGuire, Hugh, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.
McClain, William, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 2 horses.
McDowell, Alexander, 9 outlots and 4 inlots in Warren, 11 acres Reserve.
McKinney, Barnabas, 100 acres, 1 cow, 1 horse, 2 oxen, ¼ saw-mill.
McKinney, John, 500 acres land, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren.
Miner, Allen S., single man.
Neville, John, 400 acres land.
Olds, Gilbert, 100 acres of land, 1 "stear," 1 horse.
Peelman, Christopher, single man, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Peelman, John, 100 acres land.
Prosser, Daniel Sen^r, single man, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Prosser, William, 100 acres land.
Prosser, Daniel Jr., 100 acres land.
Prosser, Isaac, 100 acres land.
Putnam, Michael, 133 acres land.
Putnam, Nathaniel, 133 acres land.

Portman,[1] John, 800 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Ross, Stephen, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse, ½ saw-mill.

Reese, Martin, 2 cows, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 117 acres Reserve lands, 1 inlot in Warren.

Reese, Martin, Jr., single man, one horse.

Rogers, James, single man, one horse.

Russell, John, 200 acres land, 3 cows, 2 oxen.

Russell, Thomas, single man, 100 acres, 1 cow.

Russell, Robert, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren.

Robertson, Jonathan, 200 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Rinard, Isaac, 400 acres land, 2 cows, 2 horses.

Stuart, John, 100 acres land, 1 cow.

Stuart, James, 200 acres land, 1 horse.

Stuart, William, single man, 100 acres land.

Shelletto, Edward, 400 acres land, 1 cow.

Shipman, James, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Stiles, John, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Stage, Samuel, 50 acres land, 3 inlots and 2 outlots in Warren.

Slone, George, 400 acres land, 3 cows.

Smith, John, single man.

Swar, Jacob, 2 inlots in Warren.

Simon, T. G. V., 200 acres land, 1 cow, 2 horses.

Stewart, James, single man.

Sims, James, single man, 400 acres land, 1 inlot in Warren.

Shearer, Joseph, single man, 1 horse.

Sims, William, 150 acres land, 1 cow, 2 horses, 1 inlot in Warren.

Spitler, William, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Sample, John, 1 cow.

Stearns, Ellesus, 200 acres land.

Sample, John, Jr., 150 acres land, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Stewart, Richard, 100 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Smith, Charles, 400 acres land, 1 cow.

Tyler, Joel, single man, 200 acres land, 1 cow.

Thompson, Aaron, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 1 horse.

Thompson, Daniel, 400 acres land, 1 horse.

Thompson, Alexander, 50 acres land.

Talmage, Levi, single man.

Welch, Samuel, 800 acres land, 2 cows, 2 horses, 2 oxen.

Winton, David, single man, 200 acres land.

Watts, John, Jr., single man, 150 acres land, 1 ox.

Wilson, Hugh, 300 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

White, Alfred, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Wilson, William, 600 acres land, 1 horse, 2 oxen, 2 cows, 2 inlots in Warren.

Wilson, James, 200 acres.

White, Giles, 100 acres land, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Wales, Moses, 400 acres land, 2 oxen.

Wilson, Samuel, 400 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Wright, Isaiah, single man, 1 horse, 3 inlots in Warren.

Woods, John, 400 acres land.

Watts, Alexander, single man, 200 acres land.

Watts, James, single man, 300 acres land.

Watts, John, 200 acres land, 1 cow, 2 oxen.

Waldo, Frederick, 400 acres land, 2 cows.

Young, John, 2 inlots in Warren.

York, Amos, 100 acres land, 2 cows.

Young, Mathew, single man, 400 acres land, ½ saw-mill.

Young, Christopher, 400 acres land, 2 horses, single man.

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[1] At the June term of court, 1821, John Portman, then seventy-one years of age and living with Hugh Marsh, made affidavit that he enlisted in August, 1776, in a company commanded by Captain Moses Carson in the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Enos McCay until his death, and subsequently by Colonel D. Brodhead; that he (Portman) continued under the command of Carson until he (Carson) revolted, when the company was commanded by Captain John Findlay, with whom he served till the close of the war. The affidavit further states that Portman was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Boundbrook and various skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine and confined at James Island, S. C., but escaped the evening before the British evacuated Charleston.

The old veteran was then (1821) an insolvent debtor, and this statement was made under oath, to the end that he might avail himself of a recent act of Congress, passed for the relief and immunity from imprisonment of old soldiers thus circumstanced.

The assessor for that year was Hugh Marsh, and the total amount of the tax levied upon the taxable property in the township, or county rather, was $441.12½.

Here, then, are shown the names of two hundred and six of the earliest residents of Warren county, the representatives of a population of nearly one thousand people, or a much greater number than has heretofore been supposed to have existed here at that time. But to determine who among them was the first settler, or the first dozen families to settle in the county, is an impracticable task. It is probable, however, that if it should be asserted that the Andrews, Arthur, Brown, Bonner, Corbett, Call, Davis, Evers, Elder, Frampton, Frew, Gray, Gibson, Gilson, Huffman, Hildebrandt, Hicks, Hare, Irvin, Jackson, Jones, Long, McQuay, Marsh, Morrison, Miles, Mead, McKinney, McDowell, Prosser, Reese, Russell, Stewart, Slone, Sample, Thompson, Welch, Watts, Wilson, and Young families were among the *very* first, and that they became residents here during the years from 1797 to 1802, the assertion would not be far from being correct.

It has been claimed that settlements were made in Pine Grove and Columbus townships prior to 1795, but from facts already set forth in previous chapters, viz.: that the Indians, including Cornplanter's band, were hostile until 1795; that the British did not evacuate forts on the American side of the line until the following year; that this immediate region offered no special inducements for settlement over others situated in less dangerous localities; that this territory had not then been surveyed and legally opened to settlements, and that so far as *authentically* known no settlements existed in all this part of the State prior to 1795, other than those at the mouth of French Creek, and at Meadville, and those composing these settlements were glad to seek the protection of Forts Franklin and Le Bœuf until long after Wayne's victory—we do not believe that any permanent settlements were effected in Warren county until about 1796–97. True, a block-house had been erected at Warren about 1795, but this was intended for the storage of supplies, etc., sent here for the use of those engaged in surveying the lands of the Holland Company, and when their work was completed, or when winter came on, it is but natural to presume that these men returned to their homes. However, for more detailed accounts of early settlements the reader is referred to township histories, and the personal sketches to be found in other pages of this work.

At the June term, 1806, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Franklin by the Hon. Jesse Moore and his associates, Samuel Dale, John Andrews, and Thomas Beard were appointed by the court as commissioners to lay off the county of Venango and the territory annexed to it "into convenient districts for townships." Dale and Beard resided in Venango, and Andrews in Warren county. Their report was not rendered until nearly two years afterward. It will be referred to, however, in its proper place.

In December of the same year Daniel Jackson, of the town of Warren, and Giles White, of Brokenstraw township, were recommended to the governor by the court as suitable persons to keep houses of public entertainment. One year later Salmon Fuller, a millwright, was licensed to keep a public house in Conewango township. These were the first persons licensed to "keep tavern" in Warren county of whom we have authentic knowledge.

It seems that a division of the county into two townships had been accomplished as early as June, 1807, for we find Daniel Jackson and Joseph Gray then mentioned as the constables respectively of Conewango and Brokenstraw townships, but the announcement had not yet been made by court; hence the names of the taxable inhabitants for that year were all shown upon the lists made out for Brokenstraw township.

The names appearing upon the rolls in 1807, for the first time, were those of Benjamin August, a tailor, James Alden, Thomas Bell, James Bonner, Andrew Clark, John Carpenter, jr., Joseph Cole, James Cole, George Carpenter, owner of one-half of saw-mill, James Dosser, Samuel Fancher, John Garner, Daniel Horn, John Hines, Cornelius McCue, James McLister, a shoemaker, Robert McNamara, Humphrey Miller, William Mead, Joseph Page, Charles Smith, Ezra Tillotson, Nathan Winton, and Joseph Watts.

At March sessions, 1808, of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., held at Franklin, the report of the commissioners appointed in 1806 to lay out townships in the counties of Venango and Warren was acted upon, and so far as it related to the two Warren county townships, was promptly approved. The boundaries of these townships were then described as follows:

"Beginning at the South East corner of Warren County, thence by the line thereof west to the west boundary of a Tract of land surveyed to the Holland Land Company on Warrant No. 3194, thence north to the Allegheny river, thence down the same to the West end of the Reserve of Warren, thence by the same to the north west corner, thence in a northerly direction to the south east corner of a tract surveyed on warrant in the name of George Lex, thence north to the line dividing the tracts surveyed on warrants in the name of Caleb and Paul Cato, thence west to the line dividing the tracts surveyed on warrants in the name of Stephen and Simon Nim, thence north to the northern boundary of said county, thence East by the same to the Eastern boundary, thence south by the same to the place of beginning, to be called Conewango Township."

"Beginning at the north west corner of Conewango township, thence by the line of Warren County west to the western boundary of said county, thence by the same south to the southern boundary thereof, thence by the same East to the south west corner of Conewango township aforesaid, thence by the same to the place of beginning, to be called Brokenstraw Township."

This division, as will be noticed, placed the jurisdiction of the eastern part of the county under Conewango township, and the western part under that of Brokenstraw. The rolls for that year (1808) show that Conewango township then contained one hundred and thirty-nine taxable inhabitants, and Brokenstraw one hundred and seventeen—a gain of fifty in two years. Their names, etc., were as follows:

Conewango:

Andrews, John, 1 outlot and 6 inlots in Warren.
Andrews, Robert, 2 inlots in Warren.
Andrews, James, 1 inlot in Warren.
Armstrong, George, 2 outlots and 2 inlots in Warren.
Addison, Alexander (dec^{d}), 2 outlots, 2 inlots in Warren.
Allen, Hugh, 3 inlots in Warren.
Arthur, Robt., 1 cow.
Arthur, James, 1 horse.
Arthur, William, 110 acres, 1 horse.
Baldwin, Henry, 43 inlots in Warren.
Butler, Samuel, 2 inlots in Warren.
Barr, John, 100 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Brown, John, Sen^{r}, 300 acres, 1 cow.
Brown, John, Jr., 1 cow.
Brown, James, 100 acres.
Brown, David, 200 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren.
Budd, Benjamin.
Baird, James, 200 acres, 2 oxen.
Baird, Edward, 1 cow.
Biles, Charles, 400 acres, 2 oxen.
Clemons, Jacob, 12 inlots in Warren.
Corbett, Daniel, 3 inlots in Warren.
Cole, John, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Cole, Benjamin, 100 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Colt & Marlin, 400 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
Cole, Cornelius, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Craig, Isaac, 1,688 acres.
Campbell, John, single man.
Campbell, Samuel, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Cheeks, Nathaniel, 1,000 acres, 1 cow, 1 ox.
Dickson, John, one inlot in Warren.
Dougherty, Charles, 3 inlots in Warren.
Davis, William, 2 inlots in Warren.
Dike, Isaac, 2 inlots in Warren.
Dale, Samuel, 1 inlot in Warren.
Davis, William, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Davis, Thomas, 150 acres.
Egan, William, 400 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 oxen
Eddy, Zachariah, 400 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren, asssesor for 1808.
Ford, William, 5 inlots in Warren.
Foster, William B., 4 inlots in Warren.
Frew, Hugh, 200 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 grist-mill.
Fuller, Salmon, 2 cows, 1 horse, 141 inlots in Warren, millwright by occupation.
Graff, Andrew, 4 inlots in Warren.
Goodwin, Jacob, 600 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren, ¼ saw-mill.
Greenwalt, Mathias, 1 cow, 1 ox.
Gray, Joseph, 2 inlots in Warren.
Geer, Asa, 2 cows.
Goodwin, Joseph, 125 acres.
Hurst, Henry, 2 inlots in Warren.
Hill & Torbett, 10 inlots in Warren.
Hackney, Joseph, 6 inlots in Warren.
Harper, Elisha, 2 inlots in Warren.
Hood, John, 100 acres of land, 1 horse.
Hadley, Stephen, 66 acres, ¼ saw-mill.
Hawley, John, 150 acres.
Jones, Isaiah, Esq., 329 acres, 1 cow, justice of the peace.
Jackson, Daniel, Sen^{r}, 133 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, 8 lots in Warren, 1 saw-mill, justice of the peace.
Jackson, Daniel, Jr., 400 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 inlot in Warren.
Jackson, Ethan, 470 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren, ¼ saw-mill.
Kennedy, Thomas R., 6 outlots in Warren.
King, John, single man.
Kerson, John, 200 acres, 1 cow.
Kerson, Samuel, 1 cow.
Lynch, George, 1 cow.
Lapsley, William, 200 acres, 2 cows.
McKinney, Michael, 400 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 ox.
McDowell, Alexander, 3 outlots and 6 inlots in Warren.
McNamara, Robert, 1 outlot and 12 inlots in Warren.
McNair, Charles, 2 inlots in Warren.
McKinney, John, 2 inlots in Warren
Murdock, Abijah, 100 acres, 1 cow, 4 oxen, 1 saw-mill, 18 inlots in Warren.
Murdock, Moses, 100 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen.

Murdock, Galen, 1 cow.
Marsh, John, 200 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, 4 oxen, 2 outlots and 2 inlots in Warren.
Marsh, David, 100 acres, 1 cow, 1 horse, 1 inlot in Warren.
Marsh, Mulford, 400 acres, 4 cows, 3 oxen, 2 outlots and 6 inlots in Warren.
Morrison, Samuel, 133 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 2 inlots in Warren, 2/8 of saw-mill.
Miles, Robert, 1,400 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 oxen.
McClay, Charles, 1,200 acres, 6 inlots in Warren.
Miles, William, 200 acres.
Marsh, Hugh, 400 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4 oxen, 1 bull, 2 outlots and 3 inlots in Warren.
McGinty, Daniel, 100 acres, 1 cow, ½ saw-mill.
McClain, Neal, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
McClain, John, 200 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Mullen, John, 3 inlots in Warren.
Morrison, John, 400 acres, 2 cows, 2 inlots in Warren.
Morrison, Jeremiah, 400 acres, 1 cow, 4 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren, 2/8 saw-mill.
Morrison, James, Jr., 65 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren.
Morrison, James, Sen^r, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Morrison, William, 200 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen, 1 inlot in Warren.
Murphy, Jesse, 200 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Neville, John, 1 cow.
Owen, John, 1 cow.
Powers, George, 38 inlots in Warren.
Pastorius, William, 1 inlot in Warren.
Parmlee, Lothrop S., single man.
Phillips, Ira, 66 acres, ⅛ saw-mill.
Peelman, Christopher, 100 acres, 1 horse.
Portman, John, 100 acres, 3 cows.
Portman, James, 100 acres.
Reed, James, 1 inlot in Warren.
Russell, Thomas, 100 acres.
Russell, Robert, 100 acres, 1 cow, 1 inlot in Warren, millwright by occupation.
Russell, John, Sen^r, 100 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Russell, John, Jr., 100 acres, 2 oxen.
Ross, Stephen, 400 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 saw-mill, 1 inlot in Warren.
Robertson, Jonathan, 275 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Reilly, James, 1 inlot in Warren.
Rason, Jacob, 2 inlots in Warren.
Reese, Martin, Sen^r, 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 7 outlots and 1 inlot in Warren.
Reese, Martin, Jr., 117 acres, 2 oxen.
Reese, John, 2 inlots in Warren.
Ramsey, Robert, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Swar, Jacob, 2 inlots in Warren.
Sherman, Elisha, 1 inlot in Warren.
Stiles, John, 375 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Stewart, William, 100 acres, 1 horse.
Slone, George, 2 cows, a blacksmith.
Shipman, James, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Stuart, James, 200 acres, 2 cows.
Stuart, John, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Smith, John, 4 inlots in Warren.
Sims, William, Jr., 1 inlot in Warren.
Simons, Titus A., 1 inlot in Warren.
Simons, David S., 1 inlot in Warren.
Stage, Samuel, 300 acres, 2 horses, 1 inlot in Warren.
Schoonover, Christopher, 400 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Thompson John, 3 inlots in Warren.
Tyler Joel, 200 acres, 1 cow.
Uppenhouser, Hendrick, 1 horse.
Wright, Azariah, 4 inlots in Warren.
Work, Edward, 4 inlots in Warren.
Wilson, Hugh, 1 inlot in Warren.
Woodworth, Joseph, 200 acres, 2 oxen.
Woodworth, Isaac, 200 acres.
Waldo, Frederick, 200 acres, 2 cows.
Young, Jotham, single man.
York, Amos, 100 acres, 2 cows.

Single men were taxed 75 cents each. The rate per cent. on real and personal estate was six mills on the dollar.

The total amount of valuation was $75,140.80½, and the court of appeals was ordered to be held at the house of Daniel Jackson.

Brokenstraw:

August, Benjamin, tailor, 1 cow.
Andrews, James, 100 acres.
Andrews, Robert, 300 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 saw-mill, and justice of the peace.
Andrews, John, 600 acres, 2 oxen, 1 horse, 4 cows, 2 stills.
Arthur, John, 150 acres, ½ saw-mill, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
Adams, William, 100 acres, 2 horses.

Adkins, James, 1 horse, single man.
Buchanan, Andrew, blacksmith, 100 acres, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
Bonner, Robert, 400 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Berry, George, 100 acres.
Bell, Robert, single man, 1 yoke oxen.
Bell, John, 500 acres.
Bonner, Francis, single man, millwright.
Bonner, James, single man.
Chamberlain, Stout, 250 acres.
Campbell, James, 1 horse.
Campbell, Samuel, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Crawford, John, 200 acres, 2 oxen.
Culbertson, James, 450 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 oxen, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Cover, George, single man, 1 horse.
Corbett, Daniel, 350 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 yokes oxen, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Call, Daniel, 200 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Call, Dennis, 150 acres.
Call, John, 150 acres.
Cochran, William, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Carpenter, William, Sen^{r}, 250 acres, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Carpenter, John, 150 acres, 1 saw-mill, 2 oxen, 1 horse.
Carhart, Stophel, single man.
Cunningham, Richard, 200 acres.
Collins, Jonathan, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Davis, Elijah, 100 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Davis, John, 100 acres.
Davis, Abraham, 100 acres, 2 oxen.
Evers, Andrew, 200 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Elder, James, Jr., 1 horse, 1 cow.
Elder, John, 100 acres.
Frampton, John, 250 acres, 2 oxen, 3 cows, 1 horse.
Ford, William, 200 acres, 1 ox, 1 cow.
Fancher, Samuel, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Ford, Obediah, single man.
Groves, Thos. W., 400 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Gray, Joseph, 600 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 oxen.
Green, James, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Hare, James, 100 acres.
Hare, Michael, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Henry, William, cabinet maker, 1 cow.
Huffman, Jacob, 200 acres, 4 oxen, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Henderson, Richard, 400 acres, 2 oxen.
Hunter, Robert, 4 acres, 1 cow.
Hinds, John, blacksmith, 400 acres, 2 oxen.
Hildebrandt, George, Jr., 100 acres.
Hildebrandt, Solomon, 100 acres.
Hildebrandt, George, Sen^{r}, 100 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow, millwright by trade.
Hicks, Levi, 100 acres, 2 cows, 1 ox, 1 horse.
Hicks, John, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 ox, 1 cow.
Horn, Daniel, 100 acres, 1 horse.
Huffman, Philip, 395 acres, 3 horses, 1 cow.
Justice, John, 1 horse, 2 oxen.
Justice, James, 200 acres, 1 cow.
Irvin, James, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Irvin, George, 100 acres.
Jackson, Elijah, 150 acres, 2 oxen, 1 horse.
Jones, Daniel, 100 acres, 2 cows.
Jones, Edward, single man.
Long, John, Jr, 200 acres, 1 cow, 2 oxen.
Long, John, Sen^{r}, 160 acres.
Cover & Horn, 400 acres, 1 saw-mill.
Long, George, 2 oxen, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Linn, James, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
McQuay, Daniel, 400 acres, 2 oxen.
Miller, Humphrey, 2 cows, 1 horse.
McKinney, Barnabas, 4 oxen.
NcNair, Charles, 700 acres.
Maxwell, William, 400 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
Mead, Joseph, 400 acres, 4 oxen, 3 cows, 1 horse, 1 saw-mill.
Mead, Darius, 500 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 6 oxen, 3 cows, 2 horses.
McClain, William, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
McGuire, Patience, 400 acres, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
Miller, John, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
McGahan, William, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
McKinney, John, 200 acres, 3 oxen, 2 horses, 3 cows, ½ saw-mill.
Mead, William, 100 acres, 1 horse.
McLister, James, shoemaker, 100 acres, 2 cows.
McCullough, Robert, single man.
Mead, John, single man.
Olds, Gilbert, shoemaker.
Prosser, William, 100 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Prosser, Daniel, 100 acres.
Prosser, Isaac, 100 acres.
Putnam, Nathaniel, 266 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 1 horse, ½ of saw-mill.
Porter, Andrew, 100 acres.
Page, Joseph, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Rhinehart, Isaac, 100 acres, 3 cows, 1 horse.
Sims, James, 400 acres.

Sims, Catharine, 2 oxen, 2 cows, 1 horse.
Sample, John, 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
Siggins, William, 1 yoke of oxen.
Sample, John, Sen^{r}, 1 cow.
Smith, Charles, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Stewart, Richard, 100 acres.
Tuthill, Francis, 200 acres, 1 cow.
Thompson, Daniel, 100 acres, 2 horses.
Thompson, Thomas, single man.
Wilson, Samuel, 400 acres, 2 oxen, 1 cow.
Wilson, William, 400 acres.
Watts, James, 300 acres, 2 oxen, 1 horse.
Watts, Alexander, 500 acres.
Winton, Nathan, 2 oxen, 2 cows.
Winton, David, 133 acres, 2 oxen, ⅛ saw-mill.
White, Alfred, 100 acres, 3 cows.
White, Giles, 100 acres, 4 oxen, 3 cows, 2 horses.
Watts, John, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
Williams, John L., 50 acres.
Willison, James, 100 acres, 1 cow.
Welch, Samuel, 500 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows.
Wilson, Hugh, 300 acres, 1 cow, 1 horse.
Young, Mathew, 400 acres, ¼ saw-mill.

Hugh Wilson was the assessor. The tax upon single men and the rate per cent. upon real and personal estate were the same as in Conewango township. The total valuation of taxable property in the township was $58,766.99, and the house of Robert Andrews was named as the place for holding a court of appeals.

In June, 1808, a delegation of Wyandot and Seneca Indians from Sandusky River passed through Warren and up the Allegheny River, on their way to a council with the Seneca nation. They were bringing a friendly message from the Ohio tribes, to allay any fears of an Indian outbreak in that locality. During the same summer some twenty or thirty Senecas, from their reservation on the Allegheny, went to Sandusky, where a council was held with the Western tribes. They also passed over the same route going and returning, and it was learned that the council's deliberations related principally to the existing differences between the United States and England, and in the event of a war they had decided to observe a strict neutrality. This decision, however, proved of very little stability, as the Senecas sided with the United States, while most of the Western Indians, through the influence of Tecumseh, assisted by British gold, went with England.

When the War of 1812–15 broke out, a want of confidence began to be manifested between the inhabitants of Northwestern Pennsylvania and the Indians on the Allegheny River, which excited some uneasiness, lest disagreeable consequences might result from it. To quiet all apprehensions, the citizens of Meadville held a meeting, and deputized General David Mead, Colonel Joseph Hackney (afterwards for many years a well-known citizen of Warren), and Major Patrick Farrelly to visit the Indians and ascertain their disposition in the coming war with England; also to make what explanations might be deemed necessary to continue the good understanding that had hitherto existed with these tribes. A council was held at Jennesadaga, Cornplanter's village on the Allegheny, at which were present a number of chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation, among whom were Cornplanter, Silver Heels—the old prophet, who, it has been stated, was a brother of Cornplanter—Joseph Beads, John Purfer, Major Henry O'Bail and Charles O'Bail, sons of Cornplanter.

When the council assembled Cornplanter welcomed the delegates and wished to hear from them. Major Farrelly explained the object of their mission, viz., to preserve the peace and friendship heretofore existing between the whites and Indians. After a short consultation with the other chiefs Cornplanter replied, reciprocating the sentiments expressed by Major Farrelly, whereupon the council broke up with the best of feelings.

At this period a treaty existed between the Senecas and the United States government which provided that if a white man should kill an Indian, or *vice versa*, the culprit would have to pay $200 to the friends or heirs of the murdered man. Though this might now be regarded as very questionable justice, yet it helped to establish a feeling of confidence among the Senecas, which made them the allies of this nation in the War of 1812–15, though every effort was made by the agents of the British government to seduce them from their allegiance to the American cause. To Cornplanter's influence was due this happy result, as after the Revolutionary War (with the exception of the year 1794) he was always the steadfast friend of the young republic in her struggle against English arrogance, which was exhibited on every occasion, until the War of 1812–15 taught her to respect the rights of American freemen. Cornplanter, then an old man of about four score years, took no active part in that war, but many of the Senecas, including his son, Major Henry O'Bail, and his half-brother, Half-Town, were conspicuous in the last struggle against English tyranny.

Of the white residents of Warren county who served in the last war[1] against Great Britain but little can be said, since it is an impracticable matter to ascertain who they were, how many there were, or where they served. But there is no room for doubt that the two townships furnished their full quota of soldiers and that the men who marched to the scene of conflict well performed the duty assigned them.

During the year 1813 "the Holland Land Company sold to the Lancaster Land Company one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land, mostly situated in Warren county and covering the territory now included in Mead, Pleasant, Kinzua, Cherry Grove, and Sheffield townships. The latter company immediately employed Samuel Dale, of Franklin, to re-survey and subdivide the original surveys into small lots of one hundred and sixty-five and two hundred and twenty-five acres each. This work was performed in 1814, numbering them anew from one to seven hundred and seventy. These lands have ever since been bought and sold, taxed and mapped, by these subdivision numbers. In 1816 these lots were partitioned among the several members of the company and the titles made to each in severalty.

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[1] On the 15th of June, 1869, a number of the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812–15 met in Warren. Hon. William Siggins was chosen president of the meeting and Robert Miles secretary. They passed resolutions regarding the granting of pensions to soldiers of the last war with England, and were hospitably entertained by L. L. Lowry, Esq., at the Carver House, with a dinner sumptuous in its appointments. The veterans present were as follows: Zachariah Eddy, of Warren, aged ninety years; Robert Miles, of Warren, aged seventy-six years; Stephen Olney, of Warren, aged seventy-eight years; John Geer, of Glade township, aged seventy-eight years; Emanuel Crull, of Tidioute, aged eighty years; Caleb Thompson, of Pine Grove township, aged eighty-four years; Isaac Davis, of Brokenstraw township, aged seventy-seven years; John Brown, of Brokenstraw township, aged seventy-three years; William Siggins, of Youngsville, aged eighty years; Isaac Lopus, of Pittsfield, aged seventy-seven years; Elisha Sterling, of Limestone, aged eighty-one years. Ira Badger, of Pine Grove, aged seventy-four years, and Joseph Ackley, of the same township, aged seventy-nine years, were also veterans of the same war, and living at that time, but were unable to attend the meeting.

"The hard times which followed the close of the War of 1812–15 seems to have crushed the ability or the spirit of these Lancaster gentlemen for further land speculation. Commencing with 1816, those lands began to be sold for taxes, and soon a great portion of them were in the tax market, sold and resold many times for unpaid taxes, for thirty years and upward, before their value was properly appreciated. Many other lands in the county, especially those in the northwestern part, between the river and Conewango Creek, have passed through the unseated tax mill and are now held by treasurers' deeds. It is proper here to say, for the benefit of outsiders and new-comers, that the tax titles by which so large a portion of the land in the county is now owned, are generally very reliable and safe ones to deal in. They are free from complication, and it has been the policy of the law and the courts to sustain them, when not vitiated by gross irregularities."[1]

In the summer of 1816 Rev. Timothy Alden, before mentioned as the founder of the Allegheny College, set out on a brief missionary tour among the Indians residing on the upper waters of the Allegheny, and spent some days at the village of the venerable chieftain, Cornplanter. Upon his return to Meadville he wrote a letter to the Rev. Joseph McKean, of Harvard University, giving an account of his labors, etc., wherein he says: "Cornplanter, as soon as apprised of our arrival, came over to see us, and immediately took charge of our horses. Though the chief Sachem of his tribe, and having many around to obey his commands, yet, in the ancient patriarchial style, he chose to serve himself, and actually went into the field, cut the oats, and faithfully fed our beasts from time to time, while we continued in the place, in *ipsa persona propria*. . . . .

"Cornplanter has been the greatest warrior the Senecas have ever had; yet he has always been remarkable for his humane treatment of the women and children of his enemies, who at any time have fallen into his hands. He is a man of strong mind and masterly eloquence. At the treaty of Fort Stanwix, he greatly distinguished himself by his talents and address, insomuch that by general suffrage he has ever since held the first place of power among the chiefs of his nation.

"He appears to be about sixty-eight years of age." [Mr. Alden was mistaken as to Cornplanter's age. He was born about 1732, and in 1816 was eighty-four years old.] "His countenance is strongly marked with the lines of intelligence and reflection. Contrary to the aboriginal custom, his chin is covered with a beard three or four inches in length, and upon his head are many of the blossoms of age. His house is of princely dimensions compared with the generality of Indian huts, and has a piazza in front. He is the owner of about 1,500 acres of excellent land, 600 of which encircle the ground-plot of his little town. From the United States he receives, annually, according to stipulation, $250, besides his proportion of $9,000 equally divided, one half in goods and one half in money, among those of every age and condition in the tribe."

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[1] Hon. S. P. Johnson.

At this time (1816) the tax-paying inhabitants of the county were as follows:

Conewango Township.—Samuel Anderson, James Arthur, who owned a saw-mill, Robert Arthur, Sen^r^, Boon Arthur, James Akin, Adam Acker, John Brown, John Brown, Jr., John Barr, David Brown, a tanner, and justice of the peace as early as 1811, Andrew Buchanan, Ozias Barrett, Joseph Bailing, John Cole, James Cole, Benjamin Covel, Isaiah Cole, Cornelius Cole, Samuel Campbell, Josiah Chandler, Charles Chandler, John Chandler, Charles Dougherty, William Davis, Thomas Davis, Ezra Devereaux, Henry Dunn, Levi Doan, who owned a saw-mill, Zachariah Eddy, Randall Evans, Daniel Faulkner, Stephen Frank, who owned a grist-mill, Robert Falconer, Luther Freeman, Joseph Fitch, Eli Granger, Widow Gilson, Joseph Gray, Asa Geer, Joseph Goodwin, Hackney & Harriott, owners of a saw-mill, Jacob Hook, who owned a saw-mill, John Hood, Samuel Hunter, owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill, William Hodge, Ebenezer Jackson, Daniel Jackson, David Jackson, Isaiah Jones, justice of the peace, Jehu Jones, Edward Jones, John King, John Littlefield, Levi Morrison, Hugh Marsh, John Marsh, Webster Marsh, Jesse Murphy, owner of a grist and saw-mill, John Marsh, Jr., Michael McKinney, Joseph Mead, Ephriam Morrison, Samuel Morrison, owner of a saw-mill, Elisha Morrison, James Morrison, Sen^{r}, William Morrison, John Morrison, Robert Miles, Widow Miles, John Miles, James Morrison, Jr., William Miles, Samuel Magee,[1] John McClain, John Neville, Joseph Northrup, Abraham Osborn, Eben Owen, a blacksmith, James Portman, Squire Phillips, John Russell, Jr., Thomas Russell, Martin Reese, Jr., John Reese, Robert Russell, Michael Reese, John Russell, Sen^{r}, Stephen Rogers, Rankin & Cochran, owners of one-half of a saw-mill, Martin Reese, Sen^{r}, Christopher Schoonover, James Stanton, Simeon Scowden, James Stewart, Jr., Robert Stewart, William Stewart, Thomas Stewart, James Shipman, David Sturdevant, George Sweet, Jonathan Thompson, Caleb Thompson, and Asa Winter, owner of grist and saw-mills.

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[1] At the June term of Court of Common Pleas, 1821, one James Magee, an insolvent debtor, then eighty-six years of age, made statement under oath that early in 1776 he enlisted in the State of Delaware in a company commanded by Captain Lattimore, called the "Wilmington Greens," for a term of fifteen months. Subsequently he re-enlisted in the same State in a company commanded by Captain Mitchell. His company was attached to Colonel Grayson's regiment of the Virginia Line, and served till 1780. Mr. Magee participated in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Brokenstraw Township. — Robert Andrews, justice of the peace, Arthur Andrews, James Andrews, William Arthur, Robert Arthur, owner one-half of saw-mill, Thomas Arthur, John Arthur, James Arthur, Richard Arthur, Nathan Abbott, George Berry, James Bonner, owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill, Samuel Burnett, Peter Burgett, owner of saw-mill, Robert Bell, Isaac Buckalew, Thomas Boyd, James Benson, Thomas Burbank, George Carpenter, James Culbertson, owner of a saw-mill, Alexander Clantz, Luther Chase, Daniel Corbett, owner of a saw-mill, John Courson, Stephen Carhart, George Cover, Henry Catlin, John Campbell, David Courson, John Camp, a millwright, Samuel Cole, David Dalrymple, Mark Dalrymple, Clark Dalrymple, David Dalrymple, Jr., Robert Donaldson, Abraham Davis, John Davis, Isaac Davis, Elijah Davis, Abraham D. Ditmars, Benjamin Davis, Thomas Duprey, a blacksmith, Richard Duprey, John De France, James Darling, owner of saw-mill, John Elder, James Elder, Andrew Evers, Nathaniel Frampton, Obediah Ford, Samuel Ford, Isaac L. Fitch, John Gardner, Joseph Grant, Jacob Goodwin, who owned a saw-mill and one-half of a grist-mill, Joseph Gray, owner of a saw-mill, John Gillespie, merchant at Youngsville, John Gregg, Samuel Gregg, Nehemiah Gray, John Gibson, James Green, Daniel Horn, owner of saw-mill, John Hamilton, a blacksmith, William Hunter, Poland Hunter, William Hare, James Hamilton, Robert Hunter, Richard Henderson, Joel Hill, Daniel Houghwout, a joiner, Paul Huffman, Jacob Huffman, James Irvin, John Irvine, a merchant, Callender Irvine, Septimus King, Henry Kinnear, a merchant, Elijah Jackson, George Long, Cookson Long, owner of saw-mill, Hewlett Lott, Harmonious Lott, a merchant, William McClain, Solomon Miles, Richard Miller, William McGee, Patience McGuire, William McGuire, David Matthews, Arthur McGill, Samuel McGuire, Thomas McGuire, Samuel Moore, John McKinney, owner of saw-mill, Barnabas McKinney, John Mead, William Mead, Anna Mead, owner of one-half grist-mill and one-half saw-mill, Daniel McQuay, Charles McNair, Ephraim Miles, Humphrey Miller, Nathaniel Norris, Stephen Norris, James Phillis, Robert Prather, owner of saw-mill, Samuel Peoples, John Peoples, Leonard Pike, Thomas Page, Jonathan Rute, James Sturdevant, James Sturdevant, Jr., Peter Simons, George Shultz, Jesse Sims, Charles Smith, Adam Shultz, David Stillson, Abraham Strickland, Thomas Sims, Richard Stewart, John Sample, Jr., George Siggins, Samuel Sprague, William Siggins, Stephen Sweet, William Smith, Robert Thompson, John Thompson, John Tuttle, Thomas Tubbs, James Williams, James Watts' heirs, William White, Henry White, Samuel White, James White, Parsons Wetmore, Lansing Wetmore, William C. White, Canvas B. White, Hugh Wilson, Joshua Whitney, Alexander Watts, Amos York, Nehemiah York, Christopher Young and Mathew Young.

This is a remarkable showing, as compared with the list of taxables of eight years before, and clearly proves that hard times, cold seasons, litigations concerning land titles, and the War of 1812–15 had proved disastrous to the new settlements in Warren — had discouraged many and caused them to migrate to more congenial parts farther West; for, although this list discloses many new names, yet the number of tax-paying inhabitants in 1816 is exactly the same as that of 1808 — two hundred and fifty-six. During the next four years, however, a rapid increase in population took place; for when the county was organized in 1819 it contained nearly two thousand inhabitants.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY UNTIL 1830.

Onerous Duties Imposed Upon Early Inhabitants — Passage of the Act of Organization — Its Provisions — Initial Proceedings of County Commissioners — The First Term of Court — Its Officers — Jurors — Attorneys — Early Inn-keepers — Reminiscences Concerning the First Term of Court — Population of the County in 1820 — New Townships formed in 1821 — The Attempts to Collect Taxes from Cornplanter — The Old Chief Victorious — The Hook Murder Trial — Incidents Connected Therewith — Results — Other Early Events.

FOR five years the inhabitants of Warren county had plodded their weary way from their log cabins in the wilderness, over the hills to Meadville, when it was necessary to transact public or legal business, and for fourteen years more had they made toilsome journeys to Franklin, a distance of sixty-five miles from the then hamlet of Warren, when business of the same nature imposed its duties upon them. This condition of affairs at last became too onerous and irksome to be longer borne without an effort being made to effect a change. Hence in the winter of 1818–19 Colonel Joseph Hackney, of the town of Warren, then representing Venango county in the State Legislature, introduced a bill providing for the separate and independent organization of the county of Warren. His efforts were crowned with almost immediate success, and on the 16th day of March, 1819, an act containing the legislation desired was passed

This act provided that Warren should be organized as a separate county from and after October 1, 1819, and be attached to the Sixth judicial district. Also, that the legal electors should choose county officers at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October of that year, whose duties were to be considered as commenced from the first day of October, 1819. We have no evidence, however, that such an election was held, and from the fact that

Lansing Wetmore's commissions as prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder, etc., were signed by the governor, September 25, 1819, it is believed that all the chief officers of the county at the beginning were appointed by the same authority.

The county commissioners, viz., James Benson, Asa Winter, and Henry Kinnear, appear to have been the first officials of the county to make use of the power and priviliges vested in them. Their first meeting was held October 16, 1819, at the house of Ebenezer Jackson, which stood on the west, or rather northwest, corner of Water and Hickory streets. Messrs. Benson and Winter only were present at this meeting. They appointed John Andrews as their clerk. They also hired a room from Jackson at a rental of two dollars per month, to be used and known as the county commissioners' office. The next meeting was held on the 28th day of the same month, all of the members being present, when Henry Dunn, of Conewango, and Isaac Connelly, of Brokenstraw, were appointed township assessors for the ensuing year.

On the 8th day of November Charles O'Bail, a son of Cornplanter, presented a claim for bounty on two full-grown wolf scalps. A room in which to hold the first term of court was rented from Ebenezer Jackson at a rental of $15 for the term, on the 10th of the same month, and five days later, or November 15, 1819, Archibald Tanner was appointed county treasurer for the term of one year.

Preparations having been completed for the proper observance of such a grand event, the first Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, to convene in the newly-organized county of Warren, began its sessions on Monday, November 29, 1819, in an unfinished room of a house then being built by Ebenezer Jackson. This house of Jackson's, as before described, stood on the corner now occupied by the Carver House. There were present as officials Hon. Jesse Moore, president judge; Joseph Hackney and Isaac Connelly, associate judges; Andrew Bowman, sheriff of Venango county, acting, and Lansing Wetmore, prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc.

The grand jurors summoned to attend at this term, all of whom answered to their names with the exception of Emanuel Crull, were Richard B. Miller, foreman, Alexander Watt, James Sturdevant, Henry Catlin, John Long, Joseph Gray, David Sturdevant, Philip Mead, William Bingham, John Portman, Samuel Trask, David Miles, Orange Owen, Jesse Tarbox, Samuel Gilson, John Dixon, Levi Doane, Squire Phillips, Thomas McGuire, Zachariah Eddy, John Tuttle, Emanuel Crull, Arthur Andrews, and Peleg Cranston. While of the traverse jurors summoned there were present John Geer, William Siggins, Abraham Strickland, James Wilson, John Gilson, Henry Myers, John Rogers, Cookson Long, Levi Morrison, Ebenezer Jackson, Enoch Gillam, Eli Granger, Samuel Gregg, James Follett, John Sample, Ethan Owen, Cephas Holbert, Walter Seaman, John McKinney, and Philip Huffman.

These jurymen had been summoned by Andrew Bowman, sheriff of Venango county, to whom had been directed the precept. He also cited the grand and traverse jurors who assembled at March term in 1820, by reason of the fact that Mark C. Dalrymple, the first sheriff of Warren county, was not commissioned until about the time of holding the second term of court above mentioned.

During the first day of the first term Ralph Marlin, of Meadville, Thomas H. Sill, of Erie, John Galbraith, of Franklin, and Patrick Farrelly, of Meadville, were admitted to practice as attorneys at law in the various courts of the county. During the same day, also, David Stillson and George Stoolfire were granted license[1] to sell liquors and keep houses for public entertainment. For other interesting details relating to this first term of court held in Warren county, our readers are referred to the following accounts, written for publication years ago by two of Warren's early citizens—Hon. Lansing Wetmore and Hon. Abner Hazeltine. True, these statements are somewhat contradictory, especially in describing the fight between the lawyer and the grand juror; but both are very readable, and only prove, for the millionth time or more, how easy it is for two men, in speaking of one and the same incident, to tell two entirely different stories.

"This first term of court," says Judge Wetmore, "went off rather as a jubilee and jollification than the sober business of administering justice to parties, and trial of cases. Every body drank liquor then and almost every body got drunk, or, as Mr. Parmlee used to have it 'Gentlemanly gay.' Temperance Societies were unknown then. There were but two cases tried, and they were in the sessions. They originated in a fight on Monday evening of court week, between one of the grand jurors and an attorney at the bar from Meadville. The attorney had been a Colonel of the Militia in the War of 1812, and the juryman a soldier. He, the colonel, was telling in rather a boasting way of his exploits while on the frontier. The juryman listened to him for some time, when he asked him if he was the officer who dodged behind a tree when there was an alarm of an attack by the British. The gallant colonel replied by a blow on the head of the grand juryman. It was promptly returned, when a general *melee* ensued. It resulted in some bloody noses and black eyes, but no serious injuries; all being a *little more* than 'gentlemanly gay.' The colonel was indicted and convicted of an assault and battery; a motion was made in arrest of judgment, which still remains unargued and undisposed of;

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[1] Others to whom licenses were granted for the same purpose during the next four years were John Thompson, place not stated; Robert Miles, Thomas Slone, and Marshall Jones, of Pine Grove; Ebenezer Jackson, David Jackson, Henry Dunn, Rufus Olney, and King & Jackson, of the town of Warren; Ambrose L. Pratt, John Langley, Oldham & Gilman, John Reese, Jacob Wells, Mark C. Dalrymple, and Philo Brown, places not stated; John I. Willson, Samuel Hall, James Seaman, and Artemus Buel, of Sugar Grove; Alfred Vanornam and William Siggins, of Brokenstraw; Samuel Magee, of Deerfield, and Isaac Williams, of Kinzua.

the colonel has long since gone to his final account. The grand juryman was also indicted and tried, but was acquitted on the plea of *se defendendo*."

Judge Hazeltine, in his graphic description of the opening of the first term of court, and subsequent proceedings, says: "As all our county officers were wholly without experience, the prothonotary and sheriff of Venango county came up with Judge Moore, the president, and brought the Venango court crier, a Mr. Morrison, a dapper little man of wonderful volubility of speech, and certainly a great curiosity. There was no show of carriages in the streets. The attendants upon the court came either on horseback or on foot. I recollect that Richard B. Miller, the foreman of the grand jury, and Guy C. Irvine, who then lived on the Little Brokenstraw, came on foot by the way of Chandler's Valley, over the hills then a wilderness, with knapsacks on their backs. A rude bench for the judges, with seats for the other members of the court, were hastily improvised in the spacious and rather open court room.

"On the arrival of the hour Crier Morrison blew his horn, bells being then unknown, and the court assembled, Sheriff Bowman, of Venango, accompanied by Sheriff Dalrymple,[1] of Warren, leading the way. Judge Moore, a large, venerable-looking man, took his seat on the bench, wearing as large a beaver as ever graced the head of William Penn. The associate judges, Hackney and Connelly, then took their seats, one on the right and the other on the left of the president, they also wearing their hats. Crier Morrison, in a very audible manner, then made proclamation that the court was opened, and that all persons having any business with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphan's Court, might draw near, give their attention, and they should be heard; ending with what Daniel McQuay, a witty Irishman, used to call a *bit* of a prayer, viz.: 'God save the Commonwealth and this Honorable Court.'

"The next business in order was administering the oath of office to such members of the bar as were present from other counties in the district. There was no attorney living in the county but myself, and I was then a foreigner. There were present Messrs. Marlin, Farrelly, Sill, and Galbraith, and they were severally admitted to the Warren Bar, and sworn according to seniority. The first sworn was Colonel Marlin. The oath was administered by Judge Moore to each one separately; and in doing it he rose from his seat, laid aside his hat, and repeated the words of the oath in a very solemn and impressive manner. The grand jurors were then called and sworn, the oaths being administered by the Hon. Alexander McCalmont, prothonotary of Venango county, who assisted Judge Wetmore, then the prothonotary of Warren; Morrison, the crier, ejaculating *sworn* at the conclusion of each oath very emphatically. Judge Moore, then in a sitting posture, but with his hat removed, charged the grand jury from a large roll of manuscript showing considerable age.

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[1] This is an error. There was no Sheriff Dalrymple at that time. See "Commission Books," in register and recorder's office.

"This was a novelty to me, as I had always seen that duty performed without the aid of manuscript, the judge and the jurors all standing. To those who were acquainted with Judge Moore and the courts in Western Pennsylvania, it of course appeared all natural and in order. The traverse jurors were then sworn. After calling over the docket, which then consisted of only a few suits that had been transferred from Venango county under the act organizing Warren county for judicial purposes, and the transaction of some routine business, the court adjourned to the next day to await the action of the grand jury.

"During the evening of the first day Counselor Marlin, who was not a total abstinence man, was approached rather incautiously, as he thought, by one of the grand jurors named Dickson, who, like the colonel, had imbibed pretty freely. Colonel Marlin had been some years previous to that time engaged in lumbering on the Conewango and the Allegheny, and Dickson, who claimed to have been employed in some capacity about that business, was disposed to be more familiar with the colonel than was agreeable to him, and he put himself upon his dignity, which greatly irritated Dickson, who being a grand juror supposed himself the peer of any one. The result was a free fight ensued, in which the colonel was rather roughly handled. As several of the grand jurors were witnesses of the affray, they thought it their duty to indict them both. My recollection is, that Mr. Sill, of Erie, officiated as prosecuting attorney and drew the bill. The next day the bills were presented in court and the defendants arrested. That day, or the next, Dickson was put upon his trial. That, I suppose, was the first trial before a jury ever had in this county. That circumstance and the character of the parties concerned, interested the public and caused a large attendance. The evidence in the case was brief; only two or three persons who saw the affray were sworn. One, I think, was Mr. Miller, the foreman of the grand jury. Mr. Sill appeared for the Commonwealth, and as was his wont, made a very eloquent speech, speaking in high terms of Colonel Marlin and alluding to his services in the then recent war with Great Britain, in which the colonel had served with distinction. Dickson was defended by Mr. afterwards Judge Galbraith, then a very young man. The jury, after receiving a very brief charge from the court, consisting mainly of a definition of the crime of assault and battery, retired to a room provided for them by the sheriff in another building. They soon returned and rendered a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. A motion was then made to postpone the trial of Colonel Marlin to the next term, which was granted. The sentence of Dickson was also postponed. According to my recollection neither case was ever moved again, but what the records show in the matter I am unable to say."

Since both gentlemen—Messrs. Wetmore and Hazeltine—depended upon their memory alone in reciting events connected with this term of court, they have quite naturally failed to state things just as they were, particularly in relation to the trial of Marlin and Dixon for assault and battery, the results, etc. Therefore we furnish the reader the following information derived from the docket:

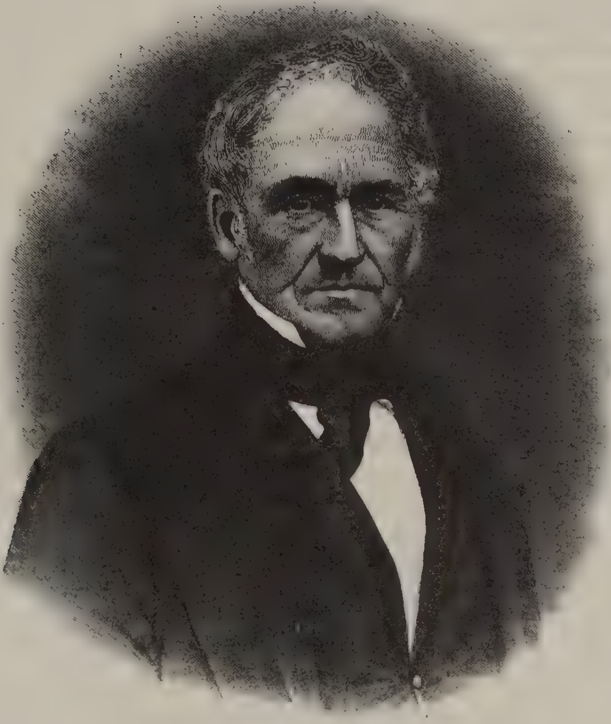
In the case of the "Commonwealth *vs.* R. Marlin, Esq.," which was first called, the witnesses for the Commonwealth were John Dixon, Samuel Gilson, Henry Dunn, Alfred Ayers, and Jonathan Andrews; the witnesses for the defendant being Richard B. Miller, James Wilson, William Siggins, Alfred Vanornam, Charles O'Bryan, and Barnabas McKinney. The trial came off November 30, 1819, the second day of the term, before the following jurors: Cookson Long, Enoch Gillam, Cephas Hulbert, Samuel Gregg, Eli Granger, Levi Morrison, Ethan Owen, James Follett, Walter Seaman, John Sample, John Gilson, and Henry Myers. Defendant was found not guilty, but ordered to pay the costs of prosecution. On December 1, 1819, motion for a new trial was granted.

"Commonwealth *vs.* John Dixon." In this case the witnesses for the Commonwealth were Alfred Vanornam and William Siggins; for the defendant, Alfred Ayers and Jacob C. Boardman. The trial came off the same day as that of Marlin's, before a jury composed of the following members: Barnabas Owen, Eben Owen, Philip Huffman, Abraham Strickland, James Willson, John Rogers, Eben Jackson, George Morrison, Michael McKinney, Johnson Wilson, Barnabas McKinney, and Robert Miles. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $6 and all the costs of prosecution.

In 1820 the two townships of the county—Brokenstraw and Conewango—contained, according to the United States census, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six inhabitants, three of whom were deaf and dumb. The following year five hundred and twenty-four taxables were reported to the State authorities.

In March, 1821, the two old townships were divided and reduced to but a fraction of their former great extent. Ten others were erected, making twelve in all, as follows: Brokenstraw, Conewango, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Pine Grove, Kinzua, Deerfield, North West (now Columbus), Limestone, Tionesta (now obsolete), Elk, and South West. Of these seven only, viz., Brokenstraw, Conewango, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Pine Grove, Kinzua, and Deerfield, were organized, the remainder being attached to the organized townships for a number of years. Full particulars, however, relating to these and all other townships in the county will be found in a subsequent chapter of this work, devoted exclusively to the topic.

On the 2d of April, 1822, an act was passed by the State Legislature which declared that the lands held by Cornplanter and his tribe should be exempt



Lansing Wetmore

from taxation so long as he or they "hold and occupy them in their own right." The same act further provided that all notes, moneys, etc., given by Cornplanter for taxes should be returned to him.

It seems that a year or two prior to the passage of the above-mentioned act, the county authorities imposed a tax upon Cornplanter's lands which he refused to pay, declaring that it was levied without authority. A deputation was dispatched to inform him that the collection would be made forcibly if he persisted in his refusal. Cornplanter, who was then surrounded by several of his warriors, invited the deputation of whites into the council-house, and, pointing to a large collection of guns which were standing in one corner of the room, told them that the cause of the Indians was just, and there was their defense.

An armed force, headed by the sheriff, was already assembled in Warren to put their threats in execution, but after some consultation the movement was considered premature and injudicious, and was abandoned. The matter was then submitted to the Legislature and decided in favor of the Indians, by the enactment above referred to.

On the 6th of July, 1822, Cornplanter visited Warren by appointment, to confer with the county commissioners. He was firm and dignified in his bearing. His conduct had been justified by the State; hence the commissioners could not do otherwise than to adjust all differences, and restore to him the moneys, notes, etc., which had been unlawfully obtained.

During the year 1824 occurred the celebrated Hook murder trial. In relating the incidents connected with this case Judge Lansing Wetmore, in his "Reminiscences" of olden times, published in a newspaper in 1853, said: "There has been but one trial for a capital offense since the organization of the county. That was the Commonwealth *vs.* Jacob Hook, for the murder of Caleb Wallace in 1824. Mr. Hook came to this county in 1812, and entered extensively into the lumbering business; built the mills which his brother Orin now occupies on the Allegheny, five miles above Warren. He was a man of strong mind, great energy of character, inflexible in his pursuits, unyielding in his opinions and purposes, but, withal, uncultivated. He had rapidly accumulated a large property for those times, and was using it to accumulate a still larger. He got into a quarrel with one of his hired men on account of a small balance of wages, claimed as due from Hook. Both were unyielding. The man applied to an attorney for redress, who, also being on bad terms with Hook, espoused the quarrel and brought a suit against Hook. Several other suits for trivial matters were brought against him the same week.

"Having exhausted everything on the civil list, on searching the records of court an affidavit was found made by Hook, to ground a motion on to set aside an award of arbitration, something was discovered on which to found the charge of perjury. The oath was made to that effect by Perry Sherman, and a warrant issued. This was on Saturday. Hook had been to Warren every day that week to answer to some legal process. Sheriff Littlefield being sick, Asa Scott, his deputy, went to serve the writ. He went up in the morning and made known his business. Hook told him he had been to Warren often enough on trivial, trumped-up matters, and should not go down that day; that he should be down the next week, and would answer to the charge. Scott returned and reported progress to complainant and his attorney, who directed him to return with a *posse* and bring Hook down. Scott, accordingly, called to his assistance the complainant, Caleb Wallace, James Arthur, and perhaps one or two more. They arrived at Hook's about dark, went into a house some ten or twelve rods from Hook's, and waited till some time after dark. Mr. Arthur, being on friendly terms with Hook, went to his bed-room window and attempted to persuade him to go with them peaceably; but he was inflexible, and told him he should not go to Warren that night a live man, and warned him if they entered his house it was at the peril of their lives.

"Finding importunities fruitless, Scott, with Wallace and Sherman, went into the stoop at the front door; finding it fastened, Scott stepped back a few paces, and rushed against the door with his shoulder; it flew open suddenly, and he fell sprawling his length on the floor. At that moment a gun was discharged from within. Wallace being immediately in Scott's rear received the charge of slug shot in the breast, and fell dead. Sherman being at his side received four of the slugs in his left arm, above and near the elbow. The *posse* withdrew. Hook came down on Monday morning following, surrendered himself, and was committed to prison. He was taken before Judge Moore, at Meadville, on a *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in $3,000.[1] Henry Baldwin, with Pat. Farrelly, Sill, and Hazeltine, defended him on the trial. He was acquitted, mainly on the ground that the deputation to Scott was not under seal and void, placing the *posse* in the same situation as trespassers breaking into a house without any authority. Hook died at Pittsburgh a year or two subsequent to his trial, from the effects of a swelling on his neck, at the age of about forty years."

Hook shot Wallace with a musket, March 25, 1824. He was acquitted June 2, 1824, by a jury, selected from a panel of fifty-six men, composed as follows: Daniel Chapin, Horace Watkins, Thomas Gilson, Alexander Stewart, Stephen Williams, Joseph H. Marsh, Jeremiah Dunn, Robert Donaldson, Martin Reese, jr., Jesse Tarbox, Asa Winter, and Walter Seaman.

The acquittal of Hook was severely criticised by the faction led by Josiah Hall, the lawyer who was so active in the prosecution of the defendant both before and after the death of Wallace. These criticisms so preyed upon the nerves of Jeremiah Dunn, one of the jurymen, as to produce temporary

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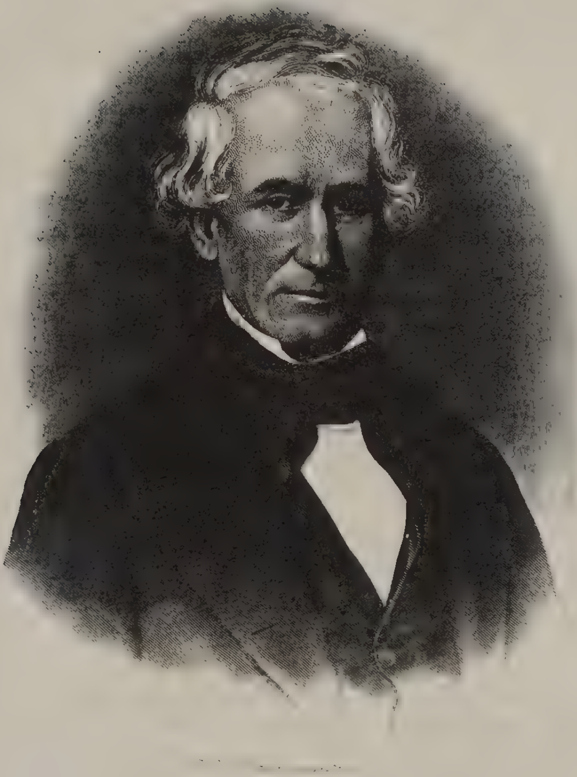
[1] The records state that Hook was held in $6,000 bail, and his sureties, James Morrison and Hugh Marsh, jointly in $2,000.



Arch Tarrm

insanity, and the next day he hung himself. For several years this trial and its results was the great event of the county.

In 1824, also, Warren's first newspaper, the *Conewango Emigrant*, was established. The first court-house was commenced in 1825.[1] During the same year North West township was organized as Columbus. The court-house was completed in 1827. Limestone was organized in 1829, taking in the territory to that time known as Tionesta, when the latter term, as the name of a township, disappeared from view.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1830 TO 1861.

The First Steamboat on the Upper Waters of the Allegheny — An Account of the Trip — Cornplanter a Passenger — Merchants and Inn-keepers in 1830 — National Character of Early Settlers — The Scotch-Irish at First in the Ascendency — Origin of the Term Scotch-Irish — Those of English Descent in Final Control — Early Routes of Travel — A Remarkable Journey — Barefooted in Midwinter — An Influx of Alsatians — Death of Cornplanter — Incorporators of Various Associations — Lumbering — River Navigation — Store Goods — Prices — Routes Pursued in Transit — Part of McKean County Annexed to Warren — The Whigs and Democrats — The First Telegraph Line — Merchants of the County in 1850 — The Whigs Disband — Organization of the American Party — Temporary Success — Causes Leading to the Formation of the Republican Party — An Incident in the Career of Jeff. Davis — Republicans Gain Control of the County in 1856 — New County Scheme — Petroleum Discoveries — Titusville to the Front — Warren Men Also — Railroad Completed from Erie to Warren — Tidoute Oil Field — Election in 1860.

IN 1830 the steamboat *Allegheny*, built chiefly by Archibald Tanner, of Warren, and David Dick, of Meadville, opened steam navigation on the upper waters of the Allegheny River. This boat made one and the only trip ever accomplished by a craft propelled by steam to Olean, N. Y., to the great amusement of such of the four thousand six hundred and ninety-seven white inhabitants of the county as witnessed the spectacle, and the utter astonishment of the native Senecas. James and Lewis Follett, of Warren, officiated as pilots. In a published account of this trip we find the following:

"On the evening of the 20th of May we departed from Warren for Olean, in the State of New York, seventy-five miles above (by water), with freight and passengers from Pittsburgh. At 9 o'clock next day we arrived opposite the Indian village of Cornplanter, seventeen miles up. Here a deputation of gentlemen waited on the well-known Indian king or chief and invited him on board this new and, to him, wonderful visitor, a steamboat. We found him in all his native simplicity of dress and manner of living, lying on his couch, made of rough pine boards, and covered with deer skins and blankets. His habitation, a two-story log house, is in a state of decay, without furniture, except a few benches, and wooden spoons and bowls to eat out of, which convinced us of his determination to retain old habits and customs. This venerable chief was a lad in the French war, and is now nearly one hundred years of age. He is a smart, active man, seemingly possessed of all his strength of mind, and in perfect health, and retains among his nation all the uncontrolled influence of bygone days. He, with his son Charles, who is sixty years of age, and his son-in-law, came on board and remained until the boat passed six miles up, and then after expressing great pleasure with their novel ride, returned home in their own canoe. His domain is a delightful bottom of rich land two miles square, nearly adjoining the line between Pennsylvania and New York. On this his own family, about fifty in number, reside in eight or ten houses."

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[1] In 1825 an Indian named "Blue Throat" died on the Allegheny River Reservation, who it was claimed had attained the age of one hundred and sixty years.

The merchants engaged in business in the county at this time (1830) were N. A. Lowry, Lothrop S. Parmlee, Daniel Chase, Archibald Tanner, Robert Falconer, Orris Hall, and Samuel D. Hall, dealers in general merchandise; O. Stanton & Co., grocers, and Milton Ford, grocer and druggist, in Conewango township; William P. McDowell and L. Risley & Co., in Pine Grove township; Richard Crocker, in Sugar Grove township; Amos Patterson, in Elk township; William Jackman and William L. Barber, in Columbus township, and Charles Whitney, in Brokenstraw.

A year or so later the inn-keepers were Joseph C. Gordon and Alvin Hood, in Warren borough; Luke Turner, in Conewango township; Porter R. Webber and Reuben Parsons, in Columbus township; Samuel McGuire, Anthony Courson, and Benjamin Clark, in Deerfield township; Warren H. Reeves, in Elk township; Alfred Vanornam and Adoniram Smith, in Brokenstraw township; George Mosher, in Pine Grove; and John I. Willson and Samuel Brown, in Sugar Grove.

Thus far in the history of the county its inhabitants had been, almost to a man, composed of those of English and Scotch-Irish origin, the few exceptions being men of equally as proud an ancestry, that is, descendants of the good old Knickerbockers, or Holland Dutch. The Scotch-Irish, who for a decade or more were in the ascendency, came in chiefly from the south, an overflow, as it were, from Venango, Butler, and other counties in that direction, which had been largely peopled by those of that nationality or descent. They were fair representatives of a hardy race, were strong men, mentally as well as physically, and, what is equally as remarkable, many prominent old-world characteristics in form, face, and custom have been perpetuated, and are plainly observable in their descendants of to-day.

The term "Scotch-Irish" is one so frequently used, particularly in Pennsylvania, and is so little understood, even by those who claim such relationship, that it is considered appropriate in this place to explain its derivation. It appears that in the time of James I, of England, the Irish earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell conspired against his government, fled from Ireland, were proclaimed outlaws, and their estates, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres of land, were seized by the crown. The king divided these lands into small tracts and gave them to persons from his own country (Scotland), on the sole condition that they should cross over into Ireland within four years and reside upon them permanently. A second insurrection soon after gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated and taken possession of by the officers of the government. King James was a zealous sectarian, and his primary object was to root out the native Irish, who were all Catholics, hostile to his government, and almost constantly plotting against it, and to repeople the country with those whom he knew would be loyal.

The distance from Scotland to County Antrim, in Ireland, was but twenty miles. The lands thus offered free of cost were among the best and most productive in the Emerald Isle, though blasted and made barren by the troubles of the times and the indolence of a degraded peasantry. Having the power of the government to encourage and protect them, the inducements offered to the industrious Scotch could not be resisted. Thousands went over. Many of them, though not lords, were *Lairds*, and all were men of enterprise and energy, and above the average in intelligence. They went to work to restore the land to fruitfulness, and to show the superiority of their habits and belief compared with those of the natives among whom they settled; they soon made the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Caven, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone—names familiar to Pennsylvanians—to blossom as the rose.

These, the first Protestants introduced into Ireland, at once secured the ascendency in the counties which they settled, and their descendants have maintained that ascendency to the present day against the efforts of the government church on the one hand and the Romanists on the other. They did not intermarry with the Irish who surrounded them. The Scotch were Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion, while the Irish were Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion, and these were elements that would not readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland to-day, after a lapse of more than two hundred and fifty years, as when the Scotch first crossed over. The term Scotch-Irish is purely American. It is not used in Ireland, and here it was given to the Protestant emigrants from the north of Ireland, simply because they were the descendants of the Scots who had in former times taken up their residence there.

Subsequently, under Catholic governments, the descendants of the Scots in Ireland were bitterly persecuted, and prior to 1764 large numbers had immigrated and settled in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina. In September, 1736, alone, one thousand families sailed from Belfast because of their inability to renew their leases upon satisfactory terms, and the most of them settled in the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. They hoped, by a change of residence, to find an unrestrained field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religious opinions. They brought with them a hatred of oppression, and a love of freedom in its fullest measure, that served much to give that independent tone to the sentiments of the people of the province, which prevailed in their controversies with the home government years before they seriously thought of independence.

They settled the Cumberland valley and brought its fair lands under cultivation. They fought the savages and stood as a wall of fire against their further forays eastward. It is said that between 1771 and 1773 over twenty-five thousand of them, driven from the places of their birth by the rapacity of their landlords, located in that valley and to the westward. This was just before the Revolutionary War began, and while the angry controversies that preceded it were taking place between the colonists and the English government. Hence these immigrants were in just the right frame of mind needed to make them espouse, to a man, the side of the patriots. A Tory was unheard of among them. They were found as military leaders in all times of danger, and were among the most prominent law-makers, through and after the long struggle for freedom and human rights. They have furnished presidents, United States senators, congressmen, judges, and many others prominent in all stations of life. In short, the names of these patriots and wise men, as well as the names of their descendants, are familiar words, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union.

Other early settlers of Warren—the New Yorkers and New Englanders, which element, by the way, has controlled here for the last sixty years or more,—came in, by following rough roads leading westward, until the upper waters of the Allegheny were reached, and then floating, by the aid of canoes and flat-boats, their wives, children, and household goods down that stream, while their horses and cattle were being driven or led along its banks. Olean was then famous as the usual place of embarkation for a trip down the river, for thousands, even, who did not propose to stop in Warren or at any other point along the Allegheny River, but who continued on their way to more fertile lands and a milder climate in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Occasionally, however, the population of Warren county was increased by small parties who ascended the West Branch of the Susquehanna and Sinnamahoning Creek as far as navigable by canoes, and thence striking boldly across the country to the

Allegheny. One of the most remarkable journeys ever made in coming to this county, by this or a similar route, has been described by Hon. Lansing Wetmore as follows:

"The favorable reports of the Allegheny country having reached the Wyoming Valley, one John Chapman started in November, 1797, on foot and alone, to come here by the 'overland route'. He was a tall, stalwart Yankee, who was inured to the perils and hardships of the first settlers of Wyoming. He also was a God-fearing man, and he feared nothing else. He was withal a devotee of Pomona, and made it an object wherever he went to introduce the seeds of the choicest fruit, which in those days, however, did not extend beyond the common apple or pear. John, accordingly, with his other 'fixin's,' with which he stored his knapsack, put in a sack of choice apple seeds; with his blanket, rifle, and tomahawk, the usual appendages of the woodsman, bare-foot and alone, he started on his journey. When he arrived on the head waters of the Allegheny, one hundred miles from where he started, and about the same distance from his place of destination, a snow storm came on and continued until it fell full three feet deep on the level. Here he was, one hundred miles from the habitation of man, with barely provisions enough to last him through without detention, with 'none to direct and Providence his guide.' To retreat was perilous—to advance seemed impossible, as at every step he sank above his leggins in the snow. He first cast about for something to cover and protect his bare feet. This he accomplished by tearing the skirt from his blanket coat, and sewing it together made it answer the double purpose of shoes and stockings. These, although they rendered his feet comfortable, did not enable him to proceed on his journey. The deep snow was before and around him. The same kind mother, *necessity*, which prompted him to invent his shoes and stockings, suggested the means to bear his ponderous weight above the deep snow. He had heard of snow-shoes, and perhaps had seen them, made of hickory bows and the sinews of the moose or deer; but these materials he had not, and the idea of wearing *snow-shoes*, to one who never wore any shoes at all, was quite novel. He cut a small quantity of small beech brush or twigs, heated them in a fire until they became pliable, and commenced, to him, the most dubious and difficult task he had ever performed.

The solicitude of the Hebrew mother, while weaving the ark of bulrushes which was to bear the body of the infant Moses on the turbid waters of the Nile, could not have surpassed that of this bold adventurer; and, like her, 'with invocations to the living God, he twisted every tender twig together, and with a prayer did every osier weave.' It was with him a matter of life or death. He was preparing the means to save him from perishing in the snow, far away from friends or home. Having finished his snow-shoes, he fastened them to his feet with the bark of the moose wood, and finding them to answer the desired purpose after a little practice, pursued his lonely journey through the wilderness of Potter and McKean counties, and arrived at Warren about the first of December. The following spring he selected a spot for his nursery—for that seemed to be his primary object—near White's, on the Big Brokenstraw, and sowed his seed. The waters have long since washed away a portion of the ground, and took some of his trees to a bar below, which is still known as Apple-tree Bar. This nursery furnished the trees for most of the old orchards on the Brokenstraw. The demand for fruit trees being quite limited, and unable to obtain a livelihood by his favorite pursuit, he went to Franklin, where he established another nursery. Subsequently he removed to Indiana."

As before intimated, until the beginning of the fourth decade of this century, or a little more than fifty years ago, the inhabitants of the county were chiefly of English and Scotch-Irish origin. But a new element now began to assert itself in the body politic, in the persons of natives of Alsace, France. It seems quite appropriate that natives of France should at last become occupants and owners, in part at least, of a region which was first explored and occupied by Frenchmen; but, indeed, in personal appearance and in the spelling of their names, the Alsatians who have established themselves so strongly in Warren county seem more like Germans than French. Nevertheless, whether Germans or Frenchmen, they are good and honored citizens, and when Americanized compare favorably with those who came before them and since.

John Reheim, Jacob Escher, Martin Escher, and Francis Louis Rinck were the first Alsatians to make declaration of their intention to become citizens of this State and county, and such declarations were placed on file July 13, 1832. The next to appear were Jacob Leonhart, Jacob Lesser, Henry Sechrist, Lewis Arnett, George Strubler, Laurent Ott, and Jacob Wirt, who made similar declarations in November, 1834. These were followed during the next dozen years or more, and in the order named, by Charles Weaver, Andrew Fisher, Frederick Strubler, Philip Sechrist, Henry Reich, George Sechrist, George Trier, Henry Trier, Philip Baldensperger, Jacob Shuler, John Reicker, John Simmerly, Joseph Hauser, Adam Hannan, Samuel Grosenberg, Jacob Schmick, Philip Lesser, Lawrence Snavely, George Arnold, Mathias Leonhart, Christian Smith, Philip Trushel, William Messner, Theophilus Messner, Christian Gauder, Andrew Haas, Jacob Huntsinger, Christian Keller, Marcus Holtz, George Leonhart, Philip Leonhart, George Amann, George Zimmerlie, John Shuler, John Arnold, Christian Smith, jr., Philip Shuler, Mathias Shuler, Joseph Arird, John Reig, Martin Shaffer, John Hanhart, Martin Hartwig, Jacob Jahl, George Offerlee, Jacob Fahlman, Michael Gesselbrecht, and Jacob Offerlee, all of Alsace, France. Meanwhile Christian Gross, Henry Knoph, Paul Bunn, Michael Frietzch, and John Matthies, of Brye, Germany, besides numerous other natives of Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, had declared their intention of becoming citizens.

On the 18th of February, 1836, the celebrated Chief Cornplanter died at his residence at the age of about one hundred and four years. Thus after nearly half a century passed in strife and danger, bravely battling for the heritage of his people, the declining years of his eventful life were peacefully spent on the banks of his own beloved Allegheny, where at last he was laid to rest in a grave which, in accordance with his wish, was left unmarked. Notwithstanding his friendship for all missionaries and ministers of the gospel who called upon him and his people, Cornplanter was very superstitious, and whether at the time of his death he expected to go to the happy hunting ground of the Indian, or to the heaven of the Christian, is not known. "Not long before his death," said Mr. Foote, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., "he said the Good Spirit had told him not to have anything more to do with the white people, or even to preserve any mementoes or relics that had been given to him from time to time by the pale-faces; whereupon, among other things, he burned up his belt and broke his elegant sword."

Others have asserted that the reason why Cornplanter destroyed certain articles presented to him by the whites, and during the last years of his life sought to keep apart from his white neighbors as much as possible, and to discountenance all attempts to educate his descendants, arose from the fact that he had given his eldest son a good education, which he used for the basest purposes of fraud, involving often the interests of his father, who appears to have attributed all to his son's education. The work of destroying relics, etc., was repeated more than once; and these incidents in the life of Cornplanter gave rise to a strong prejudice in his family against education, which for a time thwarted all efforts to establish and maintain schools among them.

Cornplanter's idea of a Deity may be inferred from the following:

"The Great Spirit first made the world, and next the flying animals, and found all things good and prosperous. He is immortal and everlasting. After finishing the flying animals he came down on the earth and there stood. Then he made different kinds of trees and woods of all sorts, and people of every kind. He made the spring and other seasons, and the weather suitable for planting. These he did make. But Stills to make whiskey to give to the Indians, *he did not make*."

At about this time (1836 to 1840), "The Warren Mutual Insurance Company," "The Warren and New York State Line Turnpike Road Company," and other associations were incorporated by acts of the State Legislature, but all or most of them came to nought. Among those, however, who were named as incorporators and promoters of the different enterprises, were Henry Sargent, Archibald Tanner, Obed Edson, J. D. Summerton, Francis Hook, Archibald Skinner, Hiram Gilman, George Smith, E. N. Rogers, Cornelius Masten, jr., James O. Parmlee, Thomas Clemons, Abijah Morrison, Abraham Hazeltine, Darius Mead, John F. Davis, Thomas Struthers, Robert Miles, John King, Samuel P. Johnson, Timothy F. Parker, Robert McKinney, Andrew H. Ludlow, Gilman Merrill, Joseph W. Hackney, Aaron S. Parmlee, Robert Falconer, John Andrews, Lansing Wetmore, Milton Ford, Andrew McNett, Orrin Hook, William Culbertson, John Hackney, Jonathan Marsh, Andrew Irwin, Benjamin Marsh, Enoch Gilman, William Marsh, and Orris Hall.

The lumber business, also, was at its height during these years. In the spring time the principal streams of the county would be almost covered with rafts of manufactured lumber owned by the Meads, McKinneys, Davises, Horns, Whites, Hook, Berry, Marsh, the Morrisons, Guy C. Irvine, Rufus Weatherby, Robert Russell, Robert Miles, and others. Steamboats, likewise, navigated the Allegheny between Pittsburgh and Warren, when the rocks and shoals were covered with a sufficient depth of water; but as this could be expected only in the spring and fall, long intervals of an entire suspension of navigation were of yearly occurrence, and then Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, was depended upon as the place for obtaining supplies. As a result, *store* goods, whether obtained at Pittsburgh or Dunkirk, were marked up to exorbitant prices when exposed for sale in the then dingy little stores of Warren. By one route charges had been paid for transporting them from Philadelphia, along the line of the State canal to Hollidaysburgh, thence over the Allegheny mountains *via* the Portage incline railway (boats being placed on trucks and pulled by stationary engines over to Johnstown without breaking cargo) and by canal again to Pittsburgh, thence by steamboat, and frequently by pushing keel boats, were the goods finally landed at Warren. By the other route goods were shipped from New York *via* the Erie canal to Buffalo, then transferred to lake steamers and landed at Dunkirk, and finally hauled by wagons over roads seldom in good condition, from the latter place to Warren. It was an immaterial matter with the dealers, however, whether the goods came by the way of Dunkirk or Pittsburgh, since their esteemed customers had to pay first cost, charges in transit, and dearly for the privilege of being waited upon by such models of politeness and probity as characterize the average retailer everywhere. Subsequently, by the completion of the Erie Railroad, and the Genesee Canal from Rochester to Olean, many additional advantages were offered to Warren's residents, which were fully utilized.

Truly, the men who represented the nine thousand two hundred and seventy-eight inhabitants of the county in 1840 were active, hard-working citizens and equal to the tasks imposed upon them. Large numbers of them still lived in log houses, and none yet loomed prominently above their fellows in the possession of worldly wealth.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1845, Andrew H. Ludlow, of Warren, and John Williams and Jonathan Marsh, of McKean county, were named as a commission with authority to establish a new boundary line between the two counties. It was proposed that the new line should commence "on the north and south line on the east side of tract No. 3,740 in Corydon township, McKean county, and run as near as may be, in order to make the line reasonably straight, along the back line of the river tier of tracts, so as to intersect the line dividing the said counties of Warren and McKean, within one mile of the western side of the Kinzua Creek; and the voters in that part of Corydon township which shall fall within Warren county shall hold their elections at the school house in Corydon village." Thus did part of Corydon township of McKean county, become the township of Corydon in Warren county. The line between the counties was established during the following summer and in March, 1846, the new township was organized.

From the organization of the county until the formation of the Republican party, in the fifties, the political battles had been mainly fought out between the Whigs and the Democrats; the latter being uniformly successful in contests resulting in the election of State and national officers, and usually succeeded in elevating to office their local candidates. In the election for State officers held in 1848, the Democratic candidate for governor received eleven hundred and forty-five votes, while his Whig opponent received but nine hundred and forty-seven votes; yet John F. McPherson, the Whig candidate for county register and recorder, was elected, and was the first to hold that office after it passed from the control of the prothonotary.

During the first week in March, 1849, the first telegraph line to enter the county was completed from Fredonia, N. Y., to Warren. W. P. Pew, of Ithaca, N. Y., was the leader in the enterprise, and a Mr. Risley, of Dunkirk, N. Y., the first operator. It was a poor investment for the stockholders, however, since every dollar invested was lost. The following year the line was completed through to Pittsburgh; and this was only five or six years after the electric telegraph had been first brought into use in the United States—on an experimental wire stretched from Baltimore to Washington, D. C.

In 1850 the county contained thirteen thousand, six hundred and seventy inhabitants, and its dealers in merchandise, liquors, etc. at that time were as follows: *Warren borough:* Orr & Henry; Summerton & Eddy, liquors; Watson & Davis; Carver & Arnett; Parmlee & Gillman; William Messner, liquors; J. D. Summerton; H. & H. G. Mair, liquors; D. M. Williams; Baker & Benson; John Honhart, liquors; Seneca Burgess, liquors; O. H. Hunter; C. W. Rathbun, liquors; Frederick Bartch; Rogers, Miles & Hodges; Gilman Merrill; Fisher & Owens, liquors. *Youngsville borough:* J. B. Phillips; Chauncey Smith; James S. Davis, liquors; W. F. Siggins; John Siggins; Carter V. Kinnear. *Brokenstraw:* William A. Irvine. *Columbus:* Leach & Willoughby, liquors; Jones & Hewitt; Atherly & Dewey; Milo P. Osborne; Dwight C. Eaton; D. A. Dewey. *Corydon:* J. S. McCall. *Deerfield:* William A. Irvine; Grandin & Green; Charles Brawley, liquors; M. McCullough, jr., liquors; Daniel S. Boughton, liquors; Thomas Mullen; Warner & McGuffey; J. S. Tuthill; George B. Scott. *Elk:* Calvin Webb.

Freehold: Lester Wright, liquors; C. D. Chandler; James L. Lott; J. C. Gifford; H. H. Gifford; E. Bordwell; B. Woodin. *Pine Grove:* Nelson Parker, liquors; Lane & Fisher; George Sloan. *Pittsfield:* Dalrymple & Mead; Gray & Mallory; George W. Lopus, liquors; James L. Acocks. *Sheffield:* Erastus Barnes. *South West:* T. V. S. Morian, liquors; Grandin & Bestman; E. G. Benedict; M. F. Benedict. *Sugar Grove:* Willson & Hiller; William O. Blodgett; Patterson & White. *Spring Creek:* Abram Woodin. *Kinzua:* John H. Brasington. Andrew Ruhlman, of Glade township, was then the brewer of the county.

The Whigs fought their last battle as a national party, with General Winfield Scott as their standard bearer, in 1852. They were signally defeated, and (though proud in the possession of such leaders as Webster, Clay, Seward, and others almost as prominent), under the baneful influences of pro-slavery demagogues, the party which had polled 1,386,578 votes for its last presidential candidate, in fact several thousands more than were sufficient to elect General Taylor four years earlier, soon after melted away as completely and noiselessly as the last snows of winter under a vernal sun. Hence here in Warren, as well as elsewhere throughout the land, matters political were in a state of chaos for two or three years.

About 1854 the secret political organization known as the "Know Nothing," or "American," party sprang into existence, and for a year or two made things exceedingly lively in many localities. Thousands of disbanded Whigs joined its ranks, besides many native-born Democrats, who were pleased with the legends, "Put none but Americans on guard," and "To Americans belong America." Warren county, which has ever kept abreast of the times in all movements both good and reprehensible, also had its lodges of political knights, and, if no great deeds were performed, the members at least were afforded an infinite amount of amusement in the endeavor to meet in secret council without being observed in going to and returning from their rooms. They were victorious in both county and State during that year. But such a party could not hope for success. In its short-lived struggle against slavery-upholding Democracy, the foreign born voters espoused the cause of the latter to a man, for the reason that the American party made it part of their creed that hereafter foreign-born residents should reside in this country for a period of twenty-one years before being entitled to the rights of suffrage. As a result the Democratic party managers, having gathered in all the foreign-born element (particularly the Irish Romanists), the pro-slavery Whigs of the South, and always feeling sure of the support of what was then termed "Northern Doughfaces," felt stronger than ever before.

The arrogant slaveholders and their obsequious Northern allies were now in absolute control of the general government. By threats or cajolery they had induced one Northern president to sign the "Fugitive Slave Bill," and

Pierce, another Northern man, was but a pliant tool in their hands. The Southerners held slaves as property, yet they demanded and were conceded congressional representation on such property, though at the same time denying to Northern men the same privileges, *i. e.*, property representation. They were peaceably permitted to visit all points in the Northern States, to swagger on the proceeds of slave labor (or worse, with money obtained by the sale of black men and women, as cattle are sold to the highest bidder), and to boast of their superiority over Northern freemen. Yet, if one of the latter in visiting the slave States dared to speak not approvingly of their blessed slave institutions, he was either killed outright, lynched by hanging, or warned to leave within a very limited space of time. It was further demanded by them, the slave owners, that Kansas Territory, and all other territory to the west and southward of it, should be set apart and declared to be for the uses of slaveholders. Indeed the Mexican War was fomented and waged for the sole purpose of increasing the area of slave dominion. However, Jeff. Davis and other Southern leaders at last demanded too much. A spirit of revulsion rapidly assumed form and expression in the free States, and the organization of the Republican party, a combination that was soon to sweep them off their feet, was the result.

This mention of the arch traitor's name reminds us of an incident in his career, which, since it has so often been denied by men of the South and their ready apologists in the North, that the Southerners were the aggressors in bringing on the late war, will be referred to here, though in doing so we depart for a moment from the chronological system of noting events which has thus far been closely followed. We quote from an article which was published in the *Louisville* (Ky.) *Journal* in the spring of 1850.

"There are two Mexican War gentlemen in the United States Senate, namely: Davis, of Mississippi, and Clemens, of Alabama. They are both mad as March hares on the subject of slavery. Clemens vowed the other day in one of his extraordinary speeches that the Union is already dissolved. That being the case, why does not the chap stop his unmusical yelpings and go home. His military rival, Davis, does not think that the Union is quite dissolved yet, but he is laboring hard to bring about that delightful catastrophe.

"If the Union is dissolved, there will be a terrible contest between these warriors for the presidency of the Southern Republic. Whether Jeff. will get the heels of Jerry, or Jerry of Jeff., there is no foreseeing. If these heroes are as light of heel as they are of head, their race will certainly be interesting."

These were prophetic words on the part of the gifted Prentice, though intended at the time only as a bit of sarcasm. Davis did become the chief of several Southern States in rebellion. His subsequent despicable career is well known of all men. He yet survives; an inscrutable Providence still permitting him to cumber the earth, and to breathe the pure air of a republic he did his utmost to destroy. Clemens, though dead for many years, lived long enough to witness the ravages of civil war at his own door. To see the victorious soldiery of the great Northwest drive the much vaunted Southern chivalry through and out of his own town. He was a resident of the pretty little town of Huntsville, Ala., and there, in front of his residence, just at twilight of a day early in September, 1863, the writer met and conversed with him. White-haired, and apparently debilitated, nervous and irritable, the once fiery Clemens bitterly inveighed against all men, both North and South, who as leaders had brought on the war, and he declared that the child was not then born who would live to see peace again existing between the two sections. As will be seen, Clemens was a poor prophet as well as one of a class of men who are always active in fomenting strife; but when it comes to blows, seek safe quarters. We were blessed, or cursed rather, with too many of the same kind in the North during the late war; men who were very conspicuous in newspaper offices, and on the platform; who were always ready to serve their dear country in safe, well-paying public offices; who could repeat and re-echo Greeley's senseless cry of "On to Richmond"; who could plan military campaigns, and were ever ready to traduce the fame of hitherto successful military leaders, because they had failed somewhat in their last battle, but who took the best of care not to expose their own precious persons to the bullets of an enemy.

As before mentioned, the Republican party was organized to oppose the further extension of slave territory, and to meet half way the arrogant and ever-increasing demands of the slave owners. It had, as a nucleus, those who had voted for Birney in 1840 and 1844; for Van Buren in 1848, and for Hale, in 1852. To these were added great numbers of Northern Old Line Whigs who could not endorse the restrictive dogmas of the American party, and would not affiliate with their ancient enemy, the Democratic party. Many who had heretofore regularly voted for Democratic candidates also joined in the movement. The result was surprising, even to its most sanguine supporters, for the new party proved to be a giant at birth. The Republicans of Warren county nominated their first candidates in 1855, and succeeded in electing a member of Assembly. In 1856 they obtained the ascendency by a decided majority (Cherry Grove's twenty votes all being counted for Fremont and Dayton), and since have steadily maintained the advantage down to the present time.

The school-houses in the county in 1857 numbered one hundred and thirty-seven, of which one hundred and fourteen were frame buildings, twenty-two were built of logs, and one (in the town of Warren) of brick.

In 1858 considerable activity was displayed by people, chiefly residents of Titusville, to the end that a new county be erected, to be known as "Marion," from parts of Warren, Crawford, and Erie counties. But the ambitious aspirants for the honor of being credited as dwellers of a shire town met with but little substantial encouragement, and the scheme was for a time abandoned.

The following year the name of Colonel E. L. Drake was heralded throughout the land as the discoverer of extensive deposits of petroleum, deep below the earth's surface near Titusville. Intense interest concerning this development at once became manifest in the town of Warren, and a number of its leading citizens, including Archibald Tanner, L. F. Watson, Boon Mead, and D. M. Williams, as well as Henry R. Rouse & Co., and Dennis & Grandin, of the southern part of the county, soon after engaged in further explorations near Titusville, which proved to be, as then considered, eminently successful.

During December of the same year (1859) the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was completed from Erie to Warren, and the grand event was gloriously celebrated with great noise, a little pomp and parade, and much feasting and drinking. The county commissioners in 1852, duly authorized by the people, had subscribed to the capital stock of this corporation one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (only forty thousand dollars of which, however, was ever paid in), and the borough of Warren thirty thousand dollars, provided that the road be built through the county.

Early in 1860 the Tidioute oil field was opened, and so numerous, eager, and energetic were the operators, that in July of that year more than sixty wells were being drilled at the same time. A perfect furor raged for a while. Squatter claimants took possession of sand-bars in the river, while others of the same class essayed to drill for the greasy product from floats and rafts anchored in mid-stream.

At the election held in the fall of that year the electors representing the candidacy of Lincoln and Hamlin received twelve hundred majority in the county. Indeed the Republicans obtained a decided majority in every township and borough except Pleasant, which gave the Democratic ticket a majority of fifteen.

CHAPTER XVI.

DURING AND SINCE THE LATE WAR.

Mutterings of the Coming Storm — The Outbreak — Call for Troops — Citizens of Warren in Council — Their Proceedings — The First Two Companies of Volunteers — Others in Readiness — Leaving Home for the Front — Brief Allusion to Other Organizations — Number of Warren County Men in the Field to November 1, 1862 — Events of 1863 — Tribulations of the Stay-at-Homes in 1864 — Relieved by Rebel Recruits — The Draft of 1865 — Probable Total Number of Troops Furnished — Victorious Rejoicings — Ladies' Aid Society — Dedication of Cornplanter's Monument — An Influx of Scandinavians — Another New County Project Defeated — Gradual Development of Oil Interests — Conclusion of Continuous History.

SCARCELY had the rejoicings of the triumphant party, which had elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States, ceased, ere there came from the South murmurs of discontent and anger. How they swelled and increased through all that fateful winter; how State after State fell away from its allegiance; how the whole South resounded with preparations of war, need not be recounted here. It is a part of the Nation's history. Here in Warren county, as well as elsewhere throughout the North, men looked on in amazement, hoping even to the last for peace, deeming it almost impossible that the lunacy of secession could ever ripen into the open madness of armed rebellion. Yet, the formal secession of most of the Southern States, the firing upon the steamer *Star of the West* in Charleston harbor while attempting to provision a garrison of United States troops, and the subsequent vigorous and imposing preparations made by the military forces of South Carolina, under the leadership of Beauregard, to besiege and capture a starving garrison of sixty men, under Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, had gradually prepared the public mind for more serious demonstrations on the part of those who proposed to establish a Southern confederacy. Hence, when on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the following telegraphic dispatch was received by Governor Curtin, its purport, though astounding, was not wholly unanticipated:

"The war is commenced. The batteries began firing at four o'clock this morning. Major Anderson replied, and a brisk cannonading commenced. This is reliable, and has just come to the Associated Press. The vessels [meaning the United States fleet] were not in sight."

Thus sped the startling intelligence until it was known and became the all-absorbing topic of conversation throughout the Commonwealth and Nation. The threats of Southern leaders had long since ceased to intimidate, and were regarded as so much froth; but to fire upon a United States fort and compel its surrender meant war, and the appeal to arms was at once accepted by the loyal men of the North, however much they deprecated the alternative.

Three days later (April 15) President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the militia and volunteers of the several States to the number of seventy-five thousand men. Upon the same day Governor Curtin was notified by telegraph that a call had been made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments, two of which were wanted within three days; that the city of Washington was entirely unprotected, at the mercy of assailants, and a sudden dash upon the capital was already strongly threatened.

The president's call, accompanied by an appeal from the governor, was telegraphed to every part of the Commonwealth urging men to come forward in companies and squads, with all possible dispatch, to the defense of the imperiled capital. Meanwhile the people of Warren county were not listless or inactive, and at the seat of justice of a county which had polled a majority of twelve hundred votes for Lincoln and Hamlin, the following notice was posted early on the 18th of April, 1861.

"The citizens of Warren county who are opposed to Treason and Rebellion, and in favor of maintaining the Supremacy of the laws and the government of our common country, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Warren, on Friday evening April 19, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., to consider what measures ought to be adopted to vindicate the character of our National Flag, recently fired upon and insulted at Charleston, South Carolina.

"C. B. CURTIS, RASSELAS BROWN,
"CHAPIN HALL, RUFUS P. KING,
"THOS. STRUTHERS, J. H. VANAMEE,
"WM. D. BROWN, ISAAC H. HILLER,
"S. P. JOHNSON, LEWIS ARNETT,
"JNO. F. MCPHERSON, J. D. JAMES,
"H. W. MCNEIL, M. BEECHER, JR.,
"O. H. HUNTER, D. W. C. JAMES,
"April 18, 1861. and others."

In response to this notice many people assembled at the court-house early in the evening of April 19, when an organization was promptly effected by choosing Hon. Rasselas Brown, president; Robert Miles, Lewis Arnett, James Foreman and Richard Alden, vice-presidents; and John F. McPherson, secretary. Thereupon Hon. C. B. Curtis stated the object of the meeting, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the gathering. The president named as members of this committee C. B. Curtis, J. D. James, Thomas Struthers, William D. Brown, and Harrison Allen. As a result appropriate and stirring resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted amid vociferous cheers. During the same meeting G. W. Scofield, L. D. Wetmore, Rasselas Brown, D. Titus, Thomas Struthers, and J. D. James, addressed the people with great effect. In fact the whole county was ablaze with patriotism and in an intense state of excitement. For a time party lines and political animosities were obliterated and forgotten, with the exception of a few found here and there who preferred fealty to a disloyal organization, rather than assume the proud garb of Unionism and loyalty to the old flag; but they were generally discreet enough to maintain a very respectful silence during the heated days of which we speak.

In the mean time recruiting volunteers for the war was in active progress, and hardly had the news of the rebel outbreak ceased to reverberate among the hills overlooking the Allegheny, ere a company known as the "Warren Guards" was organized at Warren, besides others at Youngsville, Sugar Grove, Columbus, and Tidioute. The company first mentioned was organized by the election of Roy Stone captain, Henry V. Partridge first lieutenant, and Daniel W. Mayes second lieutenant. Captain Stone, however, having another project in view, declined the position tendered him, when Harrison Allen, esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The "Guards" expected to form part of Colonel McLane's Erie county regiment, but that command was filled so rapidly by volunteers near by that the Warren men were shut out. It was then proposed to raise a regiment composed of Warren county men alone — a task which could have been speedily accomplished, as five full companies were then organized and impatiently awaiting orders. But soon came the news from Harrisburg that the county would be permitted to furnish but two companies —the "Warren Guards" and the "Raftmen's Guards"— and that other companies must wait a new requisition for troops or disband, the latter alternative being advised.

Having declined the captaincy of the "Warren Guards," Captain Stone began to recruit a company of volunteers from among the hardy raftsmen of the Allegheny. He easily secured enough to form a company, and on Wednesday evening, May 15, 1861, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Roy Stone, captain; Hugh W. McNeil, first lieutenant, and J. T. A. Jewett, second lieutenant. Although it was the last to be organized of the two companies first accepted, Captain Stone's company was the first command to leave the county for the seat of war. This event took place on Monday, May 20, when the "Raftmen's Guards," seventy-five strong, started for Pittsburgh in eight large boats, which had been constructed by themselves for this special purpose. A large number of people assembled to see them off, and speeches were made by Hon. S. P. Johnson, Hon. C. B. Curtis, L. D. Wetmore, esq., Captain H. Allen, and Rev. Mr. Taylor. The company was handsomely uniformed in suits made by the ladies of Warren, of materials furnished by their captain, and carried their own rifles. They started at 12 M. sharp, each boat propelled by six oars, and as they moved away down the river were given a parting salute from Warren's old six-pounder.

On Thursday morning, May 30, just ten days after the departure of the raftsmen, Captain Allen's company started for Pittsburgh by rail *via* Erie and Cleveland. Its members, nearly ninety in number, were for the most part natives of Warren county. At Pittsburgh, however, at muster into service, some ten or twelve of those who started from Warren with the company were rejected, as unfit for service, by the medical examiner. This company, also, had been uniformed with suits made by the ladies of Warren, and during the many days passed here, awaiting orders to march, had been subsisted mainly at the expense of patriotic citizens.

In subsequent chapters we shall furnish brief sketches of the gallant part acted by the various regiments, companies, and batteries, wholly or partially recruited in this county. In this chapter it is proposed to merely give an outline of events connected with the county, but outside of the army.

During the spring and summer of 1861 many other residents of the county, who, determined to enter the military service, but finding it almost impossible to do so in Pennsylvania organizations, joined New York State regiments. Thus the "Tidioute Rifles," officered by Captain Thomas Cluney, First Lieutenant A. R. Titus, and Second Lieutenant W. M. Mew, joined General Daniel

Sickles's New York brigade at Staten Island, and scores of fine, active young fellows, from the northern part of the county, crossed the line into New York and became members of Chautauqua county companies. Indeed, one full company — B, of the Ninth New York Cavalry — was recruited almost wholly in Sugar Grove township. It was led into the field by Captain E. A. Anderson (late a minister of the gospel), who subsequently attained the rank of major in his regiment; but trouble came upon him, and in the autumn of 1863 he was dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States.

Late in the summer Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, a prominent attorney at law of Warren, was authorized to recruit a regiment in the northwestern counties of the State, including Warren, McKean, Potter, etc. Regimental headquarters was established at the borough of Warren, and the work of gathering in volunteers was commenced. But recruiting began to drag. The first great wave of excitement had subsided. The Bull Run disaster, also, had a depressing effect; besides, there were several other organizations recruiting volunteers in the same region. As a result men came forward slowly. At last, with about two hundred men (a considerable number of them being residents of Warren county), Colonel Curtis departed for Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, Pa., about November 1. His proposed regiment was designated the One Hundred and Fourteenth, but it was soon after consolidated with another fractional command, the Fifty-eighth, forming a full regiment, to be known ever after as the Fifty-eighth.

The year 1861 also witnessed the formation of the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Thirteenth (or Twelfth Cavalry) Regiments. All were three years organizations, and in all were found many of Warren's representatives of the kind willing to face rebel bullets. In the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment particularly were the Warren men numerous (nearly three hundred), in greater numbers, in fact, than were to be found in any other separate organization during the war.

In 1862 Company F of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Company F of the One Hundred and Fifty-first, part of Company I of the Fourteenth Cavalry, Captain James's Independent Company, and Captain Baldwin's company of nine months militia, were all recruited in Warren county. In July of that year it was claimed that the county, with a population of about nineteen thousand in 1860, had already furnished nine hundred volunteers. In August of the same year the county commissioners appropriated ten thousand dollars as bounty money to encourage enlistments. In November following, according to the report of the draft commissioners, the county had sent into the field to date—November 1, 1862—eleven hundred and fifty-four men for Pennsylvania commands, and one hundred and sixty-six men for New York regiments, leaving a deficit on all quotas called for of only twenty-nine.

In July, 1863, forty-eight Warren county men joined Company M of the

Twenty-first Cavalry, to serve for a period of six months. During the following month four hundred and ninety-two residents were drafted for service in the armies of the United States. Of these, however, nearly all paid a commutation of three hundred dollars each, thus evading the dangers and hardships, but missing the glory of marching, fighting, and eating "hard-tack and sow-belly."

The year 1864 was passed in fear and trembling by those who wished to stay at home. The armies had been greatly depleted by casualties in battle, disease, and the discharge of men unfit for duty, and the expiration of the time of service of many thousands of veteran troops then in the field would occur during the ensuing twelve months. Therefore the men of Warren, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, had to bestir themselves in earnest. If not willing to shoulder a musket, the alternative was left them of handing out their money to pay for substitutes, or rather, as was generally the practice, of bonding the county for the amount required for such purpose. This last-mentioned scheme, however, worked unfairly; for the survivors of the war, the men who had fought the battles, who had cheerfully entered the service without promise or expectation of bounty or reward, came marching back on the conclusion of peace, only to help pay the debt which the gallant stay-at-homes had fashioned o'er themselves to protect their precious lives.

In January Warren county was called upon to furnish two hundred and fifty men to fill quotas. This was followed in April by another call for one hundred and sixty-two men. These requisitions were partially filled by drafting fifty-one men in June, and the enlistment of volunteers in Company I of the One Hundred and Ninety-third, and Company G of the Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiments. In August the county was again called upon for four hundred and seventy-four men to be obtained by draft or otherwise. On this call one hundred and seventy-four men were drafted October 8. These sad-faced fellows, however, were never ordered to report for duty, for an agent, having proceeded to Rock Island, Ill., succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of rebel prisoners there confined (who were willing to serve under the United States flag against the Indians, but not against their late comrades in arms) by the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars to each, to fill existing deficiencies, and leave a surplus of one hundred and sixty men for future calls. The prisoners thus enlisted to fill Northern quotas had been captured at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and were chiefly natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. Subsequently, not caring or daring to return home, they added largely to the vicious, lawless element in the Far West known as the "rustlers" and cowboys of the plains.

In February, 1865, another, and as it proved to be, the last call was made upon the county for men. The number required to fill the quota was three hundred and sixty-seven. Thereupon another draft was made, and the names of those drafted were published. They, too, were in luck, however, for the war ended before they were ordered to report for duty, and in May following were notified, through the office of the provost marshal general, of their release.

From what has been stated in the foregoing paragraphs, it might be inferred that Warren county was called upon to contribute to the armies of the United States during the four years of war about three thousand men. But such a conclusion would be erroneous. To illustrate: If a call was made for four hundred men, and only two hundred and thirty were secured, the deficiency of one hundred and seventy would be added to the next requisition. Then, again, each time that a soldier re-enlisted, as many of them did, he was counted as an additional man to the credit of his county. It is our opinion, therefore, that counting volunteers, militia, drafted men, and rebel substitutes, the county furnished not more, and probably less, than two thousand men. It contributed its full proportion, however, in comparison with other localities and its population.

On Monday night, April 10, great joy was manifested in Warren on reception of the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. Returned soldier boys made the old six pounder roar as it had never roared before, the bells clanged, rockets mounted high in air, bonfires blazed, dwellings, stores, and offices were illuminated, while all of the inhabitants of the town, apparently, assembled on Water and Second streets, between Hickory and Liberty, and indulged in a general hand-shake.

These rejoicings had not ceased ere the whole county was startled with the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln, and on Wednesday, April 19, just four years from the time the Massachusetts Sixth was attacked by a rebel mob in the streets of Baltimore, the people of Warren held formal services in memory of the lamented president. There were present Revs. P. P. Pinney, C. C. Parker, and B. L. Miller, of the village churches, also Hon. G. W. Scofield, who delivered the principal address.

When the smoke of battle lifted, and the wreck of war began to be cleared away, it was found that the "Soldiers Aid Society," composed of the loyal women of Warren, had well performed an important service. Besides making the uniforms for the first two companies to take the field, these ladies had sent forward many boxes filled with provisions and clothing for the sick and wounded in hospitals. They had also from October, 1861, to June, 1865, collected in various ways $1,737.33, of which amount $1,493.46 had been disbursed for the relief of soldiers, or their families, leaving $243.87 in the hands of Mrs. R. P. King (their secretary and treasurer) at the close of the war.

During the summer of 1865 the gallant bands of Warren county soldiers, who had gone forth to defend the nation's life, came back from fields of carnage to lay down their arms and to engage almost instantly in the pursuits and followed that down to the site of Clarendon borough, where the first well was completed in July, 1880.

In the spring of 1882 "the oil market of the world was brought to a halt, and stood aghast at the announcement of some wonderful discovery made by some wildcat speculator upon lot No. 646, far in the wilderness of Cherry Grove township. For a purpose, of course, an impenetrable vail of mystery was thrown around it for days and weeks. The admixture of fact and fiction daily put in circuulation about 'the mystery' had the desired effect. Speculators crowded the woods, bought lands, took leases, paid large bonuses, built houses, located villages, and established stores and drinking saloons on all corner lots. The 'mystery' and a few other wells turned out to be large producers for a time, just long enough to create a craze and induce adventurers to invest large amounts of money, give an ephemeral fame to Garfield and Farnsworth, project a railroad, and lose their money; a few months left their villages and derricks to be the roosting-places of owls and bats.

"After the excitement abated at Garfield it settled down for awhile, apparently in disgust, at Clarendon. There it built up quite a city in a swamp, and filled the surrounding woods with its monuments of enterprise and folly. But the spirit of oil speculation admits of no geographical limitations. It soon continued its explorations down the Tionesta Creek, through Tiona east to Sheffield, with varying success, and from thence down the main creek and up the north branch. It soon got out of the county in that direction, and is now operating largely in Forest county.

"In the mean time some developments along the Allegheny River for five miles above Warren created a temporary diversion in that direction, and the fields became known as the Wardwell and Glade Run districts. Operations are still carried on to a limited extent in these localities. The last oil furor created in the county was at Kinzua, in 1885. A few fair wells and some 'mysteries' occasioned a rush in that direction for a few weeks. But further tests soon dissipated the illusion of large production, and the territory was left to the operation of parties content with moderate profits.

"Upon the whole, although the profit and loss account has been very variant and fluctuating, the production of oil has been the source of much wealth to the people of the county. Large quantities of rough and poor lands were sold or leased to foreign speculators at fabulous prices, a great portion of which remain dead stock on the hands of the buyers, or have been abandoned. In many cases the settlers, also, thus made suddenly rich, for various reasons are worse off than if they had never sold. Had it not been for the misfortune of having had inflicted upon Warren borough an institution styled an 'Oil Exchange,' where several hundred thousand dollars were gambled away, the county would have been much better off than it is."[1]

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[1] Hon. S. P. Johnson, in County Directory.

Of late years the discovery and utilization of natural gas as a fuel, and also as an illuminator, has given to certain lands in the southeastern part of the county prominence as probable good gas territory; but since the general surface has been so completely denuded of its wealth of pine timber, and the bowels of the earth hereabouts pumped almost dry of the much sought for greasy fluid termed petroleum, it seems to an outside observer quite certain that in the future those who remain here as workers, must devote more attention to agricultural pursuits and manufacturing than has heretofore been done, else the chances for starving are exceedingly flattering. The period of making fortunes in a day by lucky speculations or prospecting, and the reign of the boss lumberman, wood-chopper, raftsman, oil operator, wildcatter, scout, and moonshiner, have passed away. Henceforth, without a doubt, old Warren must take her place in column, and move along in an ordinary, uneventful way, side by side with counties, which, at the beginning, were less profusely endowed with nature's bounties.

In 1880 in contained nearly twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. Its present residents are estimated to be about thirty-two thousand in number, of which those voting the Republican ticket still remain largely in the majority.

CHAPTER XVII.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT — TENTH RESERVE.

Where Recruited—The Warren Guards—Regimental Rendezvous—Organization of the Regiment—It Proceeds to Harrisburg—Thence to Washington—Brigade Assignment—General Ord in Command—The Fight at Dranesville—A Weary March to Fredericksburg—Transferred to the Peninsula—In Fitz John Porter's Command—Battle of Mechanicsville—Gaines's Mill—Gallant Behavior of the Tenth Reserve—It Sustains Heavy Loss—White Oak Swamp—Men Completely Exhausted—Close of the "Seven Days' Fight"—The Reserves at Second Bull Run—South Mountain—Antietam—Fredericksburg—Gettysburg—Winter Quarters 1863-64—In the Wilderness—On Hand at Spottsylvania Court-House—Bethesda Church the Tenth Reserve's Last Battle-Field—Muster Out—Roster of its Members from Warren County.

THIS regiment was recruited in the western portion of the State, for the most part in the counties of Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Lawrence, Clarion, Beaver, Washington, and Somerset. A majority of the companies were organized for the three months service. Some were accepted and went into camp, where, the quota for the short term being full, they awaited further orders. Others remained at home, but preserved their organizations, and upon the first call for the three years service were in readiness to move.

As mentioned in the preceding chapter, Captain Harrison Allen's company, locally known as the "Warren Guards," left Warren Thursday morning, May 30, 1861, and proceeded by rail, *via* Erie and Cleveland, to Pittsburgh. Here the companies rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, and here a regimental organization was effected by the choice of John S. McCalmont, of Venango county, a graduate of West Point, as colonel; James T. Kirk, captain of Company D, as lieutenant-colonel, and Harrison Allen, captain of the "Warren Guards" as major. The latter company was soon after designated Company H. It was mustered into service June 22, 1861, but some ten or twelve of those who accompanied it from Warren were rejected as unfit for military service. The camp near Pittsburgh proved to be quite unhealthy, and much sickness prevailed in consequence. Hence on the first of July the regiment moved twelve miles up the east bank of Allegheny River to Camp Wright, and occupied grounds beautifully located. We will here make note of the fact that the "Warren Guards" were the first to locate at Camp Wright, and for a number of days Captain Allen was the commandant of the camp.

The regiment left camp under orders to move to Cumberland, Md., July 18, 1861, but before reaching Bedford, Pa., the order was countermanded, and it was hurried forward to Harrisburg. The unexpected disaster at first Bull Run, the news of which had just been received, was disheartening, but none faltered. Late on the afternoon of the 22d the regiment moved by rail to Baltimore and bivouacked in the open square, near the railroad station, until the evening of the 23d, when it marched with loaded arms and fixed bayonets and encamped on the common south of the city. On the 24th it proceeded to Washington and encamped about a mile east of the capitol, where it remained until August 1, when it marched to Tenallytown, where the Pennsylvania Reserve regiments were assembled. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade (composed of the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps), at first commanded by Colonel McCalmont, but subsequently by Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord.

On the 10th of October the regiment moved into Virginia and took position in line with the army, the right resting on the Potomac and the left connecting with General Smith's Division. Just two months later the enemy under Stuart was met at Dranesville by General Ord's Brigade, both parties being out upon a foraging expedition in force. The action opened at a little past midday by a smart firing between the skirmishers, soon followed by the artillery of the enemy, which was replied to by Easton's Battery. The result was the blowing up of one of the enemy's ammunition boxes, the killing of several horses, and the killing and wounding of many of his men. The enemy was completely routed and driven from the field. This success greatly elated the spirit of the troops engaged, and tended to counteract the depressing effects of the Bull Run and Ball's Bluff disasters. On the 14th of February, 1862, Major Allen, who, having been for a long time in ill health, resigned, and Adjutant S. B. Smith was elected to succeed him.

Early in March the regiment joined in a forward movement of the army, and after many days of marching and counter-marching, making long and apparently aimless detours, etc., exposed to storms and snow, sleet and rain, over roads deep with mud, it finally reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., where the Reserves were attached to the command of General McDowell. While here several changes among regimental and brigade commanders took place.

About the middle of June the Reserves were detached from McDowell's Corps and ordered to the Peninsula to reinforce McClellan. Reaching its new field of operations by water transportation and marching, the regiment was attached to the command of Fitz John Porter. At the battle of Mechanicsville, which was fought June 26, the Tenth occupied the ground immediately to the right of the road leading to Mechanicsville, near its crossing of the Beaver Dam Creek, only a short distance above its confluence with the Chickahominy River. Its left rested upon the embankment at the old mill and connected with the right of the Ninth. Easton's Battery was stationed on the brow of the hill, just in rear of the Tenth, and in front of the regimental line a portion of the regiment were in rifle pits, while others were thrown forward as skirmishers. On both sides of the creek, which is here a sluggish stream, the ground is swampy and was covered with a growth of underbrush. On the Mechanicsville side the ground descends for a quarter of a mile to the creek bottom. As the enemy came down the descending ground, through the fields and along the road, Easton's Battery opened a rapid fire, and when within rifle range the men posted in the pits and along the old mill-dam poured in so destructive a fire that he was forced back with terrible slaughter. Notwithstanding this bloody repulse, again and again he renewed the attempt to reach the creek and to force a passage, his main attempts being made along the road and upon the bridge near the mill. But the rebels could not stand the steady fire of the Reserves, and his columns advanced only to be broken and beaten back with most grievous slaughter. The line of the Tenth was everywhere preserved intact, and a joyful exultation was felt when night put an end to the battle. On account of the favorable position which the regiment occupied, it suffered but a small loss.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th an order was received to fall back in the direction of Gaines's Mill, the position of the Union army at Mechanicsville being considered by McClellan as no longer tenable. The withdrawal was successfully executed in the face of the enemy, and the column retired in good order. In the neighborhood of Gaines's Mill, Porter's Corps had taken position with the river at its back, to resist the enemy now moving in great force upon the right flank of the Union army. Gaines's Run is a small stream which has worn for itself a deep channel and has rough wooded slopes on either side, except near its confluence with the Chickahominy, where the ground is low and cleared. The battle on the center and left was principally fought in the rough wooded slope on the left bank of the stream. Behind this belt of woods were level fields. The army was drawn up in three lines, the front in the woods, and as one line was broken and driven back another was sent in to take its place. The artillery, posted in the open fields in the rear, was of little service until the enemy had driven our infantry from the woods and began to emerge therefrom.

The Tenth Regiment was posted in the second line, and was not engaged until half-past three in the afternoon. It was then moved hurriedly a half mile to the right in anticipation of an attack, but was almost immediately taken back at a double-quick, and placed in support of a battery to the right and front of the original position. At this time the battle was raging furiously along the entire line. In its immediate front was felled timber, through which the line receded, and, as reinforced, drove back the enemy. A half an hour later the Tenth was ordered further to the left, where it was brought in under a heavy fire, ready for a charge. It was here in a trying position, just upon the brow of a ravine, where it caught a heavy fire from the enemy, without the possibility of returning it. Many here fell. Soon the order came to charge, and with resistless power it swept forward, crossed the ravine, and up the opposite bank and, clearing the woods of the enemy, held this advanced position against every attempt to dislodge it. It was then ordered to retire to the brow of the slope next the enemy, where it was partially under cover, and from which a heavy and uninterrupted fire was delivered until near sundown, when, our left having been turned, it was compelled to fall back, emerging from the woods just in time to save itself from being cut off by the advancing enemy. Night put an end to the contest, and under cover of darkness its broken ranks were closed and it retired across the Chickahominy. In this engagement the Tenth sustained heavy losses; more, indeed, than in any subsequent action during its term of service.

On the 28th the regiment was detailed for picket duty on the Chickahominy, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 29th it commenced the march towards White Oak Swamp and the James River. The march was a weary, never-to-be-forgotten one by its participants, the trains in many places blocking the way, and extended far into the night. On the following day, a little after noon, the regiment was drawn up in line of battle. The left of the division was posted by General McCall in person, in a zigzag line, the Twelfth Regiment on the left, the Tenth and Ninth next in order, with the Eighth and Second in support. A German battery occupied an elevated position near a house, partly between and in the rear of the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments. A heavy fire was suddenly opened upon this battery from the rebel guns just brought into position. The fire was but feebly returned, and in a few minutes the battery was deserted. The left of the Tenth, which had been extended to protect these guns from infantry, remained at its place. Immediately after this the rebel lines were advanced, and a charge was ordered by General McCall. The peculiar formation of regimental lines at this juncture led to considerable confusion when the order for all to advance at the same time was given; but Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, in command of the Tenth, held the left under a sharp fire until the regiment had executed a half wheel, then charged forward with the rest of the line upon the advancing foe, whose ranks were quickly broken, and his whole line driven from the open field back to the cover of the woods and his guns. The Tenth captured sixty prisoners and a stand of colors in this charge.

The enemy returned to the charge with greatly augmented numbers soon after, however, and inflicted heavy losses upon the Union forces opposing it. Here the battle continued with wavering fortunes during the remainder of the day, but so stubbornly had the field been contested by the Reserves and a portion of Hooker's Corps, which came opportunely to the support of the left wing, that the enemy failed to push his advantage, and left the Reserves in possession of nearly the same ground occupied by them at the beginning of the battle. The men were completely exhausted, and they dropped down to rest where they stood; but at the expiration of two hours they were again summoned into line. It was with the utmost difficulty that they could be aroused. Many, after being awakened and ordered out, fell asleep again, even dropped down after taking their places in ranks, and in the darkness that prevailed were left behind to be awakened next morning by the enemy and marched as prisoners to Richmond. During the night the regiment moved to Malvern Hill, but it was not engaged in the battle fought thereat on the succeeding day. In the series of battles known as the "Seven Days' Fight," which commenced at Mechanicsville, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing more than two hundred officers and men, Company H (the "Warren Guards") alone losing six killed, thirteen wounded, and eight missing.

The word *missing* written opposite a man's name immediately after a battle means a great deal, and is thoroughly understood only by those who have stood there at such a time in line. It includes brave fellows who have fallen in battle unseen by their comrades; others who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, unknown to their immediate commanders; and lastly, of those lacking "sand"— chaps who have mysteriously dodged and ran away, with no wish to fight on this or any other day.

From the Peninsula the regiment with its corps passed to the army under General Pope, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. During the 29th of August several feints were made by the Reserves, with a view of drawing off the enemy from other points of attack. The Tenth was several times under fire, but was withdrawn without severe loss. Early on the following morning it was posted with the division on the extreme left of the army. Toward the close of that day a heavy attack was made upon that part of the line, and the Tenth was hotly engaged with varying success, the men fighting bravely and suffering severe loss; but it was found impossible to withstand the superior force concentrated against it. It had been pressed back a half mile, when night put an end to the conflict. The army at once began its retreat, falling back upon Centerville. The division, under the command of General Reynolds, was handled with great skill throughout the three days of battle. The loss in the Tenth was twelve killed, thirty-four wounded, and nineteen missing.

The regiment next met the enemy at South Mountain. It fought its way to the summit, captured three hundred of the enemy, and was highly complimented on the field for its gallantry, both by General Hooker and General Meade. Its loss here was four killed and nineteen wounded.

At Antietam, commanded by the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, the Tenth again won imperishable honors. During that battle, while thrown forward as skirmishers, it held at bay for thirty minutes an entire division of the enemy well supplied with artillery.

General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac November 7, and soon after began his preparations for an active campaign against the enemy. His plan involved marching his army from the vicinity of Warrenton, and crossing the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg. Before his pontoons had arrived, and his army was ready to cross, the enemy had concentrated on the opposite bank and stood ready to contest his passage and his further advance. On the night of the 10th of December, however, the Tenth left camp with the Third Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Jackson, and marched to the bank of the river, three miles below Fredericksburg, where two pontoon bridges were speedily laid and a crossing was effected without loss. On the morning of the 13th the regiment moved with the division to the point whence the attack was to be made, where it was formed, and was soon under a heavy fire of artillery. Soon the order was given to advance, and in the face of a destructive fire of musketry and artillery it swept forward and carried the enemy's intrenchments; but failing of support, the division was forced back and compelled to retire with great loss. The Tenth in this engagement was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. The loss was severe, being eleven killed, seventy-five wounded, and fifty-one captured.

Subsequently the regiment participated in the toilsome but fruitless attempt of General Burnside to again cross the Rappahannock, and soon after, with the entire division, was ordered to the defenses of Washington to rest and recruit. At this time some of the companies had become so much reduced by constant service as to be unable to muster more than three or four files of men on parade, and these without a commissioned officer or sergeant. Company H, the "Warren Guards," was in better condition than some others, as it then reported forty men present for duty under the command of First Sergeant William McCann.

As part of the Fifth Corps, the First and Third Brigades of the Reserves reached the field of battle at Gettysburg on the morning of July 2, 1863. They bravely performed all that they were ordered to do on that and the following day, but, holding strong, well-sheltered positions, suffered but little loss. Thereafter the regiment participated in the general movements of the army, and passed the following winter at Warrenton and Manassas Junctions.

Winter quarters were abandoned on the 29th of April, 1864, and the regiment moved to the vicinity of Culpepper, where it joined the army of General Grant, the Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by General Crawford, being still attached to the Fifth Corps. At midnight of the 3d of May the division crossed the Rapidan and bivouacked in the Wilderness on the night of the 4th. During the following day the regiment was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and maneuvering, and at one time, the troops on the right having been heavily engaged and driven back, the entire division was in imminent danger of being cut off; but was safely withdrawn, the Tenth without loss, to the neighborhood of the Lacy House, where the line was reformed and intrenched. On the 6th the regiment moved with the brigade to the right, and was pushed forward a mile or more, driving the enemy. In this advance Colonel Ayer, of the Tenth, was severely wounded. At night it was moved on the double-quick to the right, to meet a night attack on the Sixth Corps. Again, on the 8th at Spottsylvania Court House the regiment was hotly engaged, and on the 9th until late at night, when it was moved to the right, forming a line at the base of a long wooded ridge which extended to the River Po. Fighting its way with the division, it crossed the Pamunky on the 28th, and on the 29th moved forward to Tolopotomy Creek, skirmishing as it went. On the 30th the enemy was met in considerable force near Bethesda Church, where the Reserves were at first driven back in some disorder; but finally, forming in a favorable position, a temporary breastwork of rails was thrown up and the enemy was checked. Re-forming his lines he attacked in heavy force, but was repeatedly repelled and driven back in confusion, the Reserves inflicting great slaughter and taking many prisoners. This was their *last* battle, their term of service having expired. Many of the Tenth had re-enlisted as veterans, and these were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth and One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiments. On the 11th of June, 1864, the remnants of this brave and once strong body of men, which had fought in nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac had to that time been engaged, was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh. Following is a list of those who represented Warren county in this regiment, with remarks copied from muster-out rolls:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Harrison Allen, mustered into service June 29, 1861; resigned February 14, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Captain Henry V. Partridge, resigned July 16, 1862.

Captain Daniel W. Mayes, promoted from second lieutenant to captain; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Captain Lemuel B. Norton, promoted from first lieutenant to captain May 1, 1863; resigned June 22, 1863; was appointed chief signal officer, Army of the Potomac, in August, 1863.

Captain William McCann, mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenant David Service, mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Henry B. Fox, killed at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

First Sergeant Eben N. Ford, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1861.

First Sergeant Ransom S. Bates, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Leamon L. Bowers, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Martilles Porter, wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

Sergeant J. B. Harrington, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Nat. S. Falconer, wounded at New Market Cross Roads; discharged November 30, 1863.

Sergeant Simeon Marsh, wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Sergeant Thomas O. Rodgers, killed at New Market Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Sergeant Ira Johnson, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporal Alonzo P. Barnes, mustered out with company.

Corporal C. N. Burnham, mustered out with company.

Corporal H. T. Houghton, mustered out with company.

Corporal Lewis B. Learn, mustered out with company.

Corporal George W. Brown, mustered out with company.

Corporal George Merchant, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 20, 1861.

Corporal Charles F. Nelson, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 8, 1861.

Corporal Henry C. Dyon, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Corporal John Donlon.

Corporal Byron D. Tomes.

Musician Casper Y. Stroup, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1, 1863.

Musician B. D. Hotchkiss, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.

Privates.

William Allen, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

D. C. Aylesworth, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1861.

John G. Brower, mustered out with company.

Ira G. Barber, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 20, 1862.

Charles Babcock, discharged an surgeon's certificate August 22, 1861.

Daniel H. Bowers, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 3, 1862.

Frank Brower, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 24, ——.

Charles Brown, killed at Gaines's, Mill June 27, 1862.

Jesse M. Conner, mustered out with company.

William Calvert, discharged November 20, 1862, for wounds received at New Market Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

John Cameron, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1863.

Charles Clark, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 27, 1861.

Nelson P. Curtis, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1862.

Richard Calvert, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Ed. D. Crittenden, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Andrew Clendenning, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Isaac Culbertson, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

John M. Cowan, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Victor Chase, died at Washington, D. C., October 13, 1861.

Abram G. Degroff, mustered out with company.

Ira H. Dennison, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 19, 1861.

George W. Demars, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Irvine Demill, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Orlando L. Davis, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Ephraim Enos, killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864.

J. Burton Geer, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

George S. Gilson, killed at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

John Hurley, mustered out with company.

Henry Howard, mustered out with company.

William H. Houghton, mustered out with company.

Stephen G. Harris, discharged October 11, 1862, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Roland H. Huntley, discharged September 20, 1862, for, wounds received at Dranesville December 20, 1861.

Sámuel Jones, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 6, 1862.

Jacob Kline, mustered out with company.

J. M. Kingsbury, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Noah R. Kingsley, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Charles Lyon, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Edwin A. Lyon, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Andrew Lesh, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

James A. Learn, killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.

James R. Mitchell, mustered out with company.

James A. Morton, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1862.

Henry D. Miner, died of wounds received at Gaines's Mill January 27, 1862.

H. V. McDowell, mustered out with company.

Patrick McGraw, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Enos W. McPhaill, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Chase Osgood, wounded at Bull Run August 30, 1862; discharged February 3, 1863.

Ed. J. Palmer, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Hiram Parker, died November 23, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Henry Parker, died September 14, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Oliver P. Robbins, wounded, with loss of leg, at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862; discharged February 26, 1864.

Charles E. Reynolds, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

L. Robbins, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Thomas Ryne, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Edward Ryan, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

John Ruger, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

D. F. Robinson, died September 14, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

William Stilwell, mustered out with company.

John Shipman, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

Leroy Snyder, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 18, 1862.

W. A. Salisbury, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

James R. Shook, transferred to 190th P. V. June 1, 1864.

Jacob Schirk, killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

James E. Simmons, died July 3, 1862, of wounds received June 30, 1862.

William Sturdevant, killed at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

George W. Trask, mustered out with company.

E. N. Thompson, wounded, with loss of arm, at New Market Cross Roads June 30, 1862; died September 25, 1862.

Jacob Tomes, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 17, 1861.

John Turner, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1862.

D. J. Van Vechten, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 12, 1862.

Charles Wentworth, transferred to Signal Corps, date unknown.
Henry C. Wright, killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.
Edmund White, missing at Bull Run August 30, 1862.
William S. Winchester.
Orsamus A. Young, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 13, 1862.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT — BUCKTAIL RIFLES.

Manner of Recruiting Its First Companies — The Unique Material of Which It Was Composed — Woodsmen to the Front — Floating Down the Susquehanna — Captain Stone's Raftmen — The First Company to Leave Warren — To Pittsburgh in Boats of Their Own Make — By Rail to Harrisburg — Regimental Organization — Captain Stone Promoted — The First March — On the Upper Potomac — The Bucktails Join the Pennsylvania Reserves — Gallant Conduct at Dranesville — Captain McNeil of Warren Chosen as Colonel — A Temporary Division of the Regiment — Major Stone's Battalion in the "Seven Days' Fight" — Winning Imperishable Honors — But at Great Loss of Life — Wonderful Bridge Building Feat — The Rifles of the Bucktails Again in Use at Second Bull Run — Services Rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Kane's Battalion in the Shenandoah — The Regiment Again United — Its Services at South Mountain — Antietam — Death of Colonel McNeil — An Incident in His Military Career — Fredericksburg — Gettysburg — Death of Colonel Taylor, McNeil's Successor — In the Wilderness — At Spottsylvania — Bethesda Church — Expiration of Term of Service — Roster of the Warren County Men.

IMMEDIATELY after the startling news had been received of the surrender of Fort Sumter, Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane the famous Arctic explorer, applied to Governor Curtin for permission to raise a company of mounted riflemen from among the hardy yeomanry of the counties of Forest, McKean, and Elk, popularly known as the "wildcat district." Authority was immediately given as requested, and in less than a week the men began to assemble at the points of rendezvous. On the 17th of April it was decided to change the organization from cavalry to infantry. The men, for the most part lumbermen, came clad in their red flannel shirts, bearing their trusty rifles, and wearing each in his hat a bucktail. No one was accepted who did not prove himself a skilled marksman. All were carefully examined by a surgeon, and none but sound and hardy men taken.

On the 24th of April a hundred men had assembled at the rafting-place on the Sinnemahoning, where they at once commenced constructing their transports. Two days later the entire force, three hundred and fifteen strong, embarked upon three rafts, and with a green hickory pole surmounted by a bucktail for a flagstaff, the stars and stripes flying, and the martial strains of fife and drums echoing through the forests, they commenced the movement for the general camp of rendezvous at the State capital. Although authority had been given for recruiting this force, yet no order had been issued by the governor for marching, and before it had proceeded far it was found at headquarters that only a limited number could be accepted. A telegram was accordingly dispatched directing them to turn back upon their arrival at Lock Haven, but through the connivance of General Jackman, of the militia, who was very desirous that these hardy men of the forest should be received, the message was never delivered, and they were borne onward by the current over the broad bosom of the Susquehanna, and upon their arrival at Harrisburg saluted the city with a volley from their rifles.

From the insignia in their hats they were at once recognized and known as the Bucktails. Authority was given for mustering them into the service as the Seventeenth (three months) Regiment, and a regimental organization was effected by the choice of Thomas L. Kane as colonel. But here another obstacle was encountered; a Seventeenth Regiment had already been organized and mustered into service in Philadelphia, and, a difficulty arising as to the acceptance of so large a number of men from a district containing only a small population, the organization was not consummated, and Colonel Kane, declining his commission, was mustered into service on the 13th of May as a private.

Meanwhile other companies had been recruited, and had assembled in temporary camp with like expectations, and were similarly disappointed. Roy Stone, esq., a citizen of Warren county, and a well-to-do lumberman, had recruited a company in April, composed of a class of men similar in occupation and experience to those led by Kane. They were first known as the "Raftmen's Guards," carried their own rifles, and dwelt principally upon the head waters of the Allegheny River. Disappointed in not being admitted to the three months' service, they for four weeks encamped at the court-house in Warren, and were fed by its patriotic citizens. With no authority to provide for them, Governor Curtin advised them to disband. But this they were unwilling to do. Tiring of inactivity, they gladly acceded to a proposition from their captain to move down the Allegheny upon boats of their own manufacture, to Pittsburgh, and thence join General McClellan's troops in West Virginia, as an independent company of sharpshooters. They were five days in making the run, being entertained at the towns along the river, and receiving a number of recruits on the way. At Pittsburgh they were the guests of the city, and here Captain Stone received a summons from Governor Curtin to proceed by rail to Harrisburg, where the company would be assigned to the Reserve Corps. Another company was recruited in Chester county, one in Perry, one in Clearfield, one in Carbon, and two in Tioga.

The companies were mustered into the United States service for three years at different dates from May 28, to June 11 (the Warren county company, "D," being mustered May 29); but there was considerable delay in effecting a regimental organization. Finally an election was held on the 12th of June, with the following result: Thomas L. Kane, colonel; Charles J. Biddle, lieutenant-colonel; and Roy Stone, captain of the "Raftmen's Guards," major. On the following day, however, Colonel Kane resigned, accompanying his resignation with a request that Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, who had been educated in the profession of arms, and had acquired experience on the battlefield, in the war with Mexico, should be commissioned in his place. It was a noble, magnanimous act on the part of Colonel Kane, who lacked military experience; but it was quite unnecessary, for as time proved, he was much the best soldier of the two. The change requested by Colonel Kane was acceded to, and Biddle became colonel of the regiment and Kane its lieutentant-colonel. Unwilling to allow so honorable and unselfish an act to pass without some mark of their appreciation, the captains of the several companies passed resolutions soliciting a change of the name, from the "Rifle Regiment," to that of the "Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." Accordingly, the last-mentioned name became the *official* designation of the command. Yet the regiment entered service under a variety of titles, such as the Forty-second of the line, the Thirteenth Reserve, the Rifle, the First Rifle, the Kane Rifle, and the Bucktail. The latter, however, was the popular name with its members; it was the name it bore in the army, and so designated did its fame extend throughout the world, where the record of the great war, its marches battles, etc., was read.

The regiment began its career of active service on the 21st of June, 1861, when, with the Fifth Reserve, Colonel Simmons, and Barr's Battery, it was ordered to the support of Colonel Wallace at Cumberland, Md. Proceeding by rail to Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., it marched thence to Bedford Springs—its first march, a distance of twenty-three miles. On the 27th the command moved forward to the State line, where was established Camp Mason and Dixon. Two weeks later, Colonel Wallace's regiment having been ordered to Martinsburg to join the command of General Patterson, this portion of Maryland was left open to the enemy, and a mounted rebel force under the leadership of Colonel Angus McDonald was destroying, unchecked, the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, at the earnest solicitation of the officers of the road, the command broke camp on the 7th of July and marched to Cumberland, occupying the camp which Colonel Wallace had vacated. On the 12th a scouting party of sixty men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, went forward and crossed into Virginia. At New Creek village the party was surrounded by McDonald's rebel cavalry, but by the skillful management of Kane the rebels were worsted in a sharp skirmish that ensued, and driven away with the loss of eight killed and double that number wounded.

Not a man of the scouts was injured. Colonel Biddle moved up with his entire command to their support, and immediately dispatched Kane with two hundred men to follow the retreating enemy. He came up with them at Ridgeville, nine miles from New Creek, and after a severe skirmish succeeded in gaining possession of the village, posting his men in a stone house, which was held until Colonel Biddle with his command arrived. On the morning of the 13th the entire force fell back and took up positions at New Creek and Piedmont, where it remained until July 27, when, in pursuance of orders, it returned to Harrisburg.

On the 6th of August the regiment was ordered to report to General Banks at Harper's Ferry. Here it was assigned to a brigade composed of the Twenty-eighth New York, the Second and Twelfth Massachusetts, and the Second United States Cavalry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) George H. Thomas. In this brigade it served until October 1, when it moved to Tenallytown and joined General Meade's brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Subsequently, it being a rifle regiment and adapted to special service, it was detached from the brigade, and its commander ordered to make his reports directly to headquarters of the corps. When the advance was made into Virginia the Bucktails led the way. They encountered the Louisiana Zouaves (Tigers) near Hunter's Mill, October 20. A sharp skirmish ensued, which resulted in the rebels being easily driven from their position with considerable loss.

Early in December Colonel Biddle resigned to take his seat in Congress, and on the 20th of the same month the Bucktails, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, marched with General Ord's brigade to Dranesville, where the enemy was met in force. About noon information was received that a large body of the rebels were in the vicinity, advancing upon the Centreville road. The Bucktails were at once posted in support of a battery, and the fight opened with an artillery duel between the Union and rebel gunners. After half an hour the enemy's fire began to slacken. At this time Colonel Kane, who was on the right of the column, discovered that the rebel infantry were passing through an opening near the wood, evidently intending a flank movement, or designing to occupy a brick house within a hundred yards of his line. He accordingly sent a detachment of twenty men to occupy the house, which they did, and under shelter of its walls maintained a hot fire upon the advanciag force, which consisted of three regiments and two small guns. As they approached, the Bucktails, inspired by the example of their leader, kept up a steady and destructive fire. Lying upon the ground as they loaded, they would rise quickly, take deliberate aim, fire, and then drop upon the ground again. The fire becoming too hot for them, the rebels began to fall back. As the Bucktails arose to follow, Colonel Kane was shot in the face, the ball crushing through the roof of his mouth, inflicting a painful wound. But hastily bandaging it, he continued to advance with his men. The enemy now fled in precipitation, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field, and one piece of artillery, which, but for the positive orders of the general in command, would have been captured by the Bucktails. The loss to the latter was two men killed, and two officers and twenty-six men wounded.

On the 22d of January, 1862, an election was held for colonel, which resulted in the choice of Hugh W. McNeil, captain of company D, otherwise known as the "Raftmen's Guards" of Warren county; Lieutenant-Colonel Kane being at this time in hospital, suffering greatly from the wound received at Dranesville. Colonel McNeil, who left Warren as first lieutenant of his company, was thus promoted over both Kane and Major Stone, and doubtless more or less chagrin and disappointment were felt by these officers in consequence.

Upon the recovery of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane sufficiently to take the field, he formulated a plan by which he was to have exclusive command of four companies of the regiment — Companies C, G, H, and I — and drill them in a system of tactics devised by him to the end that more efficient service might be rendered as scouts and skirmishers. Kane's request was acceded to, and he and his handful of Bucktails soon after performed brilliant, never-to-be-forgotten deeds in the Shenandoah Valley under Fremont. But, in the endeavor to keep an eye upon the Warren county men, we must turn our attention to another field of operations.

Soon after the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Kane with his four companies for service in the Shenandoah Valley, Major Roy Stone (Colonel McNeil being absent and seriously ill), with the remaining six companies, four hundred strong, embarked for the Peninsula. Soon after its arrival this battalion took up position on the north bank of the Chickahominy, extreme right of the army, directly north of Richmond and only four miles distant.

Early on the morning of June 26 two companies were stationed at the railroad and Meadow Bridge, another to the left of the bridge, and the remaining three, which were held in reserve, were later ordered to the support of the cavalry, which was falling back before a superior force of the enemy. Scarcely were these supporting companies deployed, when they found themselves assailed by his advancing columns. The Bucktails had delivered several destructive volleys, and thrown the enemy into considerable confusion, when Major Stone learned that the three companies which he had left guarding the bridges in his rear had been withdrawn by Colonel Simmons, who was in command of the grand guard, and that the enemy had already cut off his retreat. Masking his movement by a show of great activity, he withdrew, and making a wide detour to the north, contesting the ground with determination as he went, Major Stone succeeded in bringing in two companies, Captains Wistar and Jewett (the latter in command of the Warren county company) to their intrenchments, where the three companies, withdrawn by order of Simmons, were already in position. One company however—Captain Irvin's—was cut off, and, withdrawing to a swamp, held out for three days, capturing meanwhile many of the enemy's stragglers; but eventually, was forced by hunger to come forth and surrender. The loss in the movement, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was seventy-five. The engagement re-opened on the part of the line which the Bucktails now held, at half-past four P. M. The fords which they covered were especially coveted by the enemy, and for the possession of these he made his attacks with the energy of desperation, repeatedly advancing fresh lines; but the steady fire and unerring aim of these well-schooled riflemen of the forest was too terrible to withstand, and as night came on he relinquished the contest, leaving them secure in their position. Here the Bucktails lost but two men killed (being protected by earthworks), and two officers and sixteen men wounded.

When the division was ordered to retire to Gaines's Mill, on the morning of the 27th, Major Stone was directed to hold his position until the main body was well on its way. He accordingly pushed out his sharpshooters to the right and left to keep up the appearance of still occupying the whole line, and at daylight opened fire upon the enemy, who had advanced under cover of night and planted new batteries, within grape-shot range, and had fresh infantry in support in great force. Under a heavy fire of artillery, with the enemy already on his flanks and pressing hard his rear, Major Stone began to fall back at six A. M. A part of Company E, Captain Niles, and a part of Company D, holding a detached position on the line, failed to receive the order to retire, and in the confusion they were not missed from the command, until after the bridge at Mill Hospital was destroyed, and it was too late to return for them. This accident, however, proved to be most fortunate in its results; for this small body, falling back through woods and swamps, engaged the enemy at various points until late in the day, which so puzzled and annoyed him, that his attack on the Federal lines at Gaines's Mill was thereby delayed for many hours. They were finally captured, but not until a whole division of the enemy had been employed to surround them. This detachment had the colors, the State flag presented by Governor Curtin. It was not surrendered, however, but was concealed in a swamp. The loss in the battalion in the morning's engagement and retreat was more than half of its effective force, and upon its arrival at Gaines's Mill it could muster but six officers and one hundred and twenty-five men. In its new position for that day, at Gaines's Mill, the battalion was posted on the right of Reynold's Brigade, First Corps. The enemy in front was concealed by woods, except two of his batteries, which were visible at a distance of five hundred yards. Upon these the fire of the Rifles was concentrated, compelling frequent changes of position, and finally silencing the guns. After maintaining this position for four hours, its ammunition being exhausted and relief failing to come, the command fell back, with a loss of one officer and twenty-five men killed and wounded.

The march through White Oak Swamp began on the evening of the 28th, and during the night of the 29th the battalion performed picket duty on the Richmond road leading to Charles City. Many of the slightly wounded, and those who had been cut off, here joined the command, increasing its numbers to five officers and one hundred and fifty of the Bucktails and five officers and eighty-four men of the United States Sharpshooters. In the battle of the 30th, at Charles City Cross Roads, the command was posted on the right of the First Brigade. This brigade made a vigorous charge and was temporarily successful; but the enemy gave no time for the troops to re-form; they hurled heavy masses upon their broken and somewhat disordered ranks, and drove them back in confusion. Hugging the ground until the retiring forces had passed, the Bucktails sprang to their feet and poured in a deadly volley, continuing to fire for some minutes; but finally, overborne by superior numbers, and finding that his command was in the center of a murderous fire at short range, Major Stone gave the word to retire just in time to escape being surrounded. During the same evening on the same ground, Major Stone was wounded, and Major-General McCall was captured, while these two officers were only a few paces in front of the Bucktails, endeavoring to ascertain the position of the enemy. The loss in the command was unprecedentedly large—being nearly two-thirds of its entire number — two officers and ninety men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners of the Bucktails, and two officers and fifty-six men of the United States Sharpshooters. At the close of the battle the remnants of the battalion occupied the very ground which they had held when they entered it, and after a short respite moved off to Malvern Hill.

When Harrison's Landing was reached it was found necessary to bridge a stream five hundred feet wide, and in places ten feet deep. Generals in command said that the Engineer Corps would require several days to complete it, and meanwhile the army might be sacrificed in detail. Therefore Generals Porter and Seymour entrusted the location and construction of the bridge to Major Stone, expressing the hope that the raftsmen of the Bucktail Regiment might construct it in *two days*. The only material at hand was the timber growing along the banks of the streams and in the swamps. The bridge was commenced at five P. M., the gallant lumbermen stripping to the work and swimming and wading to raise the cribs; and at sunrise on the following morning, to the great surprise and satisfaction of the generals, the bridge was ready for the artillery to cross.

Soon after the arrival of the battalion at Harrison's Landing, Major Stone resigned to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment—the Second Bucktail Regiment—and Colonel McNeil, who had been sick and absent, returned and assumed command. From the Peninsula the battalion proceeded to Warrenton, where it joined General Pope's army, and was engaged on the 29th and 30th of August in the second battle of Bull Run, losing five killed, nineteen wounded, and three missing.

Meanwhile Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, with his detachment of four companies, had been winning renown with Fremont, Sigel, and McDowell. They fought in the Shenandoah Valley, near Harrisonburg, where the rebel General Ashby was killed by a Bucktail, and where Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Again, at Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Catlett's Station, and the second battle of Bull Run, Kane and his Bucktails were conspicuously brave and active, the little command suffering heavy losses. On the 7th of September, 1862, in recognition of his gallantry at Catlett's Station and at Bull Run, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane was commissioned a brigadier-general, and the four companies which he had commanded were united with the six from which they had been separated during the Peninsula campaign, amid loud cheers of welcome from the rank and file of both battalions.

The regiment, now led by Colonel McNeil, began its march to again meet the enemy on the 7th of September, and arrived in his front at South Mountain on the 14th. Here the Bucktails, deployed as skirmishers, drove the rebels from the foot of the mountain to its top, losing eighteen killed and forty-five wounded.

On the following morning the troops moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, and at three P. M. reached the Antietam battle ground. At two P. M. on the 16th the regiment marched with the division to the right of the army, where General Meade directed Colonel McNeil to deploy as at South Mountain in front of his division, and to advance to a piece of wood in front of the Dunkard church, then visible. The enemy was soon found in strong force, posted behind a fence in front of the woods indicated. Supports coming promptly up, the order was given to advance. The Bucktails rushed forward with a shout through a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, and gained the wood; but at a fearful cost. Colonel McNeil, Lieutenant Wm. Allison, and twenty-eight men were killed and sixty-five officers and men wounded in this single charge. The last words of Colonel McNeil were, as he faced the death-laden storm and led the way—"Forward, Bucktails, forward!" Supports came promptly to their aid, and the position was held during the night. The regiment, now under command of Captain Magee, fought on the following day with its accustomed gallantry, until relieved by order of General Meade. In the two days of battle its losses in killed and wounded were one hundred and ten officers and men.

In an account of this battle a correspondent of the New York *Post* spoke of Colonel McNeil as follows: "Colonel Hugh W. McNeil, of the famous 'Bucktail' regiment, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, was one of the most accomplished officers in the Federal service. A soldier relates an exploit of his at South Mountain which is worth recording:

"During the battle of South Mountain the rebels held a very strong position. They were posted in the mountain pass, and had infantry on the heights on every side. Our men were compelled to carry the place by storm. The position seemed impregnable; large craggy rocks protected the enemy on every side, while our men were exposed to a galling fire.

"A band of rebels occupied a ledge on the extreme right as the colonel approached with a few of his men. The unseen force poured upon them a volley. McNeil on the instant gave the command, 'Pour your fire upon those rocks!' The Bucktails hesitated; it was not an order they had been accustomed to receive; *they* had always picked their men. 'Fire!' thundered the colonel, 'I tell you to fire at those rocks!' The men obeyed. For some time an irregular fire was kept up, the Bucktails sheltering themselves as best they could behind trees and rocks. On a sudden McNeil caught sight of two rebels peering through an opening in the rocks to get an aim. The eyes of the men followed their commander, and half a dozen Sharpe's rifles were leveled in that direction. 'Wait a minute' said the colonel; 'I will try my hand. There is nothing like killing two birds with one stone.'

"The two rebels were not in line, but one stood a little distance back of the other, while just in front of the foremost was a slanting rock. Colonel McNeil seized a rifle, raised it, glanced a moment along the polished barrel, a report followed, and both the rebels disappeared. At that moment a loud cheer a little distance beyond rent the air. 'All is right now,' cried the colonel, 'charge the rascals!' The men sprang up among the rocks in an instant. The affrighted rebels turned to run, but encountered another body of the Bucktails, and were obliged to surrender. Not a man of them escaped. Every one now saw the object of the colonel's orders to fire at random among the rocks. He had sent a party around to the enemy's rear, and meant this to attract their attention. It was a perfect success. The two rebels by the opening in the ledge were found lying there dead. Colonel McNeil's bullet had struck the slanting rock in front of them, glanced, and passed through both their heads."

At Fredericksburg, with Captain Charles F. Taylor[1] (brother of the distinguished writer and traveler, Bayard Taylor) in command, the Bucktails, as usual, were thrown forward into the most advanced and exposed positions, and, fighting with their accustomed bravery, lost nineteen killed, and one hundred and thirteen wounded and missing.

From February, 1863, until the 25th of June of the same year, the regiment was stationed near Fairfax Court House, resting and recruiting, when, as part of the First Brigade, Crawford's Division of the Fifth Corps, it marched to meet Lee's rebel army in Pennsylvania. At noon, on the 2d of July, the regiment reached the neighborhood of Gettysburg, where a great battle was in progress. After a short rest the roll was called, and to the great satisfaction of its commander every man was found in his place—a force five hundred strong. At four P. M. the division was ordered to the front, and moved over in the direction of Little Round Top, where the Union lines were being hard pressed, the artillerists ready to spike their guns. The brigade was hastily formed in two lines, the Bucktails on the left of the second line, and charged down the slope in the face of a heavy fire. At the foot of the hill was a deep swamp, thirty or forty yards in width, and upon reaching it the second line deployed to the left and, wading across, drove the enemy into the woods beyond the stone wall which skirted it. The left, with Colonel Taylor at its head, continued the pursuit through the woods to a wheat field beyond, where, in the act of steadying his men, he fell dead, shot through the heart. Here fought the Bucktails and their brigade, with wavering fortunes, until about the middle of the afternoon of July 3, when an advance was made through the woods and wheat field mentioned. The movement resulted in a complete success. The Bucktails were soon engaged hand to hand with the enemy, and nearly the entire Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, with its colors, was captured. Night coming on, the brigade rested nearly a mile in advance of the position held in the morning. Besides Colonel Taylor, Lieutenant Robert Hall, of the Warren county company, and six men, were killed, and thirty-nine officers and men were wounded of the Bucktails in this battle. In the maneuvers of the two great hostile armies during the remaining months of 1863, the Bucktails were constantly upon the skirmish line, frequently engaging the enemy, rarely in a position to be secure from attack, and finally, at the close of the campaign, went into winter quarters at Bristoe Station, where they remained until the close of April, 1864.

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[1] Captain Taylor was soon after commissioned colonel of the regiment.

Just before the beginning of the fight in the Wilderness, the regiment, now commanded by Major Hartshorn, and who, by the way, continued in command until the close of its term of service, was armed with Spencer's seven-shooters, in place of Sharpe's rifles. It crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May, and fought through the Wilderness, with a loss of thirty-seven men killed and wounded. At Spottsylvania and again at Bethesda Church, the Bucktails were ever found in front, gallantly sustaining their reputation as one of the most efficient and trustworthy regiments in the Union army. The battle fought at Bethesda Church, May 30 1864, was the last in which the Bucktails were engaged, their term of service having expired on that day. The casualties, during the campaign of less than thirty days' duration, were two officers and twenty-six enlisted men killed, and six officers and one hundred and twelve enlisted men wounded. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment May 31, and the remainder were mustered out of service at Harrisburg on the 11th of June, 1864.

Following is a roster of those who represented Warren county in the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Hugh W. McNeil, promoted from captain Company D to colonel January 22, 1862; killed at Antietam September 16, 1862.

Major Roy Stone, promoted from captain Company D to major June 13, 1861; to colonel of 149th P. V. August 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, while commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps; brevetted brigadier-general September 7, 1864; discharged by special order January 27, 1865.

Adjutant John T. A. Jewett, promoted to captain Company B February 5, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Captain Roy Stone, promoted to major June 13, 1861.

Captain Hugh W. McNeil, promoted from first lieutenant to captain June 12, 1861; to colonel January 22, 1862.

Captain John T. A. Jewett, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant June 12, 1861; to captain February 5, 1862; resigned January 5, 1863.

Captain D. G. McNaughton, mustered out with company as brevet major June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenant Ribero D. Hall, mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Robert Hall, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

First Sergeant James H. Masten, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Harry T. Weaver, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Edwin Muzzy, mustered out with company.

Sergeant Martin Hosley, absent at muster out.

Sergeant A. C. Williams, wounded June 30, 1862; discharged November 29, 1862.

Sergeant John Hamlin, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergeant Andrew J. Deming, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergeant Benjamin Haskell, died at Georgetown, D. C., October 29, 1861.

Sergeant Roscoe A. Hall, killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Sergeant Augustus A. Trask, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Corporal Joseph Turbett, mustered out with company.

Corporal Horace Lafayette, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporal Charles H. Martin, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corporal Elijah Akin, discharged September 22, 1862, for wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Privates.

William Abbott, died at Alexandria, Va., June 15, 1862.

Charles M. Benton, discharged August 14, 1862, for wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Wallace Bordman, died at Georgetown, D. C., October 24, 1861.

Henry C. Barber.

Francis Coughlin, absent at muster out.

William H. Clark, mustered out with company.

Eleazer A. Clough, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 15, 1862.

Peter Cartwright, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 20, 1862.

George Chase, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

David H. Clacy, killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Adelbert M. Chapel, killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Myron C. Cobb, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Cordillo Collins, not on muster out roll.

Theophilus Devough, mustered out with company.

James Devins, mustered out with company.

William H. Davis, mustered out with company.

Joseph W. Dunton, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 19, 1861.

Barney Dorrin, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Horace W. Ellison, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1861.

Mathew E. Ellis.

Francis H. Freeman, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 17, 1861.

George Fisher, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lewis D. Flatt, discharged June 5, 1863, for wounds received at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.

Michael Gannon, mustered out with company.

Abner M. Gordon, mustered out with company.

Francis Gruay, discharged September 7, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Jacob Gates, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 2[illegible] 1862.

Nelson Geer, discharged March 15, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

George Gates, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry H. Glazier, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William H. Green, died at Falmouth, Va., May 14, 1862.

T. K. Humphreys, mustered out with company.

John F. Hamlin, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sylvester Hamlin, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 11, 1862.

Frederick Hogarth, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Jacob Honicker, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1862.

John Havens, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 9, 1862.

Freeland Hobart, discharged by general order October 20, 1862.

R. M. Humphreys, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 6, 1863.

Edward Horrigan, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Edward Halcomb.

Amos H. Johnson, mustered out with company.

Peter Jaggens, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 6, 1863.

George Q. Junkin, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Robert A. Kinnear, mustered out with company.

Graham M. Kennedy, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 9, 1863.

Thomas H. Kincade, discharged May 9, 1863, for wounds received at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

Frederick Knopf, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Byron D. Knowlton, discharged by general order January 17, 1862.

John N. King, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 12, 1863.

Michael Keating, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps October 20, 1863.

F. W. Langworthy, discharged by general order January 17, 1863.

John W. Lindsey, transferred to Signal Corps September, 1861.

L. B. Lyman, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 7, 1862.

Lawrence Lesser, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Benjamin Lane.

Charles Metz, mustered out with company.

William H. Martz, discharged March 9, 1863, for wounds received at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

O. F. Millspaugh, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 26, 1863.

Perry Mitchell, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 10, 1863.

John McElheany, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Theo. McMurtrie, transferred to 41st P. V. January 10, 1862.

James R. Morrison, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

John McMurray, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Charles C. Nutting, mustered out with company.

William Page, mustered out with company.

Patrick Powers, mustered out with company.

George B. Quigley, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 1, 1862.

Henry H. Runyan, wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864; in hospital at muster out.

John P. Rose, killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Theo. Singleton, mustered out with company.

David Struble, mustered out with company.

Dwight Seaman, transferred to Company K October 12, 1861.

Calvin Silvernail, died at Darnestown, Md., September 27, 1861.

James Stewart, died of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William H. Shawl.

Walter V. Trask, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 5, 1863.

William Vanarsdale, killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Joseph Whittaker, mustered out with company.

Sylvester Wood, absent at muster out.

James B. Walker, absent at muster out.

Julius Wedierman, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 10, 1862.

William Wallace, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 27, 1862.

Samuel B. Whitlock, discharged December 2, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Frank M. Williams, transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Elias York, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1862.

John Young, discharged, date unknown, of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIFTY-EIGHTH AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENTS.

Colonel Curtis, of Warren, Authorized to Raise a Regiment—Is but Partially Successful—Its Consolidation with Another Fractional Command—The Field Officers—Regiment Proceeds to Fortress Monroe—Its Services in that Department—Ordered to Beaufort, N. C.—Transferred to the Army of the James—Charging Fort Harrison—Subsequent Services—Muster Out—Eighty-Third Regiment—Where Recruited—Becomes Part of the Fifth Corps—Hotly Engaged During the Peninsula Campaign—Its Losses—Second Bull Run—Fredericksburg—Holding Little Round Top at Gettysburg—Worthless Substitutes and Drafted Men—Final Movements.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

IN the autumn of 1861 Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, of Warren, was authorized to recruit a regiment of infantry in the northwestern part of the State. He succeeded in rallying under his colors five companies, or what was then termed the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. About the 1st of November he left Warren with nearly two hundred men, and proceeded to Huntingdon, Pa., where the major portion of his men were assembled. Subsequently they were ordered to Harrisburg, and finally to Camp Curtis, near Philadelphia. Meanwhile, J. Richter Jones, having received the requisite authority from Governor Curtin, was also engaged in the task of recruiting a regiment, designated the Fifty-eighth, in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity. He, also, failed to recruit but five companies. Hence, by mutual agreement of Jones and Curtis, their respective commands were consolidated, and the combined force received for its designation the lowest number—the Fifty-eighth. A regimental organization was effected February 13, 1862, by the selection of the following field officers: John Richter Jones, of Sullivan county, colonel; Carlton B. Curtis, of Warren county, lieutenant-colonel, and Montgomery Martin, of Philadelphia, major.

On the 8th of March the regiment left its camp, near Philadelphia, and proceeded by rail and water transportation to Fortress Monroe. The day of its arrival was signalized by the renowned contest between the Merrimac and Monitor. About two months later it formed part of an expedition, sent on transports to Norfolk, under General Wool. This movement resulted in the occupation of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newtown, Gosport, and the Navy Yard. In October it was ordered to Suffolk, and soon after participated in a movement against the enemy on the Blackwater.

Early in January, 1863, the regiment was embarked, with a force under command of General Foster, for Beaufort, N. C. Thereafter, until towards the close of April, 1864, its campaigns were confined to that State. Although it fought no battles of moment, nor lost but few men in action, it rendered active, arduous, and very efficient service. Its gallant commander, Colonel Jones, was instantly killed by a rebel sharpshooter in an action at Bachelor's Creek Station, N. C., May 23, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis was promoted to fill the vacancy, but resigned July 2, 1863. Captain Cecil Clay then became the ranking officer, and continued in command of the regiment until its term of service expired.

Together with many other troops, the regiment was transferred by boats from North Carolina to the Army of the James about May 1, 1864. On the 9th the division had a sharp encounter with the enemy, in which the regiment lost twenty killed and wounded. At Cold Harbor, on the 1st of June, the regiment engaged in a charge and drove the enemy into his intrenched line, sustaining a loss of thirty-five in killed and wounded. Again on the 3d did the Fifty-eighth behave so handsomely that it was specially complimented by army correspondents.

On the evening of September 28 a considerable portion of the Army of the James moved across James River on muffled pontoons. The brigade of which the Fifty-eighth formed a part had the advance, and at sunrise skirmishing commenced. As the Union columns pressed forward, the rebels fell back to the forts and defenses, which were in full view, extending from the river north to the vicinity of White Oak Swamp. The brigade was immediately ordered up, and the Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments were selected to lead the charge upon Fort Harrison, the principal defense. A public road led directly to the fort, and the ground in front, over which the charge must be made, was open and ascending for about twelve hundred yards. The public road mentioned was at the center of the charging troops, the left of the Fifty-eighth resting upon it. Fifty yards from the fort the ground rises quite suddenly to the crest, just in rear of which was the ditch with abatis in front. The fort mounted sixteen guns, two of them one hundred pounders. Forming for the desperate work, the two regiments moved forward at a regular pace until within five hundred yards, when, in the face of a storm of shot and shell that swept their ranks, they rushed forward as one man until they reached the little ridge in front of the fort. Here all, with one accord, dropped to the ground under partial shelter; but only for an instant, for at this moment General Ord came dashing up, and, inspired by the presence and daring of their chief, the men sprang forward with wild shouts, passed the abatis and the ditch, and scaling the parapet, drove the enemy in rout and confusion from the fort.

The colors of the Fifty-eighth, which had three times fallen in the desperate onset, were planted upon the parapet by Captain Clay, who, with his adjutant, was among the first to enter the work. As Captain Clay, who had just taken the flag from the hands of the fallen corporal, attempted to raise it upon the fort, he received two gunshot wounds in the right arm. The flag itself was completely riddled, and the staff twice shot off. Of the nine officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men who advanced, six officers and one hundred and twenty-eight men were either killed or wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day these two regiments were ordered to attack the Star Fort, situated a mile to the left of Fort Harrison and near the river. Filled with fiery zeal by their success in the morning, they moved gallantly forward, scaled the ramparts, and spiked the guns; but weakened by their severe losses, the rebel gun-boats playing upon them, and supports failing to come at the critical moment [Where was Ord?] they were obliged to fall back, and the advantage, dearly purchased, was lost. They returned to Fort Harrison and all night long were engaged in throwing up a skillfully planned line of earthworks. The next day the enemy attacked in heavy force and with determined valor, but was repulsed with great loss.

Thenceforward until its muster out the regiment was actively engaged in various fields, but was not an active participant in battle. After the suspension of hostilities it was assigned to duty by detachments in the lower counties of Virginia, under orders from the Freedmen's Bureau. It was finally mustered out of service at City Point January 24, 1866.

The Warren county men in the regiment served chiefly in Companies F and G, among them being Captains Lucius Rogers and Olney V. Cotter.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Erie soon after the expiration of the term of Colonel McLane's three months regiment. It was composed of nearly three hundred members of the old regiment, besides others from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango, and Mercer. They rendezvoused at Camp McLane, where, on the 8th of September, 1861, they were mustered into the United States service for three years, with Colonel John W. McLane as their commanding officer.

On the 18th of the same month the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade of Porter's Division, afterwards known as the First Division of the Fifth Corps. It soon attained a high state of proficiency in drill, etc., and was considered one of the model volunteer regiments of the army. It participated in the Peninsula campaign, beginning with the so-called seige of Yorktown and terminating with the retreat of McClellan to Harrison's Landing. At Hanover Court House, at Gaines's Mill, where Colonel McLane was killed, and where two hundred and sixty-five others of the regiment were either killed, wounded, or captured, and at Malvern Hill, where forty were killed and one hundred and ten wounded, the Eighty-third won imperishable honor. Again, at the second battle of Bull Run it was warmly engaged, losing about seventy-five in killed and wounded, but at Antietam it had an opportunity to pour but few volleys into the enemy's ranks. Its losses at Fredericksburg were six killed and thirty wounded, and at Chancellorsville only some four or five were wounded.

The regiment reached the battle-field of Gettysburg on the morning of the 2d of July, and with its brigade was posted on Little Round Top. Here it fought desperately and assisted in repulsing repeated charges of Longstreet's men, though it lost another gallant commander in the person of Colonel Vincent, who fell mortally wounded. The losses in the regiment were comparatively slight, however — since it fought, for the most part, from behind rocks — being eight killed and thirty-eight wounded. During the following winter its ranks were increased by the addition of four hundred drafted men and substitutes, a large proportion of whom proved to be entirely worthless. Subsequently the regiment participated in the movements, battles, etc., of the Fifth Corps, losing heavily in all of the chief engagements fought till the expiration of its original term of service, which occurred September 18, 1864. It then contained about three hundred and fifty effective men. Of these about one hundred were mustered out, and the balance, composed of veterans and recruits, was organized in six companies, and known as the battalion of the Eighty-third. Finally, after following Lee to Appomattox to his defeat and surrender, these men were mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 28, and were disbanded at Harrisburg, Pa., July 4, 1865. The Warren county men who served in this regiment were scattered among various companies; hence at this late day it is found impracticable to make individual mention of them.

CHAPTER XX.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

In What Counties Recruited — Its Warren County Companies — Regimental Rendezvous — Original Field Officers — Equipped at Harrisburg — Proceeds to Baltimore — Thence to Harper's Ferry — Assigned to Banks's Second Corps — In Action at Cedar Mountain — Heroic Daring Displayed at Antietam — Assigned to the Twelfth Corps — Winter Quarters 1862–63 — At Chancellorsville — Gettysburg — Transferred to the Army of the Cumberland — Attacked at Midnight in the Wauhatchie Valley — Rebels Defeated — Lookout Mountain — Re-enlisting for a Second Term — Eleventh and Twelfth Corps Consolidated as the Twentieth — The Atlanta Campaign — Hard Marching and Fighting of Daily Occurrence — Before Atlanta — Death of Colonel Cobham — Atlanta Occupied — The March Through Georgia — Savannah Falls — Sweeping Northward Through the Carolinas — The Round-up at Washington, D. C. — Final Duties — Muster Out — Names and Record of Its Warren County Members.

THIS regiment was chiefly recruited in the counties of Erie, Warren, and Crawford, under authority granted by the secretary of war, on the 2d of September, 1861, to M. Schlaudecker, a citizen of Erie. Companies B and D were composed of Warren county men, besides which, Lieutenant George J. Whitney, and many others from Youngsville, and vicinity, added largely to the strength of Company H. Warren county men were also found in other companies of the regiment. The men rendezvoused at Camp Reed near the city of Erie, where, on the 24th of January, 1862, the following field officers were chosen: M. Schlaudecker, colonel; George A. Cobham, of Warren, lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas M. Walker, major. On the following day the regiment started for Baltimore, Md. Equipments were obtained at Harrisburg, and at Baltimore drill and guard duty were performed until the middle of May, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry to reinforce General Banks, then retreating down the Shenandoah Valley before a superior force of the enemy under "Stonewall" Jackson. Here it performed active service and met the enemy for the first time in a skirmish near Charlestown.

Towards the close of June, upon the organization of the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, commanded respectively by Generals Prince, Augur, and Banks. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of July, which was principally fought by Banks's Corps, the One Hundred and Eleventh behaved with the utmost gallantry. It was led in the engagement by Major Walker (Colonels Schlaudecker and Cobham being absent sick), and lost nineteen killed, sixty-one wounded, and thirteen missing.

It soon after proceeded on the march through Maryland, and participated in the battle of Antietam, where for eight hours it was engaged in severe fighting. For the gallantry exhibited in this engagement, and especially for the heroic daring displayed in the charge which cleared the enemy from the grove, where stood the little church, around which was the severest fighting, Colonel Stainrook, the brigade commander, presented the regiment on the field with a stand of colors. It went into the fight with three hundred muskets, and lost thirty-three killed, or mortally wounded, seventy-one wounded, and seven missing. Among the killed was Captain Arthur Corrigan, the commander of one of the Warren county companies.

On the 10th of December, 1862 (the regiment, meanwhile, having been posted at Loudon Heights since the battle of Antietam), it moved with the Twelfth Corps — to which it had been assigned — towards Fredericksburg, and on the 16th settled down in winter quarters at Fairfax Station, the battle of Fredericksburg, in the mean time, having been fought and lost. In January, 1863, the regiment marched to Acquia Creek, a part of the general movement afterwards termed the "Mud Campaign." About a month later it was assigned to the Second Brigade, General Kane; Second Division, General Geary; Twelfth Corps, General Slocum. While at Acquia Creek the One Hundred and Eleventh was one of ten regiments selected out of the whole army, for the excellent condition in which they were found upon inspection. The regiments thus honored were the First, Second, and Twentieth Massachusets; Tenth and Nineteenth Maine; Fifth and Tenth New York; One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; Third Wisconsin, and First Minnesota Volunteers.

On the 27th of April, under command of Colonel Cobham, Schlaudecker having resigned in November, 1862, the regiment marched out to participate in the Chancellorsville campaign. On this march the men carried each one hundred rounds of cartridges, and eight days' rations, and accomplished a distance of sixty miles in less than three days. In the battle which ensued the regiment was actively engaged and was changed about from one threatened or advantageous position to another; but its losses were rather light — six killed, eight wounded, and three missing

With its division the regiment arrived within two miles of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, and bivouacked on the left of the Baltimore Pike. On the following morning it advanced to a position on Culp's Hill, where earthworks were erected. It rested behind these, undisturbed, until five P. M., when it was led, with other troops of the division, to the assistance of the left, then being hard pressed. The enemy on the left having been repulsed; General Geary led his troops back to re-occupy his abandoned breastworks. But in the mean time the enemy had pushed through and taken possession of the ground far out toward the Baltimore Pike. At eleven o'clock P. M., Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was ordered to lead the regiment forward, and post the men in the trenches. He proceeded to execute this command, under the supposition that no enemy was in the vicinity. Two companies on the left, which were in front, had been brought into position, when they received a volley from the hill, scarcely six rods from the flank and rear of the command. The remaining companies were immediately brought into line perpendicular to the works, and facing in the direction from which the fire had come. Skirmishers were at once sent out, who soon discovered that the whole hill and woods on the right were occupied by the enemy. This fact was reported to Colonel Cobham, then assisting General Kane, still enfeebled by his wounds, in bringing up the brigade, who again ordered the regiment to be led into the breastworks; but, on being shown that the line would then be exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy, the position already taken was ordered to be held. In this it remained, keeping close watch upon the enemy in front, until three in the morning, when it was determined that the line should be moved a little to the rear, so as to get the advantage of a wing of the breastworks held by General Greene.

"I was endeavoring," says Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, "to move my men, a man at a time, with the utmost caution, when our watchful enemy detected a move and, supposing we were about to retire, opened fire upon us. My men returned the fire, silencing theirs, and then moved to the position assigned them, awaiting daylight for the work to begin. At about a quarter before four, the line of the enemy advanced with a yell. We opened fire briskly, quickly compelling them to take the shelter of the rocks, and of our trenches that were in their possession. We continued fighting in this way until four minutes of six o'clock, when we were relieved, and retired for the purpose of renewing our ammunition. After filling our boxes and wiping our guns we returned to the position which we had left. At eleven o'clock the enemy gave up the contest, and we re-occupied the works we had built for defense. In this fight about half of my regiment was in open line, fighting a desperate enemy to regain possession of the very rifle pits we had built for our protection. We expended one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition to the man." Nevertheless the regiment's losses were comparatively light, being but six killed and seventeen wounded.

During the latter part of September following, the regiment, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, was ordered to proceed by rail towards Chattanooga, Tenn. It reached Murfreesboro October 6, with a loss of one hundred men by desertion. These renegades consisted of drafted men, substitutes, and bounty jumpers, who had recently joined the regiment, and during the movement *via* Washington, D. C., Harper's Ferry, Belleair, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, etc., they had ample opportunities to sneak away. From Murfreesboro the command marched in a leisurely manner southward, crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala., October 26, and arriving at Wauhatchie on the 28th.

The movements of the command — which consisted of a part of Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps — on the afternoon of that day were closely watched by the enemy's signal corps, from a station on Lookout Mountain, overlooking the valley along which the Union troops were marching. At about five o'clock in the evening the command bivouacked at the junction of the roads leading to Kelly's and Brown's ferries, over which trains were moving with supplies for the Army of the Cumberland, a few miles away at Chattanooga. Between eleven and twelve o'clock that night a very determined attack was made upon this small force in bivouac, by three brigades of the rebel army, which had moved stealthily from their lines on Lookout Mountain, with the design of surprising and making of it an easy prey. The One Hundred and Eleventh was the first to form in line, taking position facing the mountain, and was the first struck, receiving the attack on its left flank, the enemy advancing in heavy lines up the valley. Discerning the direction from which the attack was to come, it immediately, under a heavy fire, changed front to rear on first company, and presented a barrier to his further advance, until the other regiments of the brigade could form on its left and prolong the line. The attack was made with much determination, but was met with a valor unsurpassed, and when the line was once formed it stood immovable until the enemy yielded the ground and withdrew, with ranks fearfully decimated from the contest. The regiment here sustained a loss of two officers and eleven men killed, six officers and twenty-five men wounded, and one enlisted man missing. Among the killed was Lieutenant Marvin D. Pettit, of a Warren county company.

After the battle the regiment moved to a spur of Raccoon Mountain, where it was encamped for nearly a month. On the 24th of November it proceeded early from quarters to join in a movement upon Lookout Mountain. The part taken by the regiment in this and in the subsequent movements, which swept Bragg from his strongholds environing the Union army, and sent him in flight and confusion from its front, will be best shown by the following extracts from Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's report, Colonel Cobham then being in command of the brigade of which the One Hundred and Eleventh formed a part.

"I was aroused, at about five o'clock of the 24th, by an order to report forthwith, without knapsacks and with one day's rations, at headquarters. We were soon under way and, arriving at the headquarters of the division, were conducted to the ford over Lookout Creek, some three miles above the north point of the mountain. On the road we were joined by the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, the Third Brigade, and Whitaker's Brigade of the Fourth Corps. Together with these troops, we were massed and screened from view behind one of a series of knobs that lie adjacent to the creek, until the pioneers and some details had succeeded in constructing a foot-bridge over the stream. This was accomplished without resistance, and at nine o'clock A. M. my regiment was crossing the creek, following the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and closely followed by the Third Brigade, the Sixtieth New York joining us. We continued marching by the flank until we had gained about two-thirds of the slope of the mountain, when we halted, fronted, dressed, threw out a strong skirmish line to cover the front, and awaited the order of the general commanding to move forward. The front line had thus attained its position, and the reserve — General Whitaker's Brigade — was well on its way when the order was brought. As we went forward our skirmishers soon became engaged, and pressed the enemy's, without being for a moment delayed. We continued to move in line, excepting two short halts for breathing spells, until we approached and could get a glimpse of the point of the mountain. The line now moved so that the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, which had the right, should crown the main spur just below the peak. The enemy was now pouring a sharp fire from the cover of every rock; but with cheers the line moved steadily on, capturing and sending to the rear many prisoners without escort. The position of the One Hundred and Eleventh, in conjunction with the Twenty-ninth, in the line, was such that our advance continually turned the intrenchments of the enemy, while regiments on our left charged to their very teeth. As we crowned the north ridge, immediately under the point of the mountain, we saw the enemy lying in their intrenchments below us, and the the troops of the Third Brigade rushing forward with the bayonet. We fired but few shots here, as our superior position and the steel of our troops was too much for the enemy, and they either surrendered or fled. At twelve o'clock M., in conjunction with the Twenty-ninth, we were in line from the point of the mountain down the main spur. From this position we faced to the right and filed to the left, close around the cliffs, going to the east side. We here fronted, occupying the highest available part of the slope, and remained until relieved, about ten o'clock P. M., by fresh troops. We bivouacked, after supplying ourselves with one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, in the old camp of the enemy.

"Early on the morning of the 25th we moved out by the left, the Twenty-ninth following, and posted on the west slope of the mountain, the left resting against the cliffs, to guard against any approach along this side of the mountain. We left this position about twelve o'clock M., marched down the east slope of the mountain, across the valley to Missionary Ridge, and turning to the left kept down the ridge for some distance, moving in column doubled on the center, until ordered up the slope. Before reaching the summit the enemy had fled. We now bivouacked at the foot of the hill, and at a little past ten A. M. of the 26th we started on the road to Ringgold. We marched this day without provisions, and at night reached Pigeon Ridge, where we bivouacked. We were under arms at daylight, and started again, hungry—the supply trains not having come up—and reached the town of Ringgold about eleven A. M., and were ordered into line in the old cornfield, on the right front of the depot, where we lay, submitting, without return shots, to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in the forest that lined the slope of Taylor's Ridge, on which they were posted. We remained here until the heights were carried on the left, when my regiment was moved forward to hold the gap." During this series of engagements the regiment lost only three killed and seven wounded.

On the 1st of December the regiment marched back to its old camp, on Raccoon Mountain, and on the 28th, many of its original members having re-enlisted for a second term of three years, it departed for home, on its well-earned veteran furlough, arriving at Erie on the afternoon of the 14th of January, 1864.

At the expiration of the furlough the command assembled at Pittsburgh, and moved thence by railroad to Bridgeport, Ala., where it reported to General Geary, and was assigned by him to the Third Brigade, Second Division, (Geary's) Twentieth Army Corps.

Early in May Sherman's Atlanta campaign opened, and on the morning of the 3d the division crossed the Tennessee, and, moving *via* Shell Mound, Whiteside, and Wauhatchie, crossed Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga Hills, and Taylor's Ridge, and on the 8th came up with the enemy, where the regiment acted as support to the cavalry. Early in the day it went into position at Snake Creek Gap, where it awaited the arrival of McPherson's Army of the Tennessee. At five P. M. it was relieved, and, counter-marching, rejoined the division at Mill Creek Church. On the 12th the troops passed through Snake Creek Gap *en route* to Resaca, and on the following day went into position in reserve at the junction of the Dalton, Calhoun, and Sugar Valley roads, where it intrenched. The morning of the 14th found it on its way to the left of the army, and upon taking position was engaged in covering the front with rifle pits. On the following day it returned to the right, where the entire corps was massed, to charge the enemy upon the opposite hills. The One Hundred and Eleventh moved against a four gun battery posted in a natural basin, a little in front of the fortified line of the enemy. The advance was gallantly made, and at the parapet the men took shelter and picked off the rebel gunners, but were unable to gain the interior on account of the enemy's concentrated fire. At nightfall tools were brought up, and the work of digging through the parapet to obtain the guns was commenced. At half-past ten fresh troops were sent in, who continued the work, and before midnight the guns were reached and triumphantly brought off. In this assault the regiment lost four killed, twenty-four wounded, and two missing.

During the night the enemy fell back, and the Union troops pressed on in pursuit. On the 23d the division crossed to the south side of the Etowah River, followed up Raccoon Creek, thence over the Allatoona Mountains, and on the 25th passed over Pumpkin Vine Creek. Here the division met the advance of the enemy and halted, while the One Hundred and Eleventh was sent through the woods to the right to open communication with Williams's Division, which had crossed below. This was successfully accomplished, and the regiment had returned, when, at nightfall, it was advanced through a wood against the enemy, in position near New Hope Church. In this night encounter it sustained a loss of five killed or mortally wounded, thirty-five wounded, and three missing.

From this time forward, for many weeks, skirmishing and fighting heavy battles was of almost daily occurrence with all of the troops under the command of General Sherman. The combined forces included three armies — Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Tennessee, and Army of the Ohio; seven army corps — the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third; aggregating more than one hundred thousand effective fighting men at the beginning of the campaign; and all were needed (besides constant additions to make good losses in battle and by disease), in the work of pushing back, step by step, Johnston's rebel army from Dalton to Atlanta.

Thus did the One Hundred and Eleventh, with its brigade, division, and corps, push forward during those eventful days. It participated in the actions fought at Dallas, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Grier's Plantation, the crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and on the evening of July 19 arrived on the bank of Peach Tree Creek, at a point about six or eight miles distant and northeast from the rebel stronghold, Atlanta.

This creek was crossed before dark, the enemy's skirmishers being driven from the opposite bluffs, with a loss to the regiment of one killed and three wounded. A strong line of earthworks was thrown up, but at noon of the following day (the 20th) the brigade was moved forward and massed, as was understood, in rear of the First and Second Brigades. At three o'clock P. M. the enemy attacked in full force, and with unusual impetuosity. The One Hundred and Eleventh was immediately thrown forward to meet him, and, advancing across a ravine and up the opposite slope, found, on arriving at the summit, its right suddenly enveloped, front, flank, and rear, by the foe, who was advancing through a gap in the line, and was now struggling fiercely for the mastery. Without support, and taken at a great disadvantage, the regiment made a heroic stand, but was finally forced back a short distance, where the line was re-formed and held. The fighting was, at times, hand to hand, and very severe. Near the close of the struggle, which resulted in a complete victory for the Union arms, Colonel Cobham fell, mortally wounded, and expired on the field. Of the regiment, seventeen were killed and twenty-seven wounded, in the action known as the battle of Peach Tree Creek, besides a considerable number taken prisoners.

In describing scenes and incidents connected with this battle a correspondent for a Cincinnati paper said: "For the first time in the campaign, a fight took place with neither party behind works. Almost the whole of Hooker's Corps was struck simultaneously while it was moving by flank toward the left.

although, as the wave of battle rolled from right to left, Ward's division was engaged a minute or two sooner than the others [Williams's and Geary's]. Face to face the combatants stood, firing deadly volleys into each other's bosoms. At times the lines were not more than fifteen feet apart. On Colonel Harrison's front a hand to hand conflict actually took place, in which officers as well as men were engaged. On Colonel Cobham's center the lines met each other so furiously that they passed one beyond the other, and each changed front [about faced] to renew the conflict."

Again, the New York *Times*, in speaking of Colonel Cobham's death, says: "He was surrounded by the enemy and called upon by an officer to surrender. With a rare nobility of character he refused to yield, and for refusing was shot through the body by order of the rebel who made the demand. Mortally wounded, but not killed, Cobham turned, and with the calm dignity that always characterized him, ordered a soldier who stood near him to 'shoot that fellow.' The order was promptly obeyed, and the murderer paid with his life the penalty of killing one of the noblest soldiers that the army ever contained." Colonel Cobham was shot through the left lung, and expired four or five hours later.

Thereafter the corps formed part of the Union forces engaged in the investment of Atlanta. During the latter part of August, when Sherman, with the major portion of his army, moved thirty miles to the southward and defeated the enemy at Jonesboro, thus compelling the hasty evacuation of Atlanta by the rebels, the Twentieth Corps retired northward to Pace's Ferry on the Chattahoochie, where formidable works were erected, and the results of Sherman's bold movement awaited. As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had fled as a result of the defeat of their main body at Jonesboro, the Twentieth Corps returned towards the now prostrate, helpless city, and on the morning of September 2 the advance column of the command entered the town and took possession without resistance. The colors of the One Hundred and Eleventh, and the Sixtieth New York were at once unfurled from the city hall, amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the troops.

The corps remained at Atlanta until November 16, when the march through Georgia was commenced by the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps. The outer works defending Savannah were reached December 10, and on the morning of the 21st of the same month, the rebel defenders having fled, the city was occupied by the Federal volunteers.

On the 27th of January, 1865, the division started on the march through the Carolinas, and arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., two months later, where much-needed supplies were obtained. The One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments, having served side by side since the spring of 1862, at the request of their commanding officers, seconded by the men, were here consolidated, eight hundred and eighty-five strong, as the

One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. After the surrender of Johnston, which soon followed, the command moved to Raleigh, and thence *via* Richmond to Washington, where it participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, and Sherman's armies of "Georgia" and the "Tennessee." The regiment was here ordered to report to General Augur, commandant of the city, by whom it was assigned to duty in guarding the Old Capitol, Carroll, and other prisons, and where it remained until the 19th of July, when it was mustered out of service.

The major portion of the Warren county men who served in the regiment are shown in the following lists:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel George A. Cobham, promoted from lieutenant-colonel November 7, 1862, to brevet brigadier-general July 19, 1864; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Adjutant Albert G. Lucas, promoted from first sergeant Company B September 13, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY B.

Captain Arthur Corrigan, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Captain W. P. Langworthy, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Captain Wallace B. Warner, wounded at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863; resigned March 15, 1864.

Captain William Geary, discharged April 8, 1865, expiration of term.

Captain John J. Haight, mustered out with company.

Second Lieutenant Marvin D. Pettit, killed at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863.

First Sergeant George King, mustered out with company; veteran.

First Sergeant Mills F. Allison, wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sergeant William H. Hawkins, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant George W. Chappel, wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Elliott C. Young, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant William E. Rush, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Joseph A. McGee, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 2, 1863.

Sergeant Edson C. Hills, killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Sergeant Walker H. Hogue, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

Sergeant Robert M. Watson, died at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1862.

Corporal James McAuley, sr., mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal William A. Selby, wounded at Wauhatchie; mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Charles B. Haight, wounded at Antietam; mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Henry W. Ellsworth, wounded at Antietam, and at Culp's Farm, Ga.; mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Austin W. Merrick, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Edward A. Young, wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged by reason of same; re-enlisted 1864; discharged July 7, 1865.

Corporal J. R. Broughton, sr., discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Corporal William Gray, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

Corporal David McNeil, discharged April 9, 1865, expiration of term.

Corporal Miletus Tuttle, discharged by general order June 21, 1865; veteran.

Corporal John S. Good, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Musician Rufus M. Ross, mustered out with company; veteran.

Musician Phineas Burnham, died at Alexandria, Va., July 18, 1862.

Privates.

Thomas Arters, wounded at Culp's Farm, Ga.; mustered out with company; veteran.

Thomas J. Anderson, mustered out with company; veteran.

Samuel Arbuckle, substitute, mustered out with company.

Milo Alger, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Isaac Armitage, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 6, 1863.

Benjamin Blizzard, mustered out with company; veteran.

William Blizzard, mustered out with company; veteran.

William Black, mustered out with company; veteran.

Edward Baker, mustered out with company; veteran.

George Buhl, substitute, mustered out with company.

William Brown, substitute, wounded at Wauhatchie; mustered out with company.

Thomas Brown, substitute, wounded at Savannah, Ga.; mustered out with company.

John Barberick, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Charles Brown, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 17, 1863.

William Benedick, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

Reuben Brown, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

Gottlieb Bendel, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

William F. Blanchard, wounded at Dallas, Ga.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 30, 1864.

J. R. Broughton, jr., killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

Gilbert S. Connor, wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out with company; veteran.

William Campbell, substitute, absent in arrest at muster out.

Edgar Cobb, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Norman Calhoun, wounded at Gettysburg; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 28, 1864.

William Collett, discharged May 1, 1865, expiration of term.

Abel Conner, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 13, 1862.

Marvin A. Caldwell, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1862.

John W. Cook, discharged on surgeon's certificate January, 15, 1863.

Andrew J. Cevell, wounded at Chancellorsville; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Alexander Dixon, mustered out with company.

Thomas B. Disney, mustered out with company.

John Downey, substitute, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Patrick Donahue, absent, sick, at muster out.

Silas A. Dannals, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1863.

Frank Dewey, discharged June 17, 1865.

Adelbert Dolliver, discharged June 10, 1865; veteran.

William B. Disney, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Samuel Doud, died at Louisville, Ky., September 17, 1864.

Henry Ernest, absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry J. Evans, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Thomas J. Fleming, mustered out with company.

William G. Glenn, mustered out with company.,

George A. Goodwill, wounded at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

George F. Goodell, substitute, wounded at Wauhatchie; died at Bridgeport, Ala., May 12, 1864.

Aaron B. Goodwill, died at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1864.

William Gerobe, killed at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863.

Benjamin Hasson, mustered out with company; veteran.

William H. Houster, mustered out with company.

Milo D. Hays, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

George Hughey, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1862.

Richard Haskell, died at Harper's Ferry November 14, 1862.

William Johnson, substitute, transferred to United States Navy.

William Koch, substitute, wounded at Wauhatchie; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Charles Kuhn, substitute, killed at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863.

Springer Ludwig, mustered out with company.

Charles Lobdell, wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

Edward Long, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

Mathew Lawrence, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

William H. Light, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1865; veteran.

Frank Locker, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

James M. Littlefield, died April 9, 1864, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Mathews, mustered out with company; veteran.

Thomas W. Mathews, mustered out with company; veteran.

Samuel R. Mick, mustered out with company; veteran.

Homer J. Merrick, mustered out with company.

Mike Mulherring, absent in arrest at muster out.

John Myers, discharged on surgeon's certificate; died at Chattanooga June 27, 1864.

Freeland Moore, absent, sick, at muster out.

John Manley, substitute, transferred to United States Navy.

James T. Miller, wounded at Wauhatchie; transferred to Company D, date unknown.

Charles Miller, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Patrick Murphy, substitute, died October 30 of wounds received at Wauhatchie October 29, 1863.

Frederick Miller, substitute, died at Louisville, Ky., August 6 of wounds received at Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864.

Perry McDonald, mustered out with company; veteran.

Charles McLaughlin, discharged August 26, 1865.

William McGanthey, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

William J. McGill, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 13, 1862.

James P. McGee, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 16, 1862.

John J. McGee, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 5, 1863.

Henry McGinness, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

William McClellan, killed at Cedar Mountain August 6, 1862.

Chauncey McClellan, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Daniel McNally, died at Bolivar Heights December 1, 1862.

Joseph B. Nobbs, killed at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 17, 1864; veteran.

Joseph B. O'Brian, substitute, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 23, 1864.

James Pike, mustered out with company; veteran.

John R. Patton, mustered out with company; veteran.

Edward P. Pratt, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 29, 1862.

John Phillips, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

George E. Parshall, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Henry Pike, died at Fairfax, Va., October 21, 1862.

John W. Roner, substitute, discharged September 6, to date July 19, 1865.

Milo D. Rounds, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 2, 1862.

J. J. Rushenberger, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.

M. C. Richmond, substitute, discharged by general order June 15, 1865.

John M. Richardson, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

George B. Reuss, substitute, missing in action at Grier's Farm, Ga., June 30, 1864.

John J. Smith, mustered out with company; veteran.

George W. Swineford, mustered out with company; veteran.

William Selfridge, mustered out with company; veteran.

John O. Smith, mustered out with company.

Frederick Seyert, substitute, mustered out with company.

Gemmel Sutley, absent, sick, at muster out.

Silas Shay, discharged October 6 for wounds received at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.

William Snyder, substitute, mustered out with company.

John Sidmore, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 10, 1862.

Alexander Swartz, discharged on surgeon's certificate February, 14, 1863.

Orrin Sweet, wounded at Wauhatchie; discharged June 10, 1865; veteran.

James Shaffer, substitute, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 1, 1865.

Henry Starmer, substitute, wounded at Wauhatchie; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hollis Streeter, died at Fort McHenry, Md., July 11, 1862.

George Smith, substitute, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

James Sidmore, killed at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 17, 1864; veteran.

Robert P. Smith, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 22, 1864.

Samuel Sturgess, killed near Broad River, S. C., February, 1865; veteran.

Henry Smith, substitute, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John T. Tubbs, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 9, 1862.

Manley Tuttle, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 30, 1862.

H. T. Thompson, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

Ibhar Thompson, substitute, transferred to United States Navy.

Jonathan Van Horn, substitute, killed at Wauhatchie, Tenn., October 29, 1863.

William H. Williams, mustered out with company.

George Wilson, substitute, mustered out with company.

Frank Wallace, mustered out with company.

John Winters, discharged by general order May 26, 1865.

Jacob Wagner, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

David White, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

John T. Watson, wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 18, 1862.

David Williams, discharged October, 1864, expiration of term.

Daniel Writner, substitute, transferred to Company F October, 1863.

George W. White, died at Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1862.

Bruno Zimmerman, substitute, wounded at Pine Knob, Ga.; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1865.

There were, besides, twenty-four enlisted men, chiefly substitutes, who deserted from this company after serving but a few days, whose names do not appear in the above list.

COMPANY D.

Captain Elias M. Pierce, resigned April 25, 1862.

Captain W. J. Alexander, promoted from first lieutenant to captain April 25, 1862; commissioned major March 31; lieutenant-colonel April 7, 1865; not mustered as a field officer; resigned April 8, 1865. He also served for a time as provost marshal, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

Captain H. R. Sturdevant, captured at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; mustered out with company,

First Lieutenant Nelson Spencer, resigned May 13, 1863.

First Lieutenant C. W. Culbertson, prisoner from July 20, 1864, to June 23, 1865; mustered out with company; veteran.

Second Lieutenant Warren M. Foster, resigned February 23, 1863.

First Sergeant George A. Head, mustered out with company; veteran.

First Sergeant James T. Shutt, killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

Sergeant Benson Jones, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Edward O'Donnell, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Calvin H. Blanchard, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Walter G. Mead, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Christopher G. Herrick, discharged November 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergeant Oliver P. Alexander, transferred to Company K December, 1863; veteran.

Corporal Lewis Pearson, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Charles F. Prophater, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Philip Beyer, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Henry Lowman, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Warren Mann, mustered out with company; veteran.

Corporal Eugene Chase, discharged February, 1865, expiration of term.

Corporal Matthias Arnold, wounded at Dallas; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; veteran.

Corporal James S. Newcomb, killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862.

Corporal George C. Oliver, wounded at Antietam; captured at Peach Tree Creek; veteran.

Musician James Curren, mustered out with company; veteran.

Musician Edward Richmond, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 17, 1862.

Musician George Richmond, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 5, 1862.

Privates.

Isaiah A. Ashbridge, mustered out with company; veteran.

Robert Atwell, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Darius Aber, discharged January 13, 1863, for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Antietam, Md.

Nelson Anderson, discharged January 13, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam.

John Anderson, died October 14, of wounds received at Antietam.

Thomas Ackley, died at Brandy Station, Va., September 26, 1863.

Nathan J. Branch, mustered out with company; veteran.

Albert P. Berg, mustered out with company.

Stephen Baker, wounded at Cedar Mountain and at Peach Tree Creek; absent at muster out.

James Burns, substitute, discharged by general order July 6, 1865.

John Boyle, sr., discharged June 2, 1865, expiration of term.

De Witt C. Brasington, discharged for wounds received at Antietam.

A. H. Brasington, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 5, 1862.

Stephen Baker, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 1, 1862.

David M. Boyd, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 5, 1862.

John T. Blakesley, died at Erie, Pa., January 18, 1862.

Arthur Bartch, died at Winchester, Va., July 8, 1862.

Francis S. Brown, died at Winchester, Va., July 30, 1862.

David L. Brown, killed at Antietam.

John W. Culver, mustered out with company; veteran.

Robert Culverson, mustered out with company; veteran.

John D. Coleman, mustered out with company; veteran.

Alphonzo Carman, mustered out with company; veteran.

George O. Collins, mustered out with company.

L. J. Chase, absent, sick, at muster out.

Nathaniel Casper, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.

Henry Chase, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 14, 1863.

William Culverson, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1863.

Orville Chandler, discharged November 2, 1864, expiration of term.

William J. Campbell, discharged April 8, 1865, expiration of term.

Austin Chandler, died at Winchester, Va., July 8, 1862.

Reuben Clark, died at Front Royal, Va., July 11, 1862.

Vernon F. Cady, died at Washington, D. C., July 29, 1862.

Herman T. Cross, discharged by general order June 30, 1865.

John M. Dillon, substitute, mustered out with company.

John Davenport, substitute, mustered out with company.

Charles P. Dager, mustered out with company.

John H. Duross, discharged August 17, 1865; veteran.

Charles Dougherty, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

William Dixon, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1865; veteran.

Nicholas Dych, discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

James Donaldson, discharged June 21, 1865, for wounds received at Dallas; veteran.

Emil Dorr, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lenford Elliott, mustered out with company.

Abraham Eggleston, wounded at Resaca; discharged June 11, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Fahlman, wounded at Antietam, and at Dallas, Ga.; absent at muster out; veteran.

William Fairfield, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

William Fredenburgh, died November 8, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

Philip Graham, mustered out with company; veteran.

John Graham, mustered out with company; veteran.

Edward Gemmil, mustered out with company.

James Glenn, discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

Frederick Gormanly, substitute, absent, sick, at muster out.

William Gibson, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 6, 1863.

Joel Gardner, discharged October 17, 1862, for wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

William Green, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August, 1864.

Isaac Howard, wounded at Dallas, discharged by general order July 15, 1865.

William H. Hagerty, substitute, discharged by general order June 9, 1865.

Jesse Hellam, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Andrew Hultberg, captured at Peach Tree Creek; discharged at expiration of term.

Charles Hultberg, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

David L. Hodges, captured at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864; veteran. Died as a prisoner of war.

Henry W. Jobson, mustered out with company; veteran.

Robert Johnson, discharged by general order May 15, 1865.

George W. Kinnear, mustered out with company.

Edward Kerr, absent, sick, at muster out.

Truman Kidder, discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 9, 1863.

Henry Kay, discharged November 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Kay, wounded, Resaca; discharged November 25, 1864, expiration of term.

Adam Knopf, died October 11, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

George W. King, discharged on writ of *habeas corpus.*

Thomas Lacy, mustered out with company; veteran.

Humphrey D. Law, mustered out with company; veteran.

Samuel Look, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 22, 1863.

Peter Lind, died at Alexandria, Va., September 15, 1862.

Frederick Lamer, substitute, died at Chattanooga June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

Morris Lee, captured at Peach Tree Creek, died in Southern prison January 24, 1865.

George J. Morritz, mustered out with company; veteran.

Archibald Murray, mustered out with company.

Thomas Maxwell, mustered out with company.

Charles Meachan, substitute, mustered out with company.

Reuben Morse, wounded at Pine Knob, Ga.; absent at muster out; veteran.

Sheldon J. Merchant, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 4, 1862.

John C. Marsh, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

John M. Mack, died at Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1862.

Levi Marsh, died at Alexandria, Va., July 23, 1862.

John Myers, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27, 1864, of wounds received at Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864.

James T. Miller, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Chester L. Morton, died at Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 1864.

Alexander Morton, wounded at Dallas, Ga.; captured at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died at Annapolis, Md., March 25, 1865; veteran.

George G. McClintock, discharged April 1, 1865.

Peter O'Neil, mustered out with company; veteran.

Henry Osgood, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 7, 1863.

William Plumb, mustered out with company; veteran.

William Pulfrey, mustered out with company.

Abner Ploss, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 5, 1862.

Jacob Ploss, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 23, 1863.

Timothy Ploss, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 3, 1863.

Wheeler Ploss, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

George Peters, killed at Resaca May 15, 1864; veteran.

Robert Ray, mustered out with company; veteran.

Charles H. Rainbow, mustered out with company.

Matthias Stonaker, wounded at Cedar Mountain, and at Dallas; mustered out with company; veteran.

Edward F. Stone, mustered out with company; veteran.

John Schraeder, mustered out with company; veteran.

Jacob Schuler, mustered out with company; veteran.

James Scahill, mustered out with company; veteran.

Elisha Spencer, mustered out with company.

Bernard Schnell, mustered out with company.

Philip Schirk, wounded at Peach Tree Creek; mustered out with company.

Orin F. Strickland, wounded at Gettysburg; absent, sick, at muster out.

Edgar Smith, died at Alexandria, Va., August 6, 1862.

William H. Simmons, discharged December 11, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam.

Charles Sodagreen, discharged January 11, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam.

Thomas J. Spencer, discharged November 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Patrick Sheehan, discharged April 8, 1865, expiration of term.

Franklin Stilson, discharged May 29, 1865, for wounds received at Peach Tree Creek.

Peter G. Sweet, transferred to 109th P. V. December 27, 1863; veteran.

John Salman, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

James A. Stapleton, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Sheemer, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Peter N. Stanford, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

George C. Siggins, died at Chattanooga June 27, of wounds received at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

D. Porter Siggins, killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864.

John Smith, killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864.

D. W. Spencer, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20, 1864.

Lloyd Trask, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 21, 1862.

William Taylor, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 4, 1862.

Job T. Toby, died at Pittsburgh March 25, 1864.

Joseph R. White, substitute, wounded at Dallas; discharged by general order August 24, 1865.

George Weiderhold, discharged by general order May 27, 1865.

Benjamin Westbrook, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 18, 1862.

R. A. Winchester, wounded, with loss of arm, at Antietam; discharged December 31, 1862.

David Williams, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Robert J. Wilson, died at Bridgeport, Ala., November 10, 1863, of wounds received at Wauhatchie.

Henry Zeigler, wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

From this company, also, thirty-five men, principally substitutes, deserted. Their names do not appear in the foregoing list.

CHAPTER XXI.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of the Line or Twelfth Cavalry—Organized near Philadelphia—Joins Pope in Virginia—Subsequent Services in the Shenandoah Valley—The First Command to Discover Lee's Northward Movement in 1863—Nearly Surrounded at Winchester—Cutting its Way Out—On the Upper Potomac—In Pursuit of Early—Its Last Battle—Muster Out—Roster of Company K—One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment—Company F Recruited at Tidioute—The Regiment is Ordered to the Front Without Adequate Equiments—In Line at Antietam—Assigned to the Second Corps—Its Desperate Struggle at Fredericksburg—Great Losses—Chancellorsville—With Hancock at Gettysburg—In the Wilderness with Grant—Charging the Enemy's Works at Spottsylvania—Cold Harbor—Petersburg—Part of the Regiment Captured—Other Movements and Battles—Names, etc., of Its Warren County Members.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—TWELFTH CAVALRY.

THIS command, of which Major Darius Titus, of Warren county, was one of its original officers, was organized near Philadelphia late in the autumn of 1861. It remained there until about the 1st of May, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it received arms. On the 20th of June it was ordered to Manassas Junction, and was employed in guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It was past the middle of July, however, before the command was mounted, and little progress had been made in training and discipline before active operations commenced.

At midday of the 26th of August Colonel Pierce received a telegram from General Sturgis, at Alexandria, acting under the direction of General Pope, then in command of the Union forces in Northern Virginia, directing him to proceed to White Plains and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in that locality. Colonel Pierce, who was in a feeble state of health, and in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Kohler, placed the regiment under command of Major Titus. The regiment was scattered along the road, a distance of twelve miles, on guard, and it was six o'clock before the forces could be assembled and in readiness to start. Darkness soon came on, and, being without reliable guides, and having a distance of twenty miles to traverse in an enemy's country, some difficulty was experienced in keeping the direct route. One company was left at Pope's Run, and a battery of two pieces at Manassas. In the neighborhood of Gainesville a rebel picket was captured, who disclosed the fact that half the rebel army was in its immediate front, "Stonewall" Jackson having turned the right of Pope's army. Soon firing was heard at Manassas, and a great light showed but too plainly that the enemy was already in possession. Without stopping for rest the column retired towards Bristoe; but as it approached the town found it already occupied by Jackson, with his artillery and infantry in commanding positions. To escape the enemy's clutches seemed impossible; but, determined to cut his way through or sell his command at severe rebel cost, Major Titus turned towards Manassas. Discovering his designs the enemy opened with his artillery and infantry, and closing in upon it inflicted a loss of two hundred and sixty in killed, wounded, and prisoners—Major Titus being among the latter.

The command now devolved on Major Congdon, who withdrew his shattered column to Centreville. He was immediately ordered to retire to Alexandria, where he reported to General McClellan in person, giving the first reliable intelligence of the presence of Jackson at Manassas. On the following day the regiment was ordered to cross the Potomac, and patrol and picket the left bank of the river from the Chain Bridge to Edward's Ferry, in which duty it continued until the enemy crossed above, to enter upon the Antietam campaign.

During the battle of Antietam, the command rendered efficient service in watching the enemy's movements upon our flanks and in bringing up stragglers and checking disorder. Subsequently it participated in the raid on Moorefield, the expedition to Woodstock, and a hot encounter at Fisher's Hill. When Lee so stealthily left his camps on the Rapidan, and began his march into Pennsylvania in June, 1863, the Twelfth was the first to discover the movement, though the facts as reported by the commander of the regiment were at first discredited. This delusion was soon dissipated, however, and the correctness of the report made apparent, by the advance of the whole of Lee's army on all the roads leading from the south. As Lee continued to advance down the valley, General Milroy, in command of the Union forces, posted his small army in an advantageous position, at Winchester, Va., and for three days held the entire rebel army in check with a force of less than twelve thousand men. The enemy refused to assault, but gradually gathered in around the town, until nearly every way of escape was cut off. At a council of war, held on the night of Sunday, June 14, it was decided that an attempt should be made by the command to cut its way out, and push for the Potomac. Under cover of darkness the brigade moved out a little after midnight, in the order of their numbers. Four miles out, on the Martinsburg road, the enemy was encountered in strong force, and a heavy night engagement took place, in which the Twelfth participated, sustaining considerable loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, in command of the regiment, had his horse shot under him, and was severely injured by the fall, the command then devolving on Major Titus.[1] Taking advantage of the noise of the contest, Milroy's troops separated into two columns, to their mutual advantage, one moving towards Harper's Ferry, the other, by way of Bath and Hancock, to Bloody Run. The Twelfth was with the latter.

At the close of the Gettysburg campaign the Twelfth marched to Sharpsburg, Md., where it remained until August 3. It then moved to the vicinity of Martinsburg, Va., where it performed scouting and picket duty until the opening of the campaign in May, 1864. Meanwhile many of the men had reenlisted, and its ranks were otherwise strengthened by recruits. When the rebel Early made his demonstration on Washington in the summer of 1864, he was, in his advance and retreat, opposed and harassed at every step by the Union cavalry under General Averell. The Twelfth was a conspicuous organization in this command, and it rode in the thickest of the fray at Solomon's Gap, Pleasant Valley, Crampton's Gap, Winchester, and Kernstown. Upon the accession of General Sheridan to the chief command of the army in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment was assigned to General Torbert's Division. Under that general it participated in many other minor actions in the same valley, which continued to afford an ample field for hostile demonstrations until the close of the war. Its last battle was fought at Hamilton, Va., March 22, 1865, where it sustained a loss of six killed and nineteen wounded. It was mustered out of service at Winchester, Va., July 20, and and returned in a body to Philadelphia.

The Warren county men in this regiment served chiefly in Company K, whose members were accounted for at muster out as follows:

COMPANY K.

Captain Nathaniel Payne, discharged April 21, 1865, expiration of term.

First Lieutenant Addison R. Titus, discharged April 3, 1865, expiration of term.

First Lieutenant Harvey Russell, mustered out with company; veteran.

Second Lieutenant Deloss Chase, killed at Hamilton, Va., March 22, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Sterrett, mustered out with company; veteran.

First Sergeant John Thomas, mustered out with company; veteran.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George H. Sill, absent on detailed service at muster out; veteran.

Sergeant William G. Lambertson, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Coryell Douglass, mustered out with company; veteran.

Sergeant Charles T. Widdifield, mustered out with company; veteran.

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[1] Major Titus was honorably discharged April 25, 1864.

Sergeant George H. Hollman, mustered out with company; veteran.
Sergeant Andrew J. Burns, mustered out with company; veteran.
Sergeant Nathaniel Siggins, discharged April 25, 1865, expiration of term.
Corporal Andy Daum, discharged by general order June 3, 1865; veteran.
Corporal Thomas Nelson, mustered out with company; veteran.
Corporal Augustus L. Selden, mustered out with company; veteran.
Corporal John H. Siggins, mustered out with company; veteran.
Corporal Darius M. Ford, mustered out with company; veteran.
Corporal Merrill D. Morley, mustered out with company; veteran.
Corporal John H. Green, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 5, 1865.
Blacksmith Isaac Douglass, mustered out with company; veteran.
Farrier Erastus Mead, mustered out with company; veteran.
Saddler George F. Green, mustered out with company.

Privates.

John Anderson, mustered out with company.
Riley Averill, mustered out with company.
George W. Arters, mustered out with company.
John A. Aikens, mustered out with company; veteran.
William A. Beddow, mustered out with company; veteran.
Charles F. Black, mustered out with company.
John Black, mustered out with company.
John D. Beebe, mustered out with company; veteran.
Jared L. Barton, mustered out with company; veteran.
Perry L. Barton, mustered out with company.
William F. Burdick, mustered out with company.
Adam Bonn, discharged April 25, 1865, expiration of term.
Thomas Bohn, died of wounds received at Charlestown, Va., February 7, 1865.
Samuel Burris, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.
George W. Briggs, discharged December 6, 1865; veteran.
James Brogan, discharged by general order November 18, 1865; veteran.
Charles Covell, mustered out with company; veteran.
John Cook, mustered out with company.
James E. Clark, mustered out with company.
James Carroll, absent, sick, at muster out.
Peter Conway, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 20, 1865.
William Cosgrove, discharged April 21, 1865, expiration of term.
William H. Clark, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.
Luther Carpenter, discharged, date unknown.
John Davis, mustered out with company.
Frederick Deiter, mustered out with company.

Chauncey Dunbar, discharged by general order June 22, 1865.

Andrew Diven, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Albert E. Ellsworth, discharged April 1, 1865, expiration of term.

Nathaniel C. Enos, killed at Hamilton, Va., March 22, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Frey, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Abraham Garlick, mustered out with company.

John C. Griffin, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

William J. Griffin, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Adam Garlick, discharged by general order November 24, 1865.

Michael Heintz, mustered out with company.

Robert W. Hudson, discharged by general order March 7, 1865.

Alfred S. Hatfield, died April 3, 1865.

Martin Illtis, mustered out with company.

George W. Irvine, discharged April 21, 1865, expiration of term.

Augustus Jones, mustered out with company; veteran.

William Johnson, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Samuel Jones, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 26, 1862.

Frederick Knapp, mustered out with company.

Alanson Kibly, absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry C. Keefer, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Jason Libby, mustered out with company.

James Lesh, mustered out with company; veteran.

John Lindsey, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Monroe Martin, transferred to Company B, date unknown; veteran.

William McGinty, discharged by general order March 29, 1865.

Alex. McLaughlin, mustered out with company.

Archibald McDonald, mustered out with company.

William McAuley, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 26, 1865; veteran.

Charles McCallen, died at Sandy Hook, Md., June 29, 1864.

James McAfee, killed at Hamilton, Va., March 22, 1865.

Jacob Nyheart, mustered out with company.

George H. Nobbs, discharged by general order September 11, 1865; veteran.

Patrick O'Harra, mustered out with company; veteran.

Hiram Parrish, mustered out with company.

Henry Rupp, mustered out with company.

James H. Randall, died, date unknown; buried at Antietam.

Joseph S. Rogers, died August 22, 1862.

Jacob Showalter, mustered out with company.

William Simpson, mustered out with company.

James B. Smith, mustered out with company.

James Smith, mustered out with company.
Jacob Strausbury, mustered out with company.
John W. Slonaker, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.
George Vanguilder, mustered out with company.
William Watt, mustered out with company.
Jacob Weist, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.
Thomas L. Young, absent, sick, at muster out.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company F of this regiment was recruited at Tidioute, by Captain Kimball H. Stiles, in the summer of 1862. The regimental rendezvous was the city of Erie — the camp previously occupied by the Eighty-third and the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiments — where a regimental organization was effected on the 5th of September, 1862. Its original field officers were Hiram L. Brown, colonel; David B. McCreary, lieutenant-colonel; John W. Patton, major. The latter died May 15, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Without arms, and with scarcely any knowledge of military duty, the regiment left Erie on the 11th of September, and proceeded toward the front *via* Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa., arriving in thirty-six hours within sound of the enemy's cannon, Lee having already crossed the Potomac and penetrated to the South Mountain. Halting at Camp McClure for two days, the men were supplied with the old Harper's Ferry musket, and then moved under orders from General John F. Reynolds, in the direction of Hagerstown. But partially supplied with equipments, and men and many officers fresh from civil life, the command experienced much suffering from exposure and inadequate supplies.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th the regiment was under arms, the heavy booming of cannon on the field of Antietam, ten miles away, being distinctly heard. Colonel Brown was ordered forward with his command, and a little after noon arrived upon the extreme right of the Union line, at this time desperately engaged with the troops under "Stonewall" Jackson. It was moved into position between the Federal right and the Potomac, holding the tow-path and the road which runs along under the high bluff skirting the river, thus preventing the enemy from flanking the Union forces in that direction. This position was held without loss until McClellan permitted the enemy to retire almost without molestation. The regiment was then assigned to the duty of burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The stench that filled the air was exceedingly offensive — the dead having lain as they fell for four days — and this, together with the exposure and severe duty imposed upon men unaccustomed to campaigning, resulted in wide-spread sickness. Indeed, within a month from the time of taking the field, between two and three hundred men of the regiment were unfit for duty. Many died or were permanently disabled, and were discharged from service.

From Antietam the regiment proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to duty with Meagher's Irish Brigade, and continued with that command until just before the beginning of the Fredericksburg campaign, when it was attached to the First Brigade, First Division of the Second Army Corps, and moved with the army under Burnside against the enemy. The morning of December 11 broke clear and crisp along the Rappahannock, and early the whole army was astir. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth, with its division, crossed on the upper pontoon bridge on the afternoon of the 12th, and formed in line upon a street running parallel with the river, where it remained during the succeeding night. On the morning of the 13th it moved forward two or three squares, its right resting near the court-house, where it came under a heavy artillery fire, and an incessant fusillade from sharpshooters concealed from view.

About noon the division marched by the flank up the streets and out upon the plain, between the town and the battery-crowned hills that encircled it beyond. The regiment moved forward with the steadiness of veterans, over various obstacles, towards the fatal stone wall at the foot of Marye's Heights, though its ranks were shattered and torn by the fire from concealed infantry, and the batteries which confronted and enfiladed it, until it reached the front line of the Union forces. Here it remained until after nightfall, and until the fighting ceased, when the division was relieved and returned to town. "Of the five thousand men," says Swinton, "Hancock led into action, more than two thousand fell in that charge; and it was found that the bravest of these had thrown up their hands and lay dead within five and twenty paces of the stone wall." On the night of the 15th the army recrossed the river, and on the following morning the fragments remaining of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth took possession of its old quarters on Stafford Heights. On the morning previous to the battle five hundred and fifty-six men reported for duty. A portion of two companies were upon the skirmish line when the rest of the regiment moved for the field, and consequently did not accompany it. Of those who crossed the river, less than five hundred in number, two hundred and twenty-six, nearly one half, were either killed or wounded.

On the 1st of May, 1863, while being mustered for pay, the first gun in the battle of Chancellorsville was fired. The Second Corps was immediately thrown forward on the road leading to Fredericksburg, the First Division in advance. At evening it was marched back to a slight ravine, where, in a dense wood, nearly the entire night was spent in throwing up breastworks, and in cutting and forming an abatis in front. The enemy opened fire at intervals upon the troops while at work, but with little effect. At daylight the main body of the command was moved back three-quarters of a mile near to the Chancellor house, a heavy skirmish line only being left in the advanced works. During the day of the 2d artillery firing occurred at intervals, and at night the enemy made his fierce assault, which resulted in the discomfiture and rout of the Eleventh Corps, posted on the extreme right of the Union lines. The night was passed in intense excitement along the whole line, the battle raging fiercely on the right center. On the morning of the 3d a detail of one hundred and fifty men, from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, and one hundred from other regiments of the brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, was ordered to the relief of the skirmish line left in the works thrown up on the night of the 1st. The remainder of the regiment was engaged in supporting the batteries around the Chancellor house, which had been massed to resist the troops of Jackson, now led by Stuart. It was here exposed to a severe fire of musketry and artillery. Here Major Patton was mortally wounded by a piece of shell. The men under Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary were hotly engaged during the early part of the day, and, with the troops on their right, successfully resisted repeated assaults of the enemy under Anderson and McLaws, and completely foiled all attempts to turn the left and reach Hancock's main line of battle. When the army fell back towards the river, the troops upon this skirmish line failed to receive the order to retire, and fell into the enemy's hands, most of the detail from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth being among the captured.

The Second Corps reached the field of Gettysburg on the morning of the 2d of July, the First Division taking position on the left center, and in rear of the line taken up by the Third Corps. Towards evening, and when the lines of the Third Corps had been shattered and driven back, the division was sent to their relief. The brigade, now led by Colonel Brooke, passed over the low grounds to the right of Little Round Top and, crossing the road leading out to the Peach Orchard, soon came upon the Wheat Field, where the battle had raged and was now raging fearfully. With great daring Brooke led his devoted band against the enemy, holding the fastnesses of wood and rock wrenched from the Third Corps, drove him in confusion from his dearly-bought ground, and silenced a battery which was annoying the Union troops. But the advantage, so bravely won, could not be held; for the rebels, in heavy force, were flanking the position on the right and exposing the brigade to capture or annihilation, and no alternative existed but to retire. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth held the extreme right of the brigade in this terrible encounter, and suffered severely. It entered the battle two hundred strong, and lost in killed and wounded more than eighty men. On the 3d the regiment was posted with the division on the left of the corps, and, during the fierce struggle of the afternoon, was exposed to a fearful artlllery fire, but in the infantry engagement which followed, was not involved, the enemy being repulsed before it could reach the scene of close conflict.

During the following winter the thinned ranks of the regiment were filled by new recruits, so that at the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 it was ready to again assail the enemy, with nearly its original strength in numbers. The Rapidan was crossed on the 5th of May, and the enemy under Lee was met in the Wilderness. Upon arriving at the Po River, Hancock, who commanded the Second Corps, found the enemy on the opposite bank, in a good defensive position, well fortified. In the face of these obstacles, Hancock on the afternoon of the 10th, threw a portion of his command across, but subsequently, by order of General Meade, attempted to withdraw it. The enemy, discovering this retrograde movement, immediately attacked with great spirit and determination. The brigades of Brooke and Brown, the former of which included the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, received the weight of the blow; but so determined was the front they presented, and so deadly the volleys that poured into the faces of the foe, that he was forced to retire. At this juncture the woods in the rear of these two brigades took fire from the enemy's shells, making their position one of great peril. They finally recrossed the river, but not without having sustained serious loss, some of the wounded perishing in the flames, from which it was impossible to rescue them.

Failing to carry the enemy's position by direct assault, General Grant ordered a blow at his left. The Second Corps was selected to deliver it. Moving over from the extreme right to the left of the Union line, under cover of the darkness of the night of the 11th, Hancock attacked at dawn of the 12th. Barlow's Division had the advance, Brooke's and Miles's Brigades in the first line, Brown's and Smyth's in the second. The enemy was taken by surprise. His skirmish line was swept away with but little opposition, and the abatis crossed and the intrenchments carried before he fully realized the situation. But the struggle soon commenced in earnest, and was at close quarters until he was forced to yield the ground, large captures of men and material being made. Attempts to carry his inner line were unsuccessful, and he struggled fiercely to regain his lost works, piling the ground with his slain, but to no purpose. The One Hundred and Forty-fifth was in the lead in this assault and lost heavily. The struggle was continued until the 20th, when the Union army again moved forward and crossed the North Anna, only to encounter again the enemy in impregnable works.

The Second Corps was but little engaged here, and upon recrossing the stream pushed on to Cold Harbor, where, in face of a defiant enemy and over difficult ground, it charged close up to his intrenchments, but failed to carry them. The ground gained was held, and a line of fortifications was thrown up. So close were the opposing lines here, that a stone could be easily tossed from one to the other. It was instant death to expose any vital part of the person. The regiment again suffered severely in gaining and holding this position.

On the 12th of June the corps withdrew from its position at Cold Harbor, and on the night of the 14th the First Division crossed the James. After a long and fatiguing march it arrived in front of Petersburg, and on the evening of the 16th three brigades of the division charged at different points and independently of each other. The movement proved disastrous to the troops engaged, and Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, commanding the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, together with eight other commissioned officers, and about eighty enlisted men belonging to the regiment, were taken prisoners. The men were hurried away to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon, and were afterwards held at Charleston, Savannah, and Columbia, being kept in confinement until March, 1865, enduring all the hardships and sufferings which at this period were visited upon Union prisoners of war, many yielding up their lives. Only about two hundred men were present for duty when the charge was made, and of this number about fifty were either killed or wounded. On the 22d of July the regiment was again warmly engaged, and in resolutely attempting to hold their position against a superior force of the enemy, a number were killed, wounded, and captured, among the latter Major Lynch, then in command of the survivors.

During the remainder of the summer the handful of men left was ever at the post of duty in the trenches, and almost constantly under fire. It participated in the battles of Reams's Station and Deep Bottom, sustaining losses in each. It spent the fall and winter in the trenches, in close proximity to the worried enemy, engaged in picket and fatigue duty. Upon the opening of the spring campaign of 1865 the corps was early put in motion, and in the battle of Five Forks the division was detached and sent to the aid of Sheridan, rendering efficient service. After the surrender of Lee the regiment returned through Richmond with the corps, to Alexandria, and a few days later participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. It was mustered out of service on the 31st of May, and arrived at Erie, Pa., on the 5th of June, when it was disbanded.

Its members, credited to Warren county, were as follows:

COMPANY F.

Captain Kimball H. Stiles, discharged June 16, 1864.

First Lieutenant Richard Magill, discharged March 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Birtcil, discharged June 17, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Stephen H. Evans, discharged March 30, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Louis B. Carlile, discharged May 17, 1865.

First Sergeant Charles C. Merritt, commissioned captain May 22, 1865, not mustered; mustered out with company.

Sergeant John L. Cohell, commissioned first lieutenant May 22, 1865, not mustered; mustered out with company.

Sergeant Charles H. Hill, mustered out with company.

Sergeant William H. Broughton, mustered out with company.

Sergeant O. S. Brown, died, date unknown, of wounds received in action.

Sergeant John T. Roberts, died at Alexandria, Va., June 21, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Sergeant Nicholas Sheppard, not accounted for.

Sergeant Gregory L. Root, wounded at Chancellorsville; discharged, date unknown.

Corporal Benjamin Richards, mustered out with company.

Corporal Jonathan Lemon, mustered out with company.

Corporal Henry Gibbons, mustered out with company.

Corporal Marvin Gilson, taken prisoner; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Corporal John Stewart, discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

Corporal Darius W. Hunter, died January 4 of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, 1864.

Corporal Jethro Doty, discharged on surgeon's certificate, 1863.

Corporal Aaron M. Vincent, not accounted for.

Corporal Wilton M. Lindsey, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 27, 1863.

Corporal J. H. Richardson, discharged February, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Privates.

George W. Alcorn, captured; died at Andersonville July 28, 1864.

Richard J. Arters, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Thomas Acox, died near Falmouth, Va., November, 1862.

George W. Arters, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

William Berkey, mustered out with company.

Henry R. Baker, mustered out with company.

Joseph J. Burnett, mustered out with company.

William H. Barnhart, prisoner; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Sullivan Baker, died 1862.

J. C. Bennesholtz, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

John Belford, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 5, 1864.

Frederick Birch, killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864.

John D. Burdick, dishonorably discharged February 15, 1867, expiration of term.

Lloyd Bailey, not accounted for.

Lewis Bimber, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

James Conrad, mustered out with company.

Shamb't Chambers, died February 2, 1863, near Washington, D. C.

Stephen Chambers, died March 30, 1863, near Washington, D. C.

Philemon Clark, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Samuel S. Clark, died, date unknown.
J. Clonay, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 22, 1864.
Thomas Clark, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
Christian Cheeks, died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.
Thomas A. Cox, died at Falmouth, Va., December 2, 1862.
Daniel Cochran, died, date unknown, of wounds received in action.
Henry Cope, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
James Donald, discharged by general order June 24, 1865.
James Deacon, died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.
James R. Dye, transferred to Company A, 53d P. V., date unknown.
John J. Gorman, died at Harper's Ferry October 20, 1862.
Charles W. Grove, died at Florence, S. C., date unknown.
William A. Goodhard, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
James N. G. Graham, not accounted for.
John Gunn, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
William Gunn, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
Leonard Horn, died at Florence, S. C., date unknown.
Henry Holliworth, died January 4, 1864, buried at Culpepper, Va.
David E. Jones, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 26, 1864.
Eli Jason, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
Ransom Kendall, died December 23, 1863.
Jesse Knightlinger, died October 7, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Samuel C. King, died as a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.
Virgil Libbey, died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1864.
Joshua Lloyd, died at Andersonville, Ga., September 20, 1864.
Morris J. Lonnen, not accounted for.
George W. Magee, absent, sick, at muster out.
Edward Mellen, discharged by general order June 24, 1865.
John Martin, discharged by general order September 8, 1865.
Brooks Minker, discharged by general order July 22, 1865.
Samuel May, died September 1, 1863.
Thomas J. Magee, died, date unknown.
William Magee, died at Charleston, S. C., date unknown.
George B. Miller, killed at Bristoe Station, Va., October 13, 1863.
Isaac Magee, not accounted for.
James L. Magill, discharged on surgeon's certificate, 1862.
O. Willard Miller, discharged on surgeon's certificate April, 1863.
David McKinley, mustered out with company.
Owen McClure, discharged by general order July 5, 1865.
Charles H. McCoy, not accounted for.
Sidney McKee, discharged on surgeon's certificate October, 1862.
Samuel Parrish, discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

John M. Pearce, died June 4, 1863, of wounds received in action.
P. Quinn, captured; died at Richmond, Va., March 3, 1864.
Simeon J. Roosa, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
John Rutledge, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
George S. Richardson, transferred to 53d P. V.
C. J. Richardson, discharged for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
William H. Rungan, not accounted for.
Harrison Stoddard, mustered out with company.
Byron Sutherland, discharged by general order July 1, 1865.
George W. Shay, captured; died, date unknown.
William Shreve, died December 19, 1862.
Reuben Swaggart, died January 20, 1863.
John P. Small, died at Philadelphia, Pa., August 11, 1863.
Edward Spangler, died June 19, 1864.
Walter R. Stanton, not accounted for.
John D. Stedwell, discharged for wounds received in action.
John Stewart, discharged for wounds received in action.
Jacob Smith, substitute, not accounted for.
James Thompson, mustered out with company.
Charles Thompson, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
John Thompson, died November 22, 1862.
John Tuttle, killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Abraham L. Van Epps, mustered out with company.
Henry Van Keuren, not accounted for.
Lewis A. Van Tassel, discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
Samuel L. Willard, mustered out with company.
Alex. C. Williams, mustered out with company.
Thomas Williams, mustered out with company.
Andrew J. Westfall, discharged by general order May 29, 1865.
William T. Westfall, discharged for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.
George Wheeler, discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1863.
William Whitman, discharged on surgeon's certificate.
George W. Williams, discharged on surgeon's certificate.
Hiram K. Young, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., October 17, 1864; grave 11,040.

The foregoing roster of Company F tells a remarkable story. Thus, of the one hundred and thirteen men who belonged to it, all of whom, with a few exceptions, were mustered into service August 20, 1862, ten were killed in battle; six died of wounds received in action; fourteen died from neglect and starvation in rebel prison pens, and seventeen died of disease in United States hospitals, making a total death-roll of forty-seven. Ten were discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and only eighteen men, good and true, were mustered out with the company.

CHAPTER XXII.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment — Company F Recruited in Warren County — Regimental Organization — Colonel Harrison Allen, of Warren, in Command — Joins the Army of the Potomac — Assigned to the First Corps — The Chancellorsville Campaign — The Weary March to Gettysburg — The Battle — Heroic Conduct During the First Day's Fight — Frightful Losses — Retiring through the Town to a New Position — Continuance of the Battle — Victory, Though at a Fearful Cost — The Regiment Highly Complimented by General Doubleday — Its Warren County Men — One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Otherwise Fourteenth Cavalry — Names of Its Warren County Members — Regiment Organized at Pittsburg — Its Field Officers — Ordered to Harper's Ferry — Campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley — Attached to General Averell's Command — A Series of Raids and Battles — Brilliant Success Attending the Raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad — Great Destruction of Rebel Property — A March over the Alleghenies in Midwinter — Swimming Icy Torrents and Swollen Rivers — Co-operating with General Crook — Hunter's Lynchburg Campaign — Another Terrible March Accomplished — Details of Other Feats Performed and Battles Fought — Close of the War — Transferred to Fort Leavenworth — Muster Out.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

COMPANY F of this organization was recruited in Warren county by Captain Harrison Allen, who had served for a few months as major of the Tenth Reserve. It left Warren borough Thursday morning October 23, 1862, and proceeded to Harrisburg, the regimental rendezvous, where it was mustered into service on the 30th of the same month. A few days later Captain Allen was commissioned colonel of the regiment, George F. McFarland, of Juniata county, lieutenant-colonel, and John W. Young, of Susquehanna county, major.

The regiment moved forward towards Washington on the 26th of November, and upon its arrival encamped on Arlington Heights. Soon after it was attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel D'Utassay, and with that command performed picket duty at Union Mills for several weeks. About the middle of February, 1863, it was transferred to Belle Plain, where it was assigned to a brigade, for a time commanded by Colonel James R. Porter, but subsequently by General Thomas A. Rowley, known as the First Brigade of the Third Division of the First Corps, General Doubleday commanding the division, and General Reynolds the corps.

Just previous to the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the Third Division was sent to Port Conway, on the Lower Rappahannock, for a diversion in favor of the operations soon to commence. The movement was successful, inducing "Stonewall" Jackson to move, with his entire corps and train, to a point on the opposite bank. The division was out forty-six hours, during thirty-six of which the rain fell incessantly, making the march a difficult and trying one. The command was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, but it appears that it did little more than to skirmish with the enemy without loss.

Gettysburg was the one battle wherein the One Hundred and Fifty-first won all of its honor and glory. After weary days of forced marches at the rate of thirty-five miles per day, the First Brigade, now commanded by Colonel C. Biddle, in conjunction with its corps, the First, and the Eleventh Corps, arrived upon the field of battle (to this time chiefly maintained upon the Union side by Buford's cavalry) at half-past ten A. M. of July 1, and took position upon the extreme left flank of the corps, the One Hundred and Fifty-first, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, holding the left of the brigade line. As it moved into position it was saluted by the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry, and soon was whispered the sad intelligence of the fall of General Reynolds. Without delay it was pushed forward by orders of General Rowley, now in command of the division, the men unslinging knapsacks as they marched, and advanced obliquely to the top of a ridge to the west of the Theological Seminary, where it remained some time. All firing now ceased for nearly an hour, the enemy having been driven back, and General Archer captured with eight hundred of his men. About noon, however, the enemy again opened fire on both front and right. The latter being a flank fire, to which the brigade was exposed, it was ordered back into the hollow, and here, supporting Cooper's Battery, and subjected to a constant fire from the enemy's artillery, it maintained its position for two hours and a half, only varying its line to avoid the destructive cross-fire of the enemy. At half-past two P. M. the regiment was detached from the brigade by General Rowley, to be held as a reserve, and was posted behind a fence along the south end of Seminary Grove, and facing north. A few moments later it changed front forward on the left company, and occupied a temporary breastwork, erected by the Second (Robinson's) Division earlier in the day, just in rear of the seminary, facing west. By this time the enemy had concentrated in large force and began closing in. With only this single regiment in reserve, and with but a single line, Doubleday was opposing thrice his numbers, coming on three lines deep, and reaching out far beyond him on either flank. This great pressure soon began to tell upon the integrity of the Union line. A gap, occasioned by severe losses, was soon made between the brigades of Biddle and Meredith, of Rowley's Division, which was threatening to prove fatal to the entire left wing. Into this gap, by order of General Rowley, the One Hundred and Fifty-first was thrown, to stay the tide which was fast sweeping on—the last reserve thrown into action. In perfect order it moved forward and closed up the broken line, Company D standing directly in front of, and about twenty-five yards distant from, the point of woods where General Reynolds was killed. The fighting now became terrific, and the losses of the enemy in front of the regiment were heavy. But the contest was too unequal to continue long. The one attenuated line was terribly cut up. The celebrated Iron Brigade, having borne the brunt of the battle for five hours, was finally withdrawn, thus exposing the right of the One Hundred and Fifty-first. The regiments on its left were likewise overpowered, and one after another was forced back, until this was left almost alone to resist the enemy's raking fire. Finally, when more than half its number had fallen, the order was given to retire. At the barricade of rails in the edge of the grove back of the seminary it again took position, where fragments of other regiments had assembled, and as the enemy advanced a deadly fire was delivered upon them, which again checked their victorious advance. But here a new danger threatened. Finding that he could not walk over even the remnants of the First Corps, by direct advance, the wily rebel leader had sent a heavy force to envelop the Union left. The movement was speedily successful, and before a warning of the enemy's presence had been given, the regiment received a heavy enfilading volley, by which Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland was shot down, receiving severe wounds in both legs, necessitating the amputation of one, and large numbers of the men were disabled. The moment had come when it could no longer stand the repeated blows of an overpowering enemy, and with remnants of other commands it retreated rapidly towards the town of Gettysburg. General Early, who had closed in on the extreme Union right, was already in the streets, and here, the way being impeded by trains and disorganized masses of troops, a number of the regiment fell into the enemy's hands.

Upon its arrival on Cemetery Hill the regiment numbered but ninety-two men. This number was soon after increased to about one hundred and twenty by the arrival of stragglers and others who had been cut off from the column in passing through the town. Captain Owens was now in command. About five o'clock P. M. of the 2d the command was marched on the double-quick to the support of Sickles's troops. In moving down the Taneytown Road, and when approaching Round Top, the line of the brigade was broken by troops moving in a diagonal direction across its path, and the One Hundred and Fifty-first, with the Twentieth New York State Militia, became separated from the rest of the brigade, and amidst the great confusion prevailing failed to regain their position. Finding themselves thus cut off, or lost, as it were, Colonel Gates and Captain Owens decided to act as an independent command, and moved up on the front line, taking position on the left of the Second Corps, where it remained during the night. When, on the afternoon of the 3d, the enemy made his grand charge, these two regiments hastened to the right to to the support of the troops at the menaced front. Reaching a knoll where a battery of the Second Corps was posted, and in front of which the enemy was advancing, they made a stand and assisted in driving the enemy from a slashing, in which he had taken refuge from a flank attack of Stannard's (Vermont)

Brigade. The enemy was finally driven at all points, many throwing down their arms and surrendering, and the great, dear-bought victory was won. At this point Adjutant Samuel T. Allen, brother of Colonel Allen, was severely wounded. On the morning of the 4th these regiments rejoined their brigade.

Of the twenty-one officers and four hundred and sixty-six enlisted men of this regiment, who went into battle, two officers and sixty-six men were killed, twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-seven men were wounded, and one hundred were missing. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland and his regiment received the highest meed of praise from General Doubleday, who said: "I can never forget the services rendered me by this regiment, directed by the gallantry and genius of McFarland. I believe they saved the First Corps, and were among the chief instruments to save the Army of the Potomac, and the country from unimaginable disaster." Colonel Allen, who had been passing some time at home on leave of absence, returned to his command just as the battle ended, and continued with it until its muster out of service, at Harrisburg on the 27th of July, 1863.

The Warren county men who served in this regiment were reported as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Harrison Allen, promoted from captain Company F November 11, 1862; mustered out with regiment. About two years later or March 13, 1865, was commissioned brevet brigadier-general.

Adjutant *Samuel T. Allen*, mustered out with regiment; wounded.

COMPANY F.[1]

Captain Harrison Allen, promoted to colonel November 11, 1862.
Captain John H. Mitchell, mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant *William O. Blodgett*, mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant Theodore Chase, mustered out with company.
First Sergeant *James L. Lott*, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Paul W. Brown, mustered out with company.
Sergeant Robert E. Miller, absent, sick, at muster out.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Miller, absent, sick, at muster out.
Sergeant *A. D. Frank*, mustered out with company.
Corporal *Sylvanus Walker*, in hospital at muster out.
Corporal George Merchant, absent, sick, at muster out.
Corporal *Leander W. Wilcox*, mustered out with company.
Corporal Nathan J. Cooper, mustered out with company.
Corporal Robert T. Cummings, mustered out with company.
Corporal *Raymond B. Jones*, absent in hospital at muster out.

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[1] Those whose names are italicized were wounded at Gettysburg.

Corporal *Samuel A. Tuttle*, mustered out with company.

Corporal Clifford Wetmore, mustered out with company.

Corporal Nathaniel A. Billings, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 5, 1863.

Musician Ralph F. Ames, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 2, 1863.

Privates.

Robert Abbott, mustered out with company.
John W. Allen, absent in hospital at muster out.
George W. Briggs, mustered out with company.
Ichabod Buck, mustered out with company.
James Bates, mustered out with company.
Richard Barlow, mustered out with company.
Jared F. Bartlett, mustered out with company.
John C. Bagley, mustered out with company.
Richard Brooks, mustered out with company.
Jehiel Carr, absent in hospital at muster out.
William C. Carr, mustered out with company.
Charles S. Chapman, absent, sick, at muster out.
Lafayette Cole, mustered out with company.
Perry F. Chandler, mustered out with company.
Isaac Culbertson, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1863.
James Cotton, died July 4, of wounds received in battle July 1, 1863.
Ithiel Dodd, mustered out with company.
Nathan Dodd, died at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1863.
Abram A. Enos, mustered out with company.
Jacques Guentl, mustered out with company.
Andrew Gauts, mustered out with company.
David W. Gibson, mustered out with company.
William H. Guignon, mustered out with company.
William Guy, absent in hospital at muster out.
John G. Gregory, died near Union Mills, Va., December 31, 1862.
James Green, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Pardon Hazeltine, absent, sick, at muster out.
Clinton Hazeltine, mustered out with company.
Marcus Jaquay, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
John Knupp, absent in hospital at muster out.
Wilbur Kimball, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
Lodewick Loveland, mustered out with company.
Alfred C. Lacy, mustered out with company.
Frank Lyon, died July 19 of wounds received in battle July 1, 1863.
John Myers, absent, sick, at muster out.

Isaac W. Mott, mustered out with company.
James M. Miller, mustered out with company.
Edwin Matteson, mustered out with company.
John W. Morrison, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 21, 1863.
Peter Miller, died January 10, 1863.
John McIntyre, mustered out with company.
Christopher W. McKelvey, mustered out with company.
James McManus, mustered out with company.
James E. Norris, mustered out with company.
Marvin Norris, absent, sick, at muster out.
George Newsbuckle, mustered out with company.
F. E. Perkins, mustered out with company.
John J. Patchin, mustered out with company.
David B. Peck, mustered out with company.
Daniel Porter, wounded and missing in action July 1, 1863.
Pearson C. Phillips, mustered out with company.
James Park, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1863.
Norman C. Smith, mustered out with company.
Orlando Smith, mustered out with company.
William Sweetland, mustered out with company.
William P. Starrett, mustered out with company.
Hiram Sturdevant, mustered out with company.
Stephen Sweet, mustered out with company.
John Stanton, captured at Gettysburg; mustered out with company.
James Stanton, mustered out with company.
Israel Slye, mustered out with company.
Orin H. Slye, mustered out with company.
George A. Schuyler, mustered out with company.
Samuel A. Samuelson, mustered out with company.
Walter Thompson, mustered out with company.
D. T. Van Vechten, mustered out with company.
Charles Walker, mustered out with company.
Daniel Weed, wounded near Union Mills January, 1863; mustered out with company.
M. G. Wheelock, mustered out with company.
Philander Wright, mustered out with company.
Charles D. Way, absent, sick, at muster out.
Lyman D. Willson, captured at Gettysburg; mustered out with company.
Robert Young, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

On the 26th of September, 1862, First Lieutenant George R. Wetmore, with some thirty or more men recruited for the cavalry service, left Warren for Erie to join another detachment under Captain Miles, and thus was formed the command subsequently known as Company I, of the Fourteenth Cavalry. The men who left with Lieutenant Wetmore were named as follows: Quartermaster-sergeant, Reuben Mason; Sergeant David R. Alexander; Corporals Allen E. B. Mann, William V. Ford, John S. Turner, Horace Robinson; Saddler Bennett M. Metler; Privates John P. Baxter, Edmund R. Cowell, Levi W. Crouch, Van Rensselaer Farey, M. D. Ford, Elias Frear, Francis H. Freeman, Albert G. Hamblin, Francis Hook, Philip Hoffman, Charles L. Jeffords, John C. Jordan, Patrick Keefe, Alvah H. Mann, L. Phillips, William Prindle, Reuben Rhoads, Joseph B. Rhinehart, Joseph Sands, Leroy Turner, James Upton, John Upton, William H. Wentworth, Ashley F. Winchester, and Richard W. Winchester.

The regiment rendezvoused in camp near Pittsburgh, where, on the 24th of November, a regimental organization was completed by the choice of James M. Schoonmaker as colonel; William Blakely, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Gibson, Shadrack Foley, and John M. Daily, majors. On the same day the regiment moved forward towards Hagerstown, Md., where horses, arms, and accoutrements were received and a spirited training for cavalry service commenced. On the 28th of December the command moved to Harper's Ferry, and went into camp on the Charlestown Pike, the advance post of General Kelly's command. It was here actively engaged in picketing all the approaches from the south and east, and scouting the region on both sides of the Shenandoah River, extending far into the passes of the Blue Ridge, and occasionally skirmishing with the guerrilla bands of White and Imboden. On the night of April 13, 1863, Lieutenant Wetmore, in command of the picket guard, handsomely repulsed an attack of dismounted rebel cavalry on the Keyes Ford road, and was highly complimented in general orders by the general in command.

Early in May, 1863, the regiment was attached to General Averell's command, and for a time assisted in holding the towns of Phillippi, Beverly, and Webster, in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and in numerous scouts and movements against the enemy. When the rebel army retreated from the field of Gettysburg the regiment joined in the pursuit, and formed a junction with the Army of the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., on the 14th of July; but Lee had made good his escape across the Potomac the day before.

On the 4th of August General Averell moved with his command on what was known as the Rocky Gap raid. When approaching Moorefield, Captain Kerr, of the Fourteenth, with a detachment of about fifty men who had been ordered to move on a mountain road to the left, after having captured some guerrillas, fell into an ambuscade, and though fighting manfully was worsted, and made his escape with only a fragment of his command, with difficulty. Moving through Petersburg and Franklin, continually skirmishing by the way, and driving "Mudwall" Jackson, after a brisk engagement at Warm Springs, the command, on the 29th of August, encountered the rebel General Jones near Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, and at once attacked. The Fourteenth dismounted, and held the right of the line. The battle raged fiercely until nightfall. The enemy contested the ground stubbornly, but he was pushed back about three hundred yards. Three determined infantry charges of the rebels were handsomely repulsed by the Fourteenth. During the night skirmishing was kept up, the enemy delivering an occasional volley. Assistance was momentarily expected from General Scammon, commanding in the Kanawha Valley, and who was supposed to be at Lewisburg, ten miles distant. The enemy was reinforced during the night, and the battle was renewed on the following morning; but no assistance coming to the Union forces, and their ammunition running low, a retreat was ordered. The loss in the Fourteenth was eighty in killed, wounded, and missing. Beverly was reached on the 31st, the command having been on the march or closely engaged for twenty-seven consecutive days, and traveled over six hundred miles.

On the 1st of November General Averell again led his command southward on the Droop Mountain raid. Crossing Cheat Mountain, he reached Huntersville on the 4th, whence, after detaching the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and the Third West Virginia Cavalry, he sent them by a detour from the main road on which he advanced, to cut off a brigade of the enemy, said to be stationed at Greenbrier Bridge, under command of "Mudwall" Jackson. But both roads were found obstructed by fallen timber, and the wily rebel made good his escape. At Droop Mountain the Fourteenth came up with the enemy and drove him rapidly to the summit. Here he had intrenched, and was prepared with artillery to fight, but by flanking the position with infantry, and pressing closely in front with dismounted cavalry, he was driven with the loss of two pieces of artillery and almost his entire train. Pursuit was made as far as Lewisburg, but the troops failed to again overtake him.

By easy marches the command then returned to New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the expectation of going into winter quarters; but on the 8th of December Averell was again in the saddle, faced for Salem. By rapid marching, much of the time in the midst of heavy rains, he arrived at his destination on the 16th, and immediately commenced the work of destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the immense stores of the rebel army there collected. Several long bridges, and miles of track were destroyed, besides depots, mills, and warehouses, with grain, meat, salt, clothing, and merchandise, to the value, as was estimated, of from two to five millions of dollars. Intelligence of this daring movement, and the immense destruction effected, soon spread, and the enemy in heavy force was moving up rapidly on all sides for Averell's capture. The retreat was accordingly commenced and pushed with all celerity, though greatly retarded by heavy rains and swollen streams. The rebels believed that the capture of the entire command was sure, and were already debating among themselves upon the kind of punishment that should be meted out to the bold "Yankees." By skillful demonstrations, however, the route of the column was concealed, and Averell succeeded in eluding the hostile forces. "I was obliged" says Averell in his report, "to swim my command, and drag my artillery with ropes across Craig's Creek, seven times in twenty-four hours." The creek was deep, the current strong, and filled with drifting ice. On the 20th, at Jackson River, the Fourteenth, while in rear struggling with the wagon trains, which could with difficulty be moved, the horses and mules being worn out with incessant marching, was cut off from the main column by the destruction of the bridge, and was supposed at headquarters to have been captured. General Early had demanded its surrender under a flag of truce; but, setting fire to the train which was completely destroyed, it forded the stream and made good its escape, rejoining the column between Callahan's and White Sulphur Springs. That night the command swam the Greenbrier, now swollen to a perfect torrent, and, crossing the Allegheny Mountains by an old bridle-path, moving the artillery by hand, it finally reached Hillsboro, at the foot of Droop Mountain, at midnight, and encamped. The roads were now icy, the horses were smooth shod, and to ride was impossible. From this point to Beverly, where the troops arrived on the 25th, the cavalrymen walked, leading their horses. Here much-needed supplies were received, and proceeding on to Webster they were moved by rail to Martinsburg, where winter quarters were established. The loss to the regiment in this raid in killed, wounded, and missing, was about fifty. Its members, as well as those of other commands, returned with shoes worn out and clothing in tatters; hence, in recognition of the great service which these troops had performed, the war department ordered the issue of a complete suit of clothing to each member, as a gift from the government; the only instance, it is believed, of the kind during the war.

On the 12th of April, 1864, the entire command — a full cavalry division under General Averell, of which the Fourteenth formed part of the First Brigade, Colonel Schoonmaker in command — was moved by rail to Parkersburg on the Ohio River, from whence it started on the 2d of May on a separate but co-operative movement with General Crook's forces through West Virginia, to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. As the command moved forward, obstructed roads and bushwhackers, lying in ambush, were met at every step; but the enemy usually received the worst of it when it came to fighting. It was General Averell's purpose to destroy the salt works at Saltville; but, anticipating his designs, the enemy had posted a strong force for its defense, who were found well fortified and supplied with artillery. Averell had no guns, and hence, deeming it imprudent to attack, moved on to form a junction with Crook. But the enemy had now concentrated a heavy force in his front, and at Cove Gap, on the morning of the 10th, attacked him. After four hours of hard fighting, in which the advantage was on the Union side, the enemy brought up artillery and Averell was obliged to withdraw. The loss of the Fourteenth in this engagement was twelve killed and thirty-seven wounded. Averell then pushed on to Blacksburg, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying bridges and stores on the way, and finally came up with Crook at Union, the united forces moving on to Lewisburg. Here the two commands remained until the 3d of June, when they were ordered to Staunton to join the army of General Hunter, then moving on the Lynchburg campaign.

The combined forces moved forward on the 9th and, after several skirmishes by the way, appeared in front of Lynchburg on the 15th. The enemy's cavalry made a stout resistance, but were driven back within the fortifications defending the town. During the following night, however, General Early, with an entire corps from Lee's army, came up. On the next day considerable fighting took place, the enemy maintaining his position within the works, and prepared with ample artillery to make a successful defense. Accordingly, at night Hunter gave the order to retire, Schoonmaker's brigade forming the rear guard. At Liberty the enemy's advance came up and attacked. For four hours this single brigade maintained the contest, holding him in check until the main column was well on its way towards the Kanawha Valley. The loss in the regiment in the engagement was six killed and eighteen wounded, the loss in other regiments of the brigade being much more severe. Subsequently, at a gap in the mountains north of Salem, Rosser's rebel cavalry suddenly attacked and captured thirteen pieces of artillery. Schoonmaker's Brigade, happening to be just at hand, was ordered in and retook the guns, with some prisoners, sustaining a loss in the Fourteenth of two killed and six wounded. Hastening forward over mountains and through valleys, parched by a summer's sun, the army, after enduring untold sufferings, finally reached Parkersburg, whence it returned by rail to Martinsburg. Portions of the command, while upon the march to Parkersburg, were five days without food, and many died from the combined effects of fatigue and hunger.

Meanwhile the rebel General Early had advanced down the Shenandoah Valley unopposed, crossed into Maryland, and was now thundering at the gates of the national capital. Worn down with fighting, marching, and untold sufferings and privations by the way, Hunter's troops were in no condition for hard marching or fighting. But Averell was not the leader to avoid an encounter when an enemy was near, and accordingly attacked the rebel troops at Winchester on the 20th of July, and routed them, capturing one general, one colonel, and two hundred men, killing and wounding three hundred, and taking four guns and several hundred small arms. The Fourteenth was an active participant in this brilliant affair, but only lost three men wounded. Four days later, however, the commands of Averell and Crook were attacked by Early's combined forces and driven with severe loss, Colonel Mulligan (of the Chicago Irish Brigade—otherwise known as the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, and the hero of the battle of Lexington, Mo., fought in 1861), commanding a brigade, being killed. The command fell back slowly towards the Potomac, contesting the ground stubbornly, and finally withdrew to Hagerstown. The enemy followed up, swarmed across the Potomac, and a raiding party under McCausland burned the town of Chambersburg, Pa. Meanwhile Averell had retired to Greencastle. However, as soon as the line of march of McCausland from Chambersburg was ascertained, Averell gave chase. Through McConnellsburg and Hancock—where it was reinforced—Berkley Springs and Romney, the command pushed forward at headlong speed, and at Moorefield, on the south branch of the Potomac, came up with the enemy. The charge was sounded and "Chambersburg" was the battle-cry. The Fourteenth had the right of the first line. With a wild shout the command dashed forward, driving the enemy in confusion, and capturing two of his guns. Following up the advantage, the command rushed across the stream, captured two more guns, four hundred and twenty prisoners, four hundred horses, killing and wounding one hundred men, and completely routing and dispersing the combined commands of McCausland, Johnson, Gillmore, and McNeill. The loss in the Fourteenth was ten killed and twenty-five wounded. Captain Kerr, in command of the regiment, was among the severely wounded.

The command returned to Martinsburg, and soon after was placed under the orders of General Sheridan. On the 19th of September opened that series of brilliant engagements under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, which will ever render his name illustrious. In the battle which was fought on that day the enemy was driven at all points. The Fourteenth, under command of Captain Duncan, was posted on the extreme right of the cavalry division, and charged, with great heroism and daring, an earthwork, which it captured. The loss was very severe, Captain Duncan being among the killed. Three days later it assisted in routing the rebels at Fisher's Hill. On the 27th it was prominent in the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee, at Wier's Cave. Again, at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, the men of the Fourteenth, particularly those under Captains Miles and Duff, rendered valiant service. Still later, or on the 12th of November, the regiment participated in a severe engagment at Front Royal, with the rebel General McCausland, defeated him, and captured all of his guns and supply trains. The Fourteenth here sustained a loss of fifteen in killed and wounded.

During the following winter, which was passed near Winchester, two expeditions undertaken by detachments from the regiment, one under Captain William W. Miles, on the 11th of December, to Millwood, and a second under Major Gibson, on the 19th of February, 1865, to Ashby's Gap, resulted disastrously, the commands losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Captain Miles, who commanded the company (I) in which the Warren county men were serving, being among the killed. Its fighting, however, ceased with these expeditions. The hostiles had deserted the valley. Lee surrendered on the 9th of April, Mosby on the 18th, and on the 20th of the same month the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it remained nearly two months. On the 11th of June it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., but while *en route* its destination was changed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Soon after its arrival at its destination it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, all surplus officers being mustered out. Company A, of the new organization, under Captain H. N. Harrison, was detailed as escort to General Dodge, commanding the department, and accompanied him on a tour of inspection which extended to the Gunpowder River. On the 24th of August the companies remaining at the Fort were mustered out of service, and returned in a body to Pittsburgh, where they were disbanded. Company A was mustered out on November 2, soon after the return from its tour. We will add that Captain George R. Wetmore was promoted from first lieutenant to captain of Company I, upon the death of Captain Miles, and commanded that company until the consolidation mentioned above took place, when he was assigned to the command of Company C, of the battalion. He was honorably mustered out with the latter company August 24, 1865.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT AND OTHER COMMANDS.

One Hundred and Eighty-second of the Line, Otherwise the Twenty-first Cavalry — Its Warren County Contingent — Serves a Six Months' Term — Reorganized to Serve for Three Years — For Four Months Renders Gallant Service as an Infantry Regiment of the Fifth Corps — Its Battles — Remounted and Assigned to Gregg's Division — Subsequent Marches and Engagements — Names, etc., of the Warren County Men — One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment — Part of Company I Recruited in Warren County — Regiment Serves One Hundred Days — Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment — Term One Year — Contains a Full Warren County Company — In Virginia — Makes a Brilliant Record — Roster of Company G — Captain James's Independent Company — An Account of Its Services — Names of Members — Captain Baldwin's Company of Militia of 1862 — List of members.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT — TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY.

ABOUT the 1st of July, 1863, a small detachment of volunteers, who had enlisted for a term of six months in the cavalry service, left the town of Warren for the regimental rendezvous under the command of Captain Jacob J.

Dennison. These men subsequently composed the greater portion of Company M, of the Twenty-first Cavalry, of which Captain Dennison became the commander. The companies of the regiment were equipped and mounted at Camp Couch, near Harrisburg, and were thence sent to camp of instruction near Chambersburg. On the 23d of August the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, whence a detachment, consisting of Companies C, E, K, H, L, and M, was sent for duty to Pottsville and Scranton, and Company B to Gettysburg. The remaining five companies, under command of Colonel Boyd, proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and during the fall and winter were engaged in arduous duty in the department of the Shenandoah.

In January, 1864, authority was given to reorganize the regiment for three years' service, and about the 1st of February its scattered ranks were concentrated at camp, near Chambersburg, where the troops who did not choose to re-enlist were mustered out of service; the remainder were mustered for the long term, and its depleted ranks were filled with new recruits. About the middle of May the regiment was ordered to Washington, where, upon its arrival, it was dismounted, armed and equipped as infantry, and sent by transport to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at the front on the 1st of June, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps, where it was associated with the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, and Twenty-second and Twenty-third Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Sweitzer. The army was then in front of Cold Harbor, and at noon of the 2d the regiment was sent to the left of the Fifth Corps, where it was ordered to throw up breastworks. These were hardly completed before the enemy opened upon it by a flank fire from his artillery, from which Lieutenant Richard Waters was instantly killed. On the following morning it was ordered a half mile to the right, to the support of a battery, and at seven A. M. the enemy brought his twenty-four pounders into play, killing two men and three horses belonging to the battery. The regiment was subsequently ordered to the front line, and in reaching it was obliged to pass over a grain field, which was raked by the enemy's infantry and artillery fire. The advance across this was gallantly made, but with a loss of eight killed and nineteen wounded. A galling fire was kept up during the entire day from behind the breastworks, and, notwithstanding it had this protection, it suffered considerable additional loss, the entire number being eleven killed and forty-six wounded.

On the 18th of June the regiment was again engaged in front of Petersburg. "We were marched," says a member of the regiment, "over the field where the Second Corps had been engaged the day before, and the ground was covered with dead. We came to a halt in a woods, where we were ordered to lie down. The rebels then commenced to shell us. We lost a great many men, killed and wounded. We were ordered to go forward and charge across a large field, and came to the Petersburg and Suffolk Railroad. Here we halted and kept up a brisk fire with the rebels, who were behind their works in front of us about half a mile. In the evening we were ordered to charge a large rebel fort. We fixed bayonets and went up the hill on a yell, while the rebels opened upon us a perfect hail-storm of iron and lead from their muskets and from sixteen pieces of artillery. If Cold Harbor was hard, the fight of the 18th was harder. We charged to the brow of the second hill, and the rebel fort lay directly in front of us, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. Here we found that we could go no further. He who went beyond this went to his grave. Four times were our colors shot down, and four times were they raised again. Finding that we could do no more we halted and formed, and while some carried rails and built works, others kept up a heavy fire on the fort, which effectually silenced their artillery. After forming a line of works we lay behind them, keeping up a fire with the rebels until morning, when we were relieved and taken to the rear." In this engagement the loss was eleven killed, seventy-nine wounded, and one missing, among the wounded being many officers; and the command of the regiment consequently devolved upon Major Knowles.

On the 22d the regiment was again engaged on the Jerusalem plank road, losing two killed and three wounded. Early in July the Sixty-second Regiment was mustered out of service by reason of expiration of its term, and the Ninety-first Pennsylvania was assigned to the brigade, to the command of which Colonel E. M. Gregory succeeded. The regiment remained for some time in heavy works near the Ninth Corps line, where it was subjected to a vigorous shelling. On the 30th of July, upon the occasion of exploding the mine, it was under fire and sustained some loss; but no advantage was gained, and the routine of duty behind the works was resumed. On the 18th of August a descent was made upon the Weldon Railroad, in which the Twenty-first participated, and was engaged in destroying the track when the enemy attacked; but by the timely arrival of a portion of the Ninth Corps he was repulsed, and the portion of the road possessed was held. The loss in the regiment was one killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Early in September the Twenty-first was brigaded with the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Major Knowles commanding. About the middle of the month, upon the withdrawal of the last-named regiment from the front, the Twenty-first was transferred to the First Brigade, General Sickel in command, where it was associated with the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania. On the 30th the brigade joined in a movement to the left, and at Poplar Spring Church came upon the enemy's works, which were triumphantly carried, with a loss in the Twenty-first of sixteen killed and wounded. On the following day the regiment was attacked while lying upon the ground, in a large open field, but held its position without serious loss. For its gallantry in this engagement it received a complimentary order from General Griffin, in command of the division. With this battle closed the connection of the regiment with the infantry arm of the service.

On the 5th of October the Twenty-first was sent to City Point, where it was equipped and mounted, and ordered to the division commanded by General D. McM. Gregg, in which it was assigned to the First Brigade, composed of the First Maine, Sixth and Thirteenth Ohio, Second New York, and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel C. H. Smith. On the 27th of October the regiment was in a sharp engagement at the Boydton Plank Road, where the division went to the support of the Second Corps, which was hard pressed. The fighting was severe, and the Union forces were obliged to retire, the cavalry holding the line until the infantry and artillery were well out of the way, and then cutting its way out after nightfall. The Twenty-first lost three killed, thirty-three wounded, and eighteen missing, among the wounded being Captain George F. Cooke, of Warren county. On the 1st of December the division proceeded to Stony Creek Station, destroying the station and rebel supplies. The regiment was of the rear guard on the return march, and sustained some loss. On the 4th, Company E was detailed for duty at headquarters of the Sixth Corps, with which it remained until near the close of its service. On the 6th the regiment was again in motion upon the Bellefield raid, and on the 10th was engaged, losing two killed, five wounded, and one lieutenant, John A. Devers, a prisoner. In the mean time Major Knowles was promoted to colonel, and Captain Richard Ryckman to major.

On the 5th of February, 1865, a heavy force of the Union army moved across Hatcher's Run, for the purpose of opening the way to the left, and extending the lines towards the South Side Railroad. It was met by the enemy, and heavy fighting ensued, but the Union forces held the ground. Gregg's Cavalry co-operated, and moved on to Dinwiddie Court House, meeting some opposition, but having no serious fighting. Colonel Knowles had command of the brigade in this expedition. During the winter the Twenty-first was recruited to the full maximum strength, and on the 1st of March was transferred to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, which was composed of the Second, Fourth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiments, commanded by General J. Irvin Gregg. The dismounted men of the Twenty-first, comprising nearly half its entire strength, were ordered to City Point, under command of Captain James Mickley, and with the dismounted men of the brigade, participated, under command of Major Oldham, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, in the final assault upon the defenses of Petersburg.

"On the 29th of March" says Major Bell, "the cavalry corps moved out on the left flank of the army, the Eighth Pennsylvania having the advance. By some mistake this regiment mistook the road, which left the Twenty-first in advance, and gave it the honor of making the first charge in the campaign, striking the rebels near Dinwiddie Court House, carrying their barricades and capturing some prisoners, from whom important information, pertaining to the rebel cavalry under Fitz Hugh Lee, was obtained. The Twenty-first was not in the fight of the 31st, which well-nigh proved a disaster, it having been detailed to hold a bridge over Stony Creek. When it was discovered that the cavalry line was unable to hold its ground, Colonel Forsythe, of Sheridan's staff, ordered the Twenty-first to throw up a line of works across the road, in rear of the court-house, and said, with emphasis, '*This must be held at all hazards until morning,*' when the Fifth Corps will be up.' Fortunately the rebels did not follow up their advantage, and the regiment was undisturbed during the night. The Second Brigade was only partially engaged at Five Forks, it being posted to prevent any flanking attacks on the left. On the 5th of April the Second Division struck the rebel wagon train and captured a battery, destroyed two hundred wagons, and brought in some nine hundred mules. The First Brigade made the captures, while the Second and Third did most of the fighting. Out of two hundred and thirty-four engaged, the Twenty-first lost ninety-eight in killed, wounded, and missing in less than half an hour. On the next day the regiment was in the fight at Sailor's Creek, capturing a number of prisoners. On the 7th the brigade had a sharp, and in a measure disastrous, fight at Farmville, in which General Gregg was captured, and the regiment sustained some loss, mostly prisoners. At daylight on the 9th the brigade, under Colonel Young, of the Fourth, was thrown across the main road to Lynchburg, upon which the rebel army was retreating, and had some sharp work, contesting the ground in front while Rosser's Rebel Cavalry hung upon its rear. Finally, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps came up, and the division turned upon Rosser, who was driven nearly a mile, when he made a determined stand, and preparations were made to charge him in force. The Third Brigade had the center, and the Twenty-first led on the main Lynchburg road. At the sound of the bugle the regiment dashed forward, driving in the rebel skirmish line; but by the time his main force was reached, it was discovered that the regiment was entirely unsupported, and fearfully exposed to capture. A precipitate retreat was made, in which some prisoners were lost. On its way back it was greeted with the glad tidings that Lee had surrendered, the other brigades having received the intelligence just as the Twenty-first went forward."

From Appomattox Court House the command marched back to Burkesville, and shortly after to Petersburg. It had been but a few days in camp when Sheridan moved with his entire cavalry corps for North Carolina. Upon his arrival at the Dan River, learning that General Johnston had surrendered, he turned back, and retired again to Petersburg. Thereafter the brigade of which the regiment formed part was sent to Lynchburg, and a detachment to Danville, where provost duty was performed until about the middle of June, when the Twenty-first was concentrated at Lynchburg. Here on the 8th day of July it was mustered out of service.

As will be noticed, the active duty of the regiment really commenced on the first day of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and virtually ended on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, a period of a little more than ten months. In that time it had three field officers severely wounded, one staff officer slightly wounded; one died of disease, and one was discharged to accept promotion in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania. Of the line officers, four were killed in battle or mortally wounded, ten were wounded, and four were captured. Of the enlisted men, one hundred and forty-seven were killed in battle or died of disease, and two hundred and fifty-three were wounded.

The following list embraces the names of the Warren county men who joined the regiment for a term of six months, in July, 1863. Those shown as transferred were men who, after serving six months, re-enlisted to serve in the same regiment for a term of three years:

COMPANY M.

First Lieutenant George F. Cooke, transferred to Company H February 20, 1864; promoted to captain Company H May 11, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Warren M. Foster, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

First Sergeant Albert R. Griffith, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Calvin B. Starrett, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Commissary-Sergeant Robert A. Falconer, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Sergeant Henry S. Thomas, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Sergeant John A. Akin, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Sergeant William M. Gibson, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Sergeant William T. Allison, transferred to company E January 26, 1864; mustered out as sergeant July 8, 1865.

Sergeant Charles E. Pettis, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant Company C September 1, 1864; to first lieutenant April 5, 1865; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Corporal Romyan Horner, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Mason S. Cogswell, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Augustus N. Jones, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Reuben Barrett, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Henry Gates, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Luman White, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Levi Hare, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Corporal Oscar F. Bowers, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; died October 28 of wounds received at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

Bugler George F. Lidy, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Blacksmith Matthias Amann, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Farrier James Dunn, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Privates.

Smith N. Brown, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

James Bump, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

David O. Babbitt, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

William C. Baker, transferred to Company E February 20, 1864; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

William A. Billings, transferred to Company H February 20, 1864.

Dana L. Bean, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Marion H. Baker, transferred to Company E February 20, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 26 of wounds received at Petersburg June 19, 1864.

Thomas A. Blanchard, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; promoted to sergeant February 20, 1864; to commissary-sergeant September 1, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant June 9, 1865, not mustered; mustered out as commissary-sergeant July 8, 1865.

Joseph Caughlin, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

John Caughlin, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Henry L. Chapel, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Samuel Eicles, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Peter Fertig, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; promoted to sergeant June 30, 1864; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Winfield Harris, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

James W. Hinton, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 8, 1865.

Asa L. Phillips, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

oseph Pentz, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

De Forest Pratt, transferred to Company E January 26, 1864; died June 20 of wounds received at Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864.

George W. Roper, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Adelbert Reeves, transferred to Company I February 20, 1864.

Charles J. Samuelson, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

George W. Steele, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Elijah Shepard, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

James Smith, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

John Z. Walling, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

Harmon Way, transferred to Company I February 20, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

Charles R. Youngs, mustered out with company February 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in compliance with the call of Governor Curtin, to serve for one hundred days, upon the occasion of the raid made by the rebel cavalryman, Harry Gilmore, upon the railroads leading into Baltimore, in July, 1864. Company E was from Lawrence county, and a part of company I from Warren. The remaining companies were recruited at Pittsburgh, and were from Allegheny county. They rendezvoused at Camp Howe, near Pittsburgh, where a regimental organization was effected on the 19th of July, with the following field officers: John B. Clark, colonel; James W. Ballentine, lieutenant-colonel; Horatio K. Tyler, major.

Soon after its organization it proceeded to Baltimore, and for two weeks was encamped at Mankin's Woods, where it formed part of a brigade commanded by Colonel Nagle, and was thoroughly drilled. On the 10th of August Company B was ordered to Wilmington, Del., for the performance of provost duty, and Colonel Clark was directed to station the remaining companies to guard the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, with headquarters at Havre-de-Grace, which was promptly executed. About three weeks after this disposition had been made, Colonel Clark was ordered to turn over his command to Lieutenant-Colonel Ballentine, and proceed with Companies A, F, D, and I to Wilmington, and take command of the district. This he proceeded to do, and placing the companies which he had taken with him in camp, made details from them daily, for various service, as the exigencies of his duty as commandant of the district required. This disposition remained unchanged until after the expiration of the term of service, when the command assembled at Baltimore, and thence proceeded to Pittsburgh, where on the 9th of November it was mustered out of service. Before leaving the field, however, Captain McMunn, of Company A, secured the re-enlistment of a considerable number of men from the several companies to serve during the war, who, upon their arrival at Baltimore, were distributed according to their preferences among cavalry and infantry regiments then serving at the front.

Of the Warren county men who served in Company I, Captain George J. Whitney is the only one whose name has been ascertained.

TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This command was composed of men recruited for a term of one year in the counties of Crawford, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Erie, Warren, and Westmoreland. Thus Company A in Crawford, B in Jefferson, C in McKean and Jefferson, D in Mercer, F in Erie, G in Warren, and E, H, I, and K in Westmoreland. The companies assembled at Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, where, on the 16th of September, 1864, a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers: James H. Trimble, colonel; Levi A. Dodd, lieutenant-colonel; Augustus A. Mechling, major.

Soon after its organization it moved to the front, and on the 20th was placed in the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, where it was incorporated with a provisional brigade in the Army of the James. It had scarcely reached its position when it was ordered to mount the parapets, in full view of, and in point blank range of, the enemy's guns. The sudden appearance of the long lines of men upon the sand-bags, of which the works were constructed, attracted his attention, and he immediately opened upon them with his batteries. Two men of Company F were instantly killed by a shell. The object of thus exposing the command was to divert attention from the storming party, which was about to move upon Fort Harrison and which gallantly carried that work.

The picket line, which the regiment was required to hold, extended from the James River on the right, opposite Dutch Gap, through a dense pine wood to an open space where was the regimental encampment. This space, a fourth of a mile in width, had been cleared of timber by converting it into an impenetrable slashing, over which an unobstructed view of the enemy was obtained. The line after leaving the river was nearly straight until it reached this slashing, where it made an abrupt bend, leaving the apex of the angle close to the enemy's line. At this point many rebel deserters came into the Union lines. So common had this practice become that it was proving a serious drain upon the rebel strength; so much so that General Pickett, who was in command, determined to stop it. The most friendly relations had existed between the opposing picket lines, the men frequently meeting for social conference and barter. But on the night of the 17th of November, quietly massing a picked body of men, the rebel leader suddenly burst upon the Union pickets, and before they could rally, or supports could come to their aid, captured fifty-four of their number, seized this projecting angle, and before morning had built a redoubt and so strengthened his lines that General Grant, after a careful survey of the ground, deemed it inexpedient to attempt to retake it. This was the end of the truce on the part of the pickets, hostilities never ceasing afterwards for an instant; and so long as the regiment remained on that line the men were obliged to hug the breastworks, or lie close in the bomb-proofs.

On the 27th of November the Two Hundred and Eleventh, with other Pennsylvania regiments with which it had been brigaded, was relieved by a brigade of colored troops, and was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac on the south side of the Appomattox. These regiments were subsequently organized into a division which became the Third of the Ninth Corps, to the command of which General Hartranft was assigned, the Two Hundred and Eleventh, Two Hundred and Fifth, and Two Hundred and Seventh, under command of Colonel Matthews, forming the Second Brigade. During the winter the regiment was thoroughly drilled, and made occasional expeditions with other troops of the corps, but without becoming engaged, though a considerable amount of fortifying was done in the movement upon Hatcher's Run, and the troops were there held in momentary expectation of bloody work.

Before the opening of the spring campaign Colonel Trimble resigned, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd. The camp of the regiment was located midway between Fort Howard and Fort Alexander Hays, on the Army Line Railroad, to the extreme left of the division, which was posted in rear of, and acted as a support to, the Ninth Corps line. At the moment when this line was broken at Fort Steadman, at early dawn on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, and the fort and a considerable portion of the line was captured, the Two Hundred and Eleventh was resting in its camp, nearly four miles away. The colonel and major were absent, and the lieutenant-colonel was sick in hospital. The command consequently devolved on Captain William A. Coulter. It was quickly summoned to the scene of disaster, and, marching rapidly, reached division headquarters at half-past six A. M. With little delay it was led, by order of General Hartranft, to the high open ground about Meade Station, just in rear of Fort Steadman, where it was formed and awaited the order to charge. The other regiments of the division, which were all nearer the scene of conflict than this, had been gathered in, and having checked the enemy's advance, were holding him at bay. A strong line had been formed around the fatal break, and the best possible disposition of the division for strength and efficiency had been made.

General Hartranft felt satisfied that the enemy could make no further advance, and that by a united assault his division could retake the captured works. His plan of attack was most ingenious. He already had five of his regiments posted in the immediate front, advantageously formed for a dash upon the enemy, who was swarming upon the fort, the covered ways, and the bomb-proofs. The Two Hundred and Eleventh was a mile away, but on high, open ground. It was a large regiment, and if put in motion drawn out in line, would instantly attract the attention of the foe, and, as he believed, would draw the fire of his artillery upon it. His other regiments, thus relieved from peril, could rush upon and overpower him. He accordingly sent word to their commanders to hold themselves in readiness to charge in fifteen minutes, and the signal to start should be the forward movement of the Two Hundred and Eleventh, which was in full view of them all. The general determined to lead this regiment in person, and, though he expected that it would be sacrificed by the fire which the enemy could instantly bring to bear upon it, he was ready to share its perils, in order that his division might be victorious. The regiment was formed with nearly six hundred muskets in line, and put in motion. In the most perfect order it moved forward; but, contrary to the expectation of Hartranft, the enemy, at sight of the advance of this single regiment, instead of turning all his guns upon it, began to waver, and when the combined forces of the division rushed forward, he had little heart to offer opposition, and the fort, guns, small arms, and many prisoners were speedily taken. At the moment when all the plans had been perfected, and the columns were upon the point of moving, General Hartranft received an order from General Parke, in command of the corps, not to attempt to retake the fort until reinforcements from the Sixth Corps, which were on their way to his support, should arrive. But the order to move had already gone forth, and it could not be safely recalled. He therefore decided that it was better to disregard than to obey orders, and when the moment came, dashed forward with his men, winning an easy victory.

Great activity all along the Union lines was soon after inaugurated, and on the night of the 30th preparations were made by the division to assault. It was, however, deferred until the morning of the 2d of April. At a little before midnight of the 1st the regiment moved to the camp of the Two Hundred and Seventh, where it remained until half-past three of the following morning. It then moved to the front, passing around the right of Fort Sedgwick, and was formed with the brigade in column by regiments, the left resting on the Jerusalem Plank Road, the First Brigade standing in like formation just in the rear. A strong force of pioneers was detailed from the leading brigade, well provided with axes and spades, all under command of Lieutenant Alexander of the Two Hundred and Eleventh. When all was in readiness, the word to advance was given. The pioneers, closely followed by the division in close column, and joined on the right and left by other troops of the corps, went forward, and a few moments later the heavy blows of the ax-men upon the well-adjusted abatis and chevaux-de-frise were heard. The work of destruction was scarcely begun, however, when a fearful discharge of grape and canister was brought to bear upon them, before which the stoutest heart might quail. But closing up where their ranks were swept away, they soon broke the obstructions, and, assisted by the ready hands of the troops which followed, made an ample opening for the advance of the column. With a rush, the ground in front of the rebel works was passed over, and pushing up the steep and slippery sides of the forts, the troops were soon in complete possession, the enemy either captives or in full retreat, and the rebel main line of works, from a short distance beyond the Jerusalem Plank Road on the left to a point four hundred yards to its right, was triumphantly carried and held by the division. The guns were immediately turned upon the foe, and with his own ammunition, death and destruction was dealt upon him. Though not without a fierce struggle was the ground held, for the enemy, intent on regaining his lost position, made repeated charges. But hastily throwing up lunets for the protection of the gunners, and rifle-pits for the infantry, the division succeeded in repulsing every assault. But this signal victory was not gained without great loss. Of the Two Hundred and Eleventh, four officers and seventeen enlisted men were killed, four officers and eighty-nine men wounded, and twenty-one missing; an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-five. Few more desperate assaults, and none more successful, were delivered during the war than this.

During the following night the enemy quietly withdrew from the front, and evacuating the city under cover of darkness, retreated rapidly. The division entered on the following morning with little opposition. The Two Hundred and Eleventh was immediately ordered forward to the Appomattox, to picket the river bank. The railroad bridge and foot bridge were both found on fire. By vigorous efforts the former was saved and part of the latter. Towards noon the regiment marched back to camp. The remainder of its history is quickly told, for hostile operations were now at an end. It followed along the South Side Railroad in charge of trains until it reached Nottoway Court House, where news was received of the surrender of Lee's army, and where it remained until the 20th, and then proceeded *via* City Point to Alexandria. Here it encamped, and here, on the 2d of June, it was mustered out of service.

The members of Company G, the Warren county company, were as follows: We will here explain, however, that there are no muster-out rolls of this and several other companies of the regiment on file at the adjutant-general's office of the State, consequently the record of the individual members cannot be shown.

Captain, Arial D. Frank; first lieutenant, David B. Peck; first sergeant, William D. Johnson; sergeants, Joel R. Gardner, Perry L. Brooks, William A. Stewart, William Weld; corporals, William Jewell, Henry S. Thomas, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, discharged by general order May 23, 1865; Hall A. Turrell, William A. Younie, Dwight W. Buel, Aaron M. Jones, Daniel P. Porter, John Russell; privates, J. P. Aylesworth, Thomas Allen, George W. Allen, James F. Aikley, Charles C. Abbott, Cyrus Arters, William A. Billings, George A. Baker, John C. Brailey, William W. Briggs, Allen S. Briggs, J. L. Burroughs, John O. Baker, Levi F. Brown, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Jared F. Bartlett, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Reuben Barrett, David Bump, Joseph F. Babcock, wounded at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865; William Chandler, George W. Cooke, George W. Cogswell, Thomas Cooper, Green Clark, jr., John P. Enos, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Levi L. Everett, Samuel H. Fisher, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Delos

Franklin, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Darius Fulkerson, Thomas Fulkerson, George Fox, David W. Gibson, Arthur W. Gregg, wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; William Gibson, John C. Hatton, A. T. Hackney, Jonathan Hall, Nelson B. Herrick, Darius D. Hamlin, John R. Howard, Calvin Johnson, George Jones, Levi Jones, Lorenzo Kastator, died April 16 of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; John Knupp, George A. Lanning, Robert Love, John P. Lawson, Ludewick Loveland, James Mair, James Mathers, Samuel Mentell, Orrin D. Madison, Eugene McKinney, Andrew H. McLane, Edward J. McKee, Alonzo Nesmith, Henry Pilling, Andrew J. Parker, James O. Parmlee, Joseph H. Reynolds, Seth W. Rowley, Asa Rounds, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Thaddeus Reig, Ferdinand W. Sterrett, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Frank Stephenson, Melvin Sharp, Marshall Stanton, Samuel Smith, James A. Smith, James F. B. Shattuck, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, died, date unknown; Mortimer Stanford, Myron Sturdevant, Thomas Strickland, James M. Tabor, George E. Tuttle, Samuel Vredenburg, wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Jefferson P. Vansile, T. J. Widdifield, Charles A. Waters, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Martin T. Wetmore, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Anson R. Whitney, Squire Weld, Franklin C. Wade, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Augustus B. Wade, George W. Weaver.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY C (INFANTRY).

This company was recruited in Warren county, in the summer of 1862, for the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment; but before reaching the camp of this regiment at Erie, the requisite number of companies had been accepted. It was accordingly mustered into service as an independent company, under Captain DeWitt C. James, on the 4th of September, and immediately proceeded to Harrisburg. It was promptly armed, and sent forward into the Cumberland Valley with a provisional battalion, the rebel army being at this time in Maryland, and threatening an invasion of the State. While the battle of Antietam was in progress on the 16th and 17th, the company was posted on picket across the valley near the State line, where it remained some ten days, picking up during that time one hundred and fifty rebel stragglers. Towards the close of the month it returned to Harrisburg, where Captain James was made provost marshal of the city, and the company was employed in provost duty, under the direction of Captain W. B. Lane, chief mustering and recruiting officer, being chiefly engaged in arresting deserters in the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Cumberland, Franklin, and Fulton. On the 2d of February, 1863, Second Lieutenant Eben N. Ford was mortally wounded while attempting to arrest a deserter in Fulton county, Pa.

On the 20th of March the company was transferred to Washington, D. C., where it performed provost duty until the 13th of May, when it was sent to Alexandria, under command of Lieutenant George W. McPherson, and was attached to Independent Battery H, Captain Borrowe. When the rebel General Early made his demonstration upon Washington in July, 1864, this company was ordered to the front, and posted on the picket line. In September, 1864, it was relieved from duty with the battery, and was assigned to guard duty at the military prisons in Alexandria. While engaged in this service about ten thousand persons, who had been arrested as deserters, were conducted to the front by this single company. In March, 1865, Captain James was appointed an additional paymaster, and was confirmed by the Senate on the 6th of April, his commission dating April 14, being the last one signed by President Lincoln. The company was mustered out of service at Harrisburg on the 20th of July, 1865. Its members were as follows:

Captains, De Witt C. James, resigned March 1, 1865; Sylvester H. Davis, mustered out with company. *First lieutenants*, Sylvester H. Davis, promoted to captain; George W. McPherson, mustered out with company. *Second lieutenants*, Eben N. Ford, died at McConnellsburg, Pa., Febuary 13, of wounds received in attempting to arrest a deserter February 2, 1863; Amos E. Goodrich, mustered out with company. *First sergeants*, Robert Illingsworth, mustered out with company; Stacy W. Cogswell, discharged June 7, 1865; Morris W. Gibbs, promoted to second lieutenant, Independent Battery H, Pennsylvania Artillery, July 22, 1864. *Sergeants*, James Maloney, Joseph Longsdorff, John Landers, Hiram P. Belknap, James H. Cole, Rasselas D. Moore, S. E. Orr, promoted to second lieutenant, United States Signal Corps, October 6, 1864. *Corporals*, George C. White, John Goheen, Oliver W. Yundt, Jerome Davis, Jacob W. Tomes, William K. Harmon, John W. Flatt, Leroy S. Strong, Lewis J. Kinnear, John E. Lyle, Amariah Cook, Lewis Hidecker. *Privates*, John W. Amlong, Delos M. Ackley, Lorenzo D. Allen, William H. Burger, David I. Ball, Philip Biglar, James Brown, William Bell, jr., Orange C. Babcock, Merritt Babcock, Edwin R. Bumpus, James Black, John Clark, Peter Campbell, James H. Carr, John Conners, John Carr, Thomas Covell, George Currie, James Coulter, Patrick Dillon, John Fitzeimmings, Samuel Filer, Oscar Fox, Nelson O. Fenton, Wallace L. Filer, Samuel Golden, William Godfrey, John W. Groover, Ira A. Goodrich, Lester Graham, Charles Hotelling, Richard C. Hunter, Clarence C. Hull, William H. Harrison, George W. Hoffman, William Irvine, George Joy, Henry T. Jones, Charles Keenan, William Kennedy, C. S. Kirkpatrick, Alexander Kitchen, William Kline, Isaac F. Loveless, Richard Logan, Thomas Lay, William Littlefield, Daniel Lash, Loren Labree, George Loffenberger, John W. Lytle, Matthias E. Lesser, George W. Lucket, Joseph D. Magee, John Murphy, Sylvanus Martin, Lyman Martin, John W. Mead, Cyrus Moore, George C. Morrison, William H. Morrison, Jacob Morrison, Samuel Maffett, Owen Mix, John Merchant, Michael McFarland, Robert

McCutcheon, William McKinney, Isaac McCurdy, William McKee, Walter S. Page, William H. Pickett, Augustus Patterson, George W. Rider, Samuel E. Rider, Peter Staub, Edward Sanders, Irvine Siggins, Miles Swartzwalter, Henry Sanborn, Jacob Shuler, Lewis Sterling, John Sweeting, William R. Sweeting, James S. Smeadley, Calvin Stoddard, Alonzo Stevenson, Jacob Trushel, Robert Till, Samuel P. Walker, George W. Winfield, William H. York, William Zibble.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY MILITIA OF 1862.

During the excitement attendant upon the rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862, and 1863, great numbers of Pennsylvanians were called out for short terms of service. They were termed militia or emergency men, though mustered into the service of the general government. One of these companies was recruited in Warren county. Its members (who were mustered into service August 28, 1862, and discharged June 5, 1863) were as follows:

Captain, Charles E. Baldwin; first lieutenant, Jacob J. Dennison; second lieutenant, Julius L. Burroughs (discharged February 22, 1863); first sergeant, Walter Scott; sergeants Melvin P. Sharp, Simeon Trim, Orrin L. Davis, George A. Parkeson; corporals, Charles Whaley, Ezra King, Thomas W. Allison, James A. Morton, Isaac Gordon, Myron R. Wickwire, Charles B. Hamlin, Conrad Rowland; musicians, John B. Kelley, German L. Kelley; privates, John A. Akin, James Broderick, Whitman Burdick, Plympton Babcock, Jerome T. Babcock, William Bartlett, Perry L. Brooks, Odell Baker, Charles S. Black, Timothy Brown, James F. Brander (died at Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, 1862), Albert Belden, Willard Clark, William B. Campbell, William Chase, John Dunham, Bradford Darling, James Elderkin, Oliver C. Elderkin, Abram P. Eddington, Richard A. Follett, Joseph D. Gray, William A. Gordon, Jonathan N. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Zacheus E. D. Greeley, Dennis Greene, Benjamin Hutchinson, Franklin P. Hull, John H. Hayes, James H. Hewet, James Hayes, George F. Hall, Loren L. Hills, Henry Holmes, Charles Hinsdale, Grant Johnson, Charles J. Johnson, Christopher C. Kelts, William H. King, John Lawson, John A. Luce, George A. Lanning, James H. Lobdell, John W. Montegue, jr., Gilbert D. Mandeville, Joseph C. Montegue, Gifford F. Mandeville, Willard Moffit, Luther R. McDowell, Ira Nichols, Thomas Oviat, Lucius Perkins, William Pierce, Amos Peck, James Phillis, Michael Roland, Solomon A. Robinson, Murray Raymond, William Robinson, Stephen Ragan, Aaron Randall, Silas S. Robinson (died at Harrisburg, Pa., January 18, 1863), William A. Stewart, William F. Stewart, Alonzo R. Scott, Charles O. Smith, Nathaniel Sweet, Andrew Smith, William H. Stewart, Henry Smith, Warren W. Spencer, Hugh W. Sample, William Sharp (died at Harrisburg, Pa., October 24, 1862), Jeremiah G. Titcomb, Elphanan W. Tubbs, Ezra Tubbs, Job Whipple, Ashbel H. Whilden, Charles H. Whilden, Carlton F. Waid, Erastus B. Whaley, Martin T. Wetmore.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, ETC.

Utilizing the Rooms of Private Dwellings for Public Purposes — The First Jail — The Village School-House Used as a Court-Room — Reminiscences Concerning Jail Breakers — The First Court-House — The Second Jail — Stone Office Building — Destruction of Same by Fire — Another Erected of Brick — The Third or Present Jail — The New Court-House — County Farm.

AS related in a previous chapter, the county commissioners held their first meeting on the 16th day of October, 1819, at the house of Ebenezer Jackson, which stood upon the corner now occupied by the Carver House. James Benson and Asa Winter were present. They appointed John Andrews clerk *pro tempore*, and also contracted with Ebenezer Jackson for a room to be used as an office by the county commissioners, at a rental of two dollars per month. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 10th day of November of the same year, the commissioners hired another room from Jackson as a place for holding the first or November term of court, agreeing to pay for the same the sum of $15 for the term.

On the 1st of December, 1819, Sheriff Bowman, of Venango county, then officiating for both Venango and Warren counties, made a demand upon the commissioners for "a jail or place for the safe keeping of prisoners." Thereupon, on the 3d day of that month, a contract was made with Zachariah Eddy for a room in the lower part of his house to be used as a jail, at a rental of "three dollars for the month." Proposals for building a jail were invited April 22, 1820, and on the 24th of May following a contract was closed with Stephen Littlefield for the erection of "a building for jail and public offices on the public grounds." This building was completed within a few months from the time of its commencement. It stood on the public grounds east of Market street, and was built in block-house style, of square oak timber one foot in diameter, 20 by 36 feet, one story in height, and contained two rooms, having plank floor and ceilings. Behind was a yard inclosed by a stockade twenty feet high, which was several times scaled by unwilling boarders.

On the 19th of September, 1820, the county commissioners concluded an agreement with the school committee of the town of Warren, to finish building the school-house, and to hold courts in the same for four years, "from the 1st of September past." This school-house, an unpretentious little structure, stood, according to the recollections of Abner Hazeltine, esq., Warren's first resident attorney, on or very near the site of the present court-house. Meanwhile, until the school-house was rendered fit for occupancy, other early terms of court were held in the carpenter shop of Daniel Houghwout, on Water street, and in the wagon-shop of one Van Buskirk, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the present German Evangelical Church.

Until the jail, or "public building," as it was termed, was completed, Zachariah Eddy continued to furnish a room for the detention of prisoners, and also served as jailor. Of those consigned to his care and keeping, Hon. S. P. Johnson quaintly remarks: "Some of his boarders staid, some didn't as suited their purpose." When the jail was completed, however, the commissioners appear to have been rather proud of the work of their creation — the sole public building in the county, for on the 4th day of March, 1822, they issued an order through their clerk, John Andrews,[1] notifying "all persons having Sheads, Hog pens, Hen houses, or any other Hutts, at, or near, or adjoining to the public building in the town of Warren," to remove the same at once.

In his address, delivered at the dedication of the present court-house, Judge Johnson said: "The first occupant of the jail was an Irishman, sentenced to its lonesome walls and fourteen cents[2] per day fare for six months, for stealing a watch. He stayed about a month and took French leave. The next was a man named Chandler, who was put in for debt. He, too, soon tired of its gloom and short rations, and finding the door unlocked one day, cleared out, leaving John Andrews, the jailor, and Sheriff Dalrymple to pay his debt.

"In 1822 Stephen Littlefield was elected sheriff and took charge of the jail. During his term a young man by the name of Hodges (not Walter W.) was committed for stealing money on a raft. As Mrs. Littlefield passed one evening he called to her for water. When she entered on her mission of mercy, he ungallantly rushed past her and escaped, taking with him the chain and fetters with which he had been shackled. Being pursued he waded or swam the Conewango Creek and effectually concealed himself in the woods."

"One day the commissioners visited the jail to look after its safety and found a young man named Tanner (not Archibald) confined for debt. James Benson, then a commissioner, said to him: 'Why don't you break out?' The fellow replied: 'I could get out in five minutes if I wanted to.' Benson, incredulous, said: 'If you will do so in five minutes I will pay your debt.' The man jumped on his bunk, shoved a plank overhead aside, sprang up through the opening, kicked some weather-boarding off the gable, jumped down, and bid them good-bye in just three minutes by the watch. At the next term of court Robert Voluntine, being foreman of the grand jury, deemed it his duty to have Benson indicted for hiring a man to break jail. This, and the prisoner's debt, made the joke a very expensive one for Benson, and demonstrated the necessity of having a jail[1] that would hold a prisoner over three minutes."

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[1] John Andrews, the county commissioners' clerk, was paid for the year beginning November 1, 1822, the sum of $156. Prior to that time he was paid at the rate of $1.25 per day for his services while actually at work for the public. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county; was a surveyor, and may have been a very good one; but he was a wretched scribe and book-keeper. Hence, on viewing his work, it is not to be wondered at that on the 5th day of September, 1823, the commissioners agreed that one of their number and their clerk should proceed to the town of Erie "for the purpose of getting some more information relating to keeping our books and accounts."

[2] At that time the county allowed the sheriff fourteen cents per day as pay for the boarding of each prisoner.

During the celebrated and exciting trial of Jacob Hook for murder, in May and June, 1824, court was held in the then unfinished house of Johnson Wilson, corner of Market and Fifth streets. School was then in daily session, doubtless, since the term of years for which it had been engaged as a place for holding courts had not yet expired.

On the 16th day of November, 1825, the commissioners concluded an agreement with William Hodges to build a court-house. One of their number, however, Robert Falconer, dissented, for reasons stated in his own handwriting on a page of the commissioners' journal, and refused to sign the contract. Hodges began the work of construction at once, and completed the structure in 1827. According to the contract, he was to be paid $7,000. Of this the sum of $2,000 was paid by State appropriation and the balance in wild land and county orders, then at a discount for cash of about twenty per cent. Finally lawsuits arose before these claims were fully adjusted, the last of which was tried nearly ten years after the completion of the court-house. This building was built, it has been stated, of the first brick manufactured in Warren county.

About the the years 1830–31[2] the old stone jail and the one-story structure known as the "county offices," also of stone, were built under the personal supervision of the commissioners. Andrews was still their clerk. He seems, however, from a scrutiny of the scraggy journal kept by him, to have been more intent upon calculating how much the county was indebted to him from day to day, than interested in the erection of county buildings; consequently the only reference found in his minutes, of the building of either of the above-mentioned structures, is under date of October 13, 1831, as follows: "R.

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[1] It was the intention, doubtless, that the jail which succeeded the first one should be strong enough to hold the prisoners therein confined, but such seems not to have been the case, since escapes from it were apparently easy, and altogether quite numerous. The *Mail* describes how a prisoner gained his freedom in July, 1854, as follows:

"*Sloped.* A prisoner named Joshua Burdick, who was confined in our jail for stealing lumber, escaped last Thursday night. He made a key of tin, with which he unlocked the padlock on the back door, which let him into the yard and over the wall."

In March, 1859, another prisoner, known as Charles Williams, confined in jail for stealing some articles at Youngsville, belonging to Thomas Struthers, made his escape in broad daylight, while court was in session and two hundred men not farther away than ten rods. Some of his friends threw a rope over the wall, by the aid of which he easily scaled it and made good his flight.

In May of the same year (1859) four other prisoners departed without thanking the jailor for their entertainment, and their example was successfully followed only five months later by four more, two of whom were dissolute women.

Even the present well-constructed jail has one or two escapes charged against it, the last to depart from its walls without leave being one Robertson, who in April, 1886, succeeded in crawling through a window only 5½ by 30 inches in size, and encased on either side by massive blocks of sandstone.

[2] Since the above statement was placed in type, we have learned from an old number of the Warren *Gazette* that the stone building, termed the "County Offices," was in existence as early as 1828.

Russell to four days extra attending to the building of the Jail by order of the Board when the Board was not in session."

It is unknown where the prothonotary and treasurer kept their offices before the completion of the old stone building, other than the statement of the first prothonotary, Lansing Wetmore, who says that during his term the old block-house built by the Holland Land Company was utilized as the prothonotary's office.

On the 24th day of June, 1848, a contract was concluded, with William Bell and David Grindley, to build an office for the prothonotary and to repair the jail. The same parties entered into another contract May 2, 1849, to enlarge the court-house.

On the 20th of December, 1854, the stone building occupied by the various county officials was destroyed by fire, mysterious in its origin. In the commissioners' office everything was lost except the books and papers in the vault, and those came near being burned. The old "Lumberman's Bank" safe which stood in the commissioners' office was destroyed with most of its contents. The contents of the other offices were all saved. It was then stated that the same building was partially destroyed by fire in 1832.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held March 8, 1855, a contract was made with David Grindley for the erection of a new building for the use of county officers. This was completed in December of the same year. It was of brick, two stories in height, and contained four rooms (two on each floor), each twenty-three by seventeen feet in dimensions.

On the 4th day of December, 1873, the grand jury condemned all the county buildings — the court-house, the jail, and the brick building erected in 1855, as unfit for occupancy and the safety of records. The jail was again condemned at the following term of court. Thereupon the commissioners having employed R. S. Christy, of Tidioute, as superintendent, ground was broken for the new or present jail, June 18, 1874, and in the spring of 1875 it was completed. During the same year the commissioners sold to Thomas Struthers a lot thirty feet wide from the west side of the court-house grounds, and purchased from the same, lot No. 212. The south one-third of the old jail lot, being the northeast corner of Market and High streets, was sold to F. A. Rankin June 30, 1875.

Meanwhile, the old court-house having been condemned a second time, and it being considered a waste of money to repair and enlarge it, the commissioners determined to build a new one. Therefore on the 11th day of April, 1876, the plans for a new court-house, submitted by M. E. Beebe, an architect of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., were adopted, being substantially the same as those from which were built the court-houses at Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Sunbury. The following day the commissioners rented "Roscoe Hall," for a term of eighteen months, in which to hold courts, and three days later —

Eng'd by H. B. Hall's Sons New York

H. R. Rouse

April 15, 1876—the demolition of the old court-house began, under the superintendence of Thomas Bell.

Only a few days subsequently J. P. Marston was engaged to superintend the construction of the new building which it was estimated by the architect would cost, by day's work, from sixty to sixty-five thousand dollars, but, as we shall see, he was true to the practices of his trade or profession, and under-estimated the cost by about one-third. The work of laying the "footing course" for the new structure began on Wednesday, May 10, 1876, the day the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia opened, and on the 4th of July following the corner-stone was laid during a heavy rain storm. Good progress was made during subsequent months, and on Monday, December 3, 1877, the building was opened to the public and dedicated. A vast number of people were present. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Hon. Samuel P. Johnson, Hon. Rasselas Brown, Hon. Lansing D. Wetmore, and Hon. William D. Brown; and Judge Abner Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., contributed an interesting letter of reminiscences of the first term of court held in the county. Court convened in the new court-house for the first time December 4, 1877, Hon. L. D. Wetmore presiding.

This handsome structure, pronounced by the State Board of Charities, on inspection, to be the "model court-house of the State," is built of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and finished inside with black walnut. The spacious corridors are laid with marble tiling, and the stairs are of iron The entire building is heated by steam, is thoroughly ventilated, and cost, with furniture and carpets complete, $107,000.

The County Farm.—On the 17th day of April, 1861, Hon. Henry R. Rouse, of South West township, Warren county, was so severely injured by the unexpected ignition of gas and oil at the well of Lytle & Merrick, near Titusville, that he died within a few hours. Before his death he bequeathed the greater portion of his estate in trust to the commissioners of Warren county, the interest thereof to be expended one-half on the roads and one-half for the benefit of the poor of the county. He had taken an active interest in the development of petroleum when it first appeared in such abundance on Oil Creek. He had also been successful in other business enterprises; therefore the amount of the bequest realized after the completion of arrangements found necessary to make it available, was about $186,000.

The county commissioners then serving, viz.—Erastus Barnes, of Sheffield, Alden Marsh, of Youngsville, and Melancthon Miles, of Farmington, at once took measures to make the fund of the Rouse estate practically beneficial. They bought a farm of four hundred acres, *i. e.*, two hundred and fifty acres from John McKinney, and one hundred and fifty acres from James Short, adjoining the pleasant little village of Youngsville, on the Brokenstraw Creek, at a cost of $13,500. The tract stretches across the valley, is well watered, and is as capable of high cultivation and productiveness as any in the county. The poor-house, erected thereon during the high prices prevailing in 1865, cost $25,000. It is a large, plain, but imposing two-story brick building with a stone basement, the main part being 100 by 37 feet, and the L, or wing, 36 by 20 feet. From its tower a fine view is obtained of the farm, the village of Youngsville, the picturesque valley of the Brokenstraw, and the hills beyond.

Near the house stands a marble monument, erected in memory of Mr. Rouse, at a cost of $2,100. It is inclosed by an iron fence, on the gate of which is cast the word "charity." On each side of the monument's base in large letters is the name "Henry R. Rouse." Higher up on one side is the following inscription: "In memoriam, Henry R. Rouse, the founder of this Charity, born at Westfield, N. Y., October 9, 1823; died from injuries received at the burning of an oil well April 18, 1861. He represented Warren county in our Legislature two years, and was a pioneer in the development of petroleum in Northwestern Pennsylvania." On another side is an extract from his will, thus: "I bequeath the residue of my estate in trust to the commissioners of Warren county, the interest thereof to be expended one-half on the roads, and one-half for the benefit of the poor of said county."

The advantages derived from the Rouse estate are hardly appreciated by the people benefited. True, the sum distributed annually is not large, but it is a perpetual insurance against a poor-tax, unless the people shall become much more numerous than at present. The different townships, also, are materially aided by the road money, not for a single year, but for all time. Present and future generations should warmly commend the liberality of one who was so suddenly stricken down in the midst of his prosperity and usefulness. Mr. Rouse was a single man and had few relatives, hence he made the county his principal legatee. As a legislator he was intelligent and trustworthy. As a citizen he was a public-spirited, sagacious, and useful. As a friend he was a little eccentric and nervous, but faithful, agreeable, and true. He has a monument, as we have described, at the home of the county's poor, but his most enduring monument will be in the hearts of a people who will learn to appreciate his beneficence and worth.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Brokenstraw the Original Township of the County — Conewango Organized in 1808 — Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Pine Grove, Kinzua, and Deerfield in 1821 — Columbus in 1825 — Limestone in 1829 — Elk in 1830 — Sheffield and Freehold in 1833 — Pleasant in 1834 — Southwest in 1838 — Eldred in 1843 — Glade in 1844 — Corydon in 1846 — Mead, Cherry Grove, and Pittsfield in 1847 — Farmington in 1853 — Triumph in 1878 — Watson in 1880 — Borough Incorporations.

THE following account of the formation and organization of the townships of Warren county is the only correct one ever compiled. To prove the truth of this assertion it is only necessary to refer to documents on file in the prothonotary's office at Meadville, Franklin, and Warren, and to compare this statement with any and all others heretofore published.

Brokenstraw, the original township of the county, was formed and ordered to be at once organized by the Crawford County Court of Quarter Sessions, at October term in 1800. It then embraced all that part of Warren county lying west of the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek.

Some eight years later, or, to be more explicit, during March term in 1808, the Venango County Court of Quarter Sessions ordered that Warren county be divided into two townships — Brokenstraw and Conewango, the first to include the western part and the latter the eastern half of the county. This arrangement continued until March 8, 1821, when, by order of the Warren County Court of Quarter Sessions, these two townships were divided into twelve subdivisions, of which seven were soon after organized, and the remainder attached to the organized townships. The following is a detailed account of the formation, etc., of the twelve townships referred to, as shown by the docket:

"At a court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Warren, held at Warren in and for said county, on Monday the sixth day of March, A. D. 1820, before the Hon. Jesse Moore, Esq., President, and his associate judges of the same court.

"Upon the petition of divers of the inhabitants of said county setting forth that they labour under great inconveniences and expense owing to the countys not being set off into suitable and convenient districts, there being but two Townships in said county, and therefore praying the court to appoint three impartial men to enquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and to lay off the same agreeable to law.

"The court upon due consideration had of the premises, do order and appoint John Andrews, John Brown, and William Arthur, to enquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and if they or any two of them agree that it is proper to lay off said county into suitable and convenient districts, they shall proceed to lay off the same, and to make a plot or draught of the Townships as aforesaid laid off, and the division line or lines proposed to be made therein (or of the lines proposed to be altered), if the same cannot be fully designated by natural lines or boundaries, all which they or any two of them shall report to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with their opinion of the same. BY THE COURT."

"To the Hon. Jesse Moore, President, and his associate Judges of the same Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, now composing a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said county.

"The report of John Andrews, William Arthur, and John Brown respectfully sheweth that we have maturely considered the order of your Honorable Court, bearing date the sixth day of March last, and hereto annexed that in our opinion it is necessary for the interest and convenience of the inhabitants of this county that the same should be laid off into smaller Townships, and have accordingly marked out and designated them as follows:

"No 1. Township beginning at the northwest corner of the county, thence south along the county line six miles and one hundred and twenty perches, thence east eight miles to the southwest corner of lot number 123 of the Holland Land Company's lands, thence north along the west line of said lot and lots No. 121, 117, and 114, two miles, three hundred and six perches, thence west along the south line of lot No. 110 one hundred and eighty-two perches, thence north along the west line of said lot two hundred and sixty-one perches, thence east along the north line of the same forty-nine perches, thence north along the west line of lot No. 107 two hundred and seventy-one perches, thence east along the north line of said lot thirty-four perches, thence north along the west line of lot No. 185, one mile and forty perches, thence east along the north line of said lot, thirty-five perches, thence north along the west line of lot No. 186, two hundred perches to the State line at the two hundred and ninth mile stone, a distance of seven miles and one hundred perches, thence west along the State line to the place of beginning, seven miles and two hundred and fifty-six perches.

"No. 2. Township beginning on the county line at the southwest corner of Township No. 1, thence south along said line eight miles, thence east to the southwest corner of lot No. 168 of the Holland Company's land eight miles and two hundred and fifty perches, thence north along the west line of lots No. 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176, to the south line of lot No. 129, six miles and two hundred and eighty perches, thence east along the said line to the southwest corner of lot No. 177, seventy perches, thence north along the west line of said lot and lots No. 178, to the southeast corner of lot No. 123 one mile and forty perches, in all eight miles and seventy perches, thence west along the south line of lot No. 123 to the southeast corner of Township No. 1, one mile, thence west along the south line of Township No. 1 eight miles to the place of beginning, in all nine miles.

" No. 3. Township beginning at the northeast corner of Township No. 1, thence along the east line of said township No. 1, to the southeast corner of the same, thence east along the south line of lots No. 123, 179, 203, 234, 253, 282, 303, and 308 of the Holland Company's land to the southeast corner of lot No. 308, eight miles and ninety-six perches, thence along the east line of lots No. 308, 309, 310, and 311, to the northeast corner of 311, three miles, thence east one hundred and sixty perches, thence north three miles and one hundred and twenty perches to the two hundredth mile stone on the State line, six miles and two hundred and eighty perches, thence west along the State line to the place of beginning nine miles.

" No. 4. Township beginning at the southeast corner of Township No. 3; thence west along the south line of said towhship to the northeast corner of Township No. 2, seven miles and ninety-six perches, thence along the east line of Township No. 2 to the southeast corner of said township, thence east along the south line of lots of the Holland Company's land No. 168, 214, 223, 264, and 271, five miles, thence east to the Allegheny River two miles and seventy perches, in all seven miles and seventy perches, thence up said river to the southeast corner of a tract of land claimed by John Irwin above the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, four miles, thence north forty-one degrees west to the northeast corner of the same westerly by the line of the same tract to Irwin's Run, up said run three miles, thence north twenty degrees west to the southeast corner of lot of the Holland Company's land No. 306, one mile and one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning.

" No. 5. Township beginning at the northeast corner of Township No. 4, thence east along the south line of lots of the Holland Company's land No. 315, 320, 327, three miles and fifty perches, thence east to the Conewango Creek, three miles and two hundred and seventy perches, thence over and up said creek to the northwest corner of lot No. 7, claimed by Hobly and Leeper forty perches, thence east along the north line of said tract to the south line of tract No. 5969 to the southeast corner of the same three miles and eighty perches, together ten miles and one hundred and thirty perches, thence south along the west line of lots of Thomas Clifford, numbered 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, and 3537 to the Allegheny River, five miles and one hundred and sixty perches, thence down said river to the line of Township No. 4, thence along said line to the place of beginning.

" No. 6. Township beginning at the northwest corner of Township No. 5, thence east along the north line of said township to the northeast corner, thence north along the west line of lots of Thomas Clifford, numbered 5533, 5532, 5531, 5530, 5529, 5528, and 5569 to the State line six miles and eighty perches, thence west along the State line to the northeast corner of Township No. 3, nine miles and two hundred and forty perches, thence along the east line of said township to the place of beginning.

"No. 7. Township beginning at the northeast corner of Township No. 6, thence east along the State line to the northeast corner of the county six miles, thence down the county line till it leaves the Allegheny River on the east side, thence down said river to the southeast corner of Township No. 5, thence by the east line of Townships No. 5 and 6 to the State line at the place of beginning.

"No. 8. Township beginning on the county line where the line of Township No. 7 leaves said line, thence along the same to the southeast corner of the county, thence west along the south line of the county to the southwest corner of lot No. 3198 of the Lancaster Land Company's land, eight miles, thence north along the west line of said lot and lots of the same company's land No. 3235, 3240, 3241, 4800, 4804, and 4810 to the northwest corner of lot No. 4811, thirteen miles, thence north to the Allegheny River one hundred and sixty perches, thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 9. Township beginning on the Allegheny River at the northwest corner of Township No. 8, thence south along the west line of said township to the county line, thence west along the county line six miles, thence north to the southwest corner of lot of the Lancaster Land Company's land No. 3193, thence north on the west line of said lot and lots No. 3014, 3010, 4839, 4838, 4819, and 4817, thirteen miles, thence west along the north line of lot No. 4818 to the northwest corner of the same, thence south sixty perches to the northeast corner of lot No. 4828, thence west along the north line of the same to the Allegheny River, three miles, thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 10. Township beginning on the Allegheny River at the northwest corner of Township No. 9, thence along the boundary of said township to the southwest corner of the same on the county line, thence west along the county line to the Allegheny River eight miles and eighty perches, thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 11. Township beginning on the Allegheny River at the southeast corner of Township No. 4, thence west along the south side of said township and Township No. 2, ten miles and seventy perches, thence south to the county line, eleven miles and two hundred perches, thence east along the county line to the Allegheny River four miles and three hundred and ten perches, thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"No. 12. Township beginning at the northwest corner of Township No. 11, thence south along the west line of the same to the county line, thence west along the county line to the southwest corner of the same, five miles and two hundred and fifty perches, thence north along the west line of the county eleven miles and two hundred perches, to the southwest corner of Township No. 2, thence east along the south line of said township to the place of beginning, five miles and two hundred and fifty perches.

"All of which may be more readily seen by inspection of the annexed map.

"JOHN ANDREWS.
"JOHN BROWN.
"WILLIAM ARTHUR.

"Which report being read the first time at December Sessions, 1820, and the second time on the 8th day of March, 1821, the court do approve of and confirm the same and order and direct that the same be entered of record, and that the Townships be laid off agreeably to said report, and that the same be organized and known by the following names, to wit: Number six (seventy-eight taxables) organized and called 'Pine Grove'; number eight organized and called 'Kenzue'; number seven at present to be attached to Kenzue but not organized and called 'Elk'; number five organized and called 'Conewango'; number nine to be attached to Conewango, but not organized and called 'Tionestia'; number eleven organized and called 'Deerfield'; number ten at present to be attached to Deerfield but not organized and called 'Limestone'; number twelve at present to be attached to Deerfield but not organized and called 'Southwest'; number four organized and called 'Brokenstraw'; number two organized and called 'Spring Creek'; number one at present attached to Spring Creek but not organized and called 'Northwest'; number three organized and called 'Sugar Grove.' By the Court,

"L. WETMORE, Cl'k Sessions."

On the 25th of May, 1825, it was ordered that the name of Northwest township be changed to *Columbus*, and the latter organized as a separate township. The election in 1826 was held at the house of David Curtis.

At December Sessions in 1825 the line between Sugar Grove and Pine Grove was changed to run as follows: "From the southwest corner of lot No. 315 due east to the southeast corner of said lot, thence north along the west line of lots No. 320, 321, 322, and 323, to the south line of lot No. 298, thence west along the said line to the southwest corner of the same, thence north along the west line of said lot to the northwest corner of the same, thence east along the north line of said lot to the southwest corner of lot No. 297, thence north along the west line of lots No. 297, 295, 294, and 293 to the one hundred and ninety-ninth mile stone on the State line."

Limestone was organized from the "provisional townships" of Tionesta and Limestone, at August Sessions in 1829. Its boundaries, as described by the commissioners, John Andrews, William Hodges, and William Pier, were as follows: "Beginning on the Allegheny River on the south bounds of the county, and running thence east on the county line to the southwest corner of the township of Kinzua, thence north on the west line of said township, according to the present boundary, to the Allegheny River, thence west and south along the Allegheny River as it winds and turns to the place of beginning."

Elk was organized May 3, 1830, from that part of Kinzua township lying west of the Allegheny River. Its boundaries at the time of organization were as follows: "Beginning at the Allegheny River on the line of Conewango and Pine Grove townships, thence north to the State line, thence east along the said line to the east bank of the Allegheny River and joining McKean county, thence down by the line of said McKean county to where the same joins the river going south, then to continue down by the low water or main channel in said river to the place of beginning."

Sheffield was formed from Kinzua, and organized by order of court during June Sessions, 1833, particular day not stated. Its boundaries were then described as follows: "Beginning on the west line of the said township (Kinzua) at the northwest corner of lot No. 560, thence running due east along the line of lots to the northeast corner of lot No. 172 on the county line. That part of the said township, Kinzua, lying south of the said line bounded on the east by McKean county, on the south by the county of Jefferson and on the west by the township of Limestone to be a new township named Sheffield."

Freehold.—This township was erected from portions of Columbus and Sugar Grove. The report of the commissioners was confirmed absolutely September 3, 1833, and the following lines and courses designated as its boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 392 in Columbus township on the State line, thence east on said line to the northeast corner of lot No. 192 in Sugar Grove township, thence south along the line of said tract to lot No. 194, thence east to the northeast corner of said tract, thence south to the southeast corner of said tract, thence west to the northeast corner of lot No. 196, thence south to the southeast corner of the same, thence east to the northeast corner of lot No. 199, thence south to the southeast corner of the same, thence west to the northeast corner of lot No. 200, thence south along the lines of lots No. 200, 201, 202, and 203 to the south line of Sugar Grove township, thence west along the township lines to the southwest corner of lot No. 120 in Columbus township, thence north along the lines of lots No. 120, 119, 116, 383, and 385, to the southeast corner of lot No. 386, thence west to the southwest corner of the same, thence north to the northwest corner of the same, thence north across lot No. 388 to the south line of lot No. 393, thence west to the southwest corner of the same, thence north to the northwest corner of the same, thence to the southeast corner of lot No. 392, then north to the State line at the place of beginning."

Pleasant.—This township was formed from Limestone, by an order of court confirmed absolutely during March Sessions, 1834. The old township was divided by a line running as follows: "Beginning on the Allegheny River at the northwest corner of lot No. 4826, thence running east to lot No 512, thence south on line of said lot No. 512 to the southwest corner of said lot, thence east to the northwest corner of lot No. 519, thence south to the county line." It was proposed by the inhabitants and was so recommended by the commissioners to call the new township Mount Pleasant, but the court deemed it best to shorten the title and name it Pleasant.

Change of Line between Sheffield and Pleasant Townships.—On the 5th day of November, 1836, Lansing Wetmore, Alson Rogers, Nathaniel Sill, commissioners appointed by the court for that purpose, reported that they had surveyed a line running as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 577 on the north and south line between Limestone and Pleasant, thence due east on a line of lots three miles and two hundred and twenty perches to the southeast corner of lot No. 584 on the north and south line between Sheffield and Pleasant, and set off that part of the present township of Pleasant lying south of said east line and between Sheffield and Limestone and the county line to the said township of Sheffield, comprising thirteen and a fourth tier of lots north and south and eight tier of lots east and west."

Southwest.—This township was set off from Deerfield as a separate organization by an order of court declared absolute during March Sessions 1838. The line between the two townships (which had been surveyed by Commissioners James A. Alexander, Stephen Littlefield, and Nathan Whitney) ran as follows: "Beginning on Venango county line at the southeast corner of tract No. 228, thence by the line of said tract to the southeast corner of lot No. 229, thence north to the south line of tract No. 235, a distance of four miles and two hundred and six perches (as per original survey and plot), thence east to the southeast corner of said tract No. 235, thence north to the northwest corner of tract No. 328 and northeast corner of tract No. 327, to a pine tree, the southwest corner of tract No. 154, on Spring Creek township line, being a further distance of seven miles (as per original survey and measurements)."

Change of Line between Various Townships. — During June Sessions in 1838 the court confirmed the report of Commissioners Andrew H. Ludlow, Hewlet Lott, and Samuel Magee concerning the change in township lines between Spring Creek, Deerfield, and Brokenstraw, also between Spring Creek and Columbus.

Alteration of Line between Columbus and Freehold Townships. — Lot No. 392 was detached from Columbus and annexed to Freehold by an order of court dated June 5, 1843.

Eldred. — This township was erected from the northern part of Southwest township by an order of court confirmed absolutely September 8, 1843. The commissioners, viz., James A. Alexander, Jonathan Hamilton, and William B. Mead, said in their report: "We have diligently inquired into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and we are of the opinion that the said township of South West ought to be divided as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 235 and the southeast corner of lot No. 236, thence west along the south line of lots No. 195, 188, 147, 140, 99 and 92, to the Crawford county line. That portion on the north side of said division line to be called Fairfield, a plot or draft of which is hereunto annexed."

Glade. — This township was erected from Conewango and Elk, March 8, 1844, the report of Commissioners Andrew H. Ludlow, Shubal D. Chappell, and Thomas Clemons, then having been read a second time and confirmed absolutely. Its original boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the Borough of Warren, thence east across the Conewango Creek, thence up the east side of said creek to the south line of Pine Grove township and northwest corner of tract No. 5488, thence east with the north line of said lot No. 5488, and the south line of lot No. 5969 to the west line of No. 5533, in Elk township, thence south with the west line of said lot to the northwest corner of No. 5534, thence east with the north lines of No. 5534, 5544, 5553, and 5562, to the Allegheny River, thence down said river to the confluence of the Conewango Creek at the Borough of Warren, thence up the north and west bank of said creek to the place of beginning. Taking from Conewango township that part lying east of the Conewango Creek and north of the Allegheny River, and that part of Elk township lying south of the south lines of lots No. 5333, 5343, 5552, and 5561, and forming said new township, which we would propose to call Point township, a draft of plot whereof is hereunto annexed."

Corydon. — This township was erected by order of court confirmed absolutely March 20, 1846, from territory then recently set off from McKean county. The report of the commissioners — *i. e.*, Andrew H. Ludlow, Benjamin Marsh, and James Cargill — was as follows: "We, the undersigned, appointed by the annexed order of court commissioners to enquire into the propriety of forming a new township out of that part of Corydon township formerly McKean county and establishing the line between Kinzua township and McKean county, do report, that in pursuance of said order having been respectively sworn or affirmed according to law, we have examined the premises, and are of opinion that all that part of McKean county lately set off to Warren county being part of Corydon township and part of Hamilton township, be erected into a new township to be called Corydon township."

Mead. — This township was erected from parts of Sheffield, Kinzua, and Pleasant by an order of court confirmed absolutely June 7, 1847. The commissioners, Andrew H. Ludlow, Lansing Wetmore, and James H. Eddy, described its original boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the Allegheny River at the northeast corner of Tract No. 2921, thence south with the east line of said tract to the southeast corner of the same, thence with the south line of said tract west to the northeast corner of tract No. 2837, thence south with the east line of said tract No. 2837 to the southeast corner of the same and northeast corner of Tract No. 38, thence with the east line of Tracts No. 38, 51, 58, 75, 82, 103, 110, 159, 166, and 199 south to the southeast corner of Tract No. 199, thence west with the south lines of tracts No. 199, 200, 201, 202, 586, 585, 584, 583, 582, and 581, to the southwest corner of said tract No. 581; thence north with the west lines of tracts No. 581, 564, 553, 534, 523, 502, 491, 470, and 459, to the northwest corner of said tract No. 459, thence with the north lines of tracts No. 459 and 460 east to the southwest corner of tract of land known as the J. Benson tract, thence with the west line of said Benson tract and the west line of the R. Arthur tract north to the Allegheny River, thence along the south bank of said river to the place of beginning."

Cherry Grove. — This township was erected from Sheffield by an order of court confirming report of commissioners, *ni si*, June 7, 1847, and absolutely Dec. 7, 1847. The commissioners, Andrew H. Ludlow, Lansing Wetmore, and James H. Eddy, described its boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of tract No. 587, thence with the lines of the tracts south to the county line in the east line of tract No. 756, thence with the county line west to the west line of tract No. 3142, thence with the lines of the tracts north to the northwest corner of tract No. 598, thence with the lines of the tracts east to the place of beginning."

Pittsfield.—This township was formed from Brokenstraw and Spring Creek townships in 1847. In response to numerous petitioners the court on the 9th day of September, 1846, issued an order naming Andrew H. Ludlow, Carter V. Kinnear and Stephen Littlefield as commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, to make survey, report, etc. These commissioners rendered their report June 5, 1847, but the order of court confirming the same does not appear on record. The boundaries of the township, as described by the commissioners in 1847, were as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of tract No. 125 in Spring Creek township and in the south line of Freehold township, thence running south with the west lines of tracts No. 125, 128, 131, 134, 137, 140, 143, 146, 149, 152, and 155, to the southwest corner of tract No. 155, and to the north line of Deerfield township, thence east along the north line of said Deerfield township and the south line of tract No. 155, 156, 168, 214, and 223, thence north along the east line of tract No. 223 to the northeast corner of the same, thence east along the south line of tract No. 224 to the southeast corner of tract No. 224, thence north along the east line of tracts No. 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, and 233 to the northeast corner of No. 233, and the south line of Sugar Grove township, thence west along the north line of tracts No, 233, 204, 178, 126, and 125 to the place of beginning."

Change of Township Lines.—On the 7th of June, 1847, a change in the line dividing Conewango and Pine Grove townships resulted in increasing the area of the first-named division by a few hundred acres.

On the 23d of October, 1851, it was ordered by court that two tier of tracts in Deerfield township, commencing at the northwest corner of Deerfield township and running thence east as far as the east line of Pittsfield township, be set off from Deerfield and attached to Pittsfield.

Farmington.—This township was formed from Pine Grove by an order of court confirmed absolutely October 7, 1853. Its original boundaries were described by the commissioners as follows: "Being the western part of said township (Pine Grove) and commencing at the New York State line at the northeast corner of the Holland Land Company's lands at the northeast corner of tract No. 359, thence by said company's line, to the line of Conewango township at the southeast corner of tract No. 351, thence by said Conewango township line to Sugar Grove township at the southwest corner of tract No. 321, thence by Sugar Grove township line to the New York State line aforesaid at the northwest corner of tract No. 293, thence by said State line to the place of beginning."

Change of Township Lines.—During December Sessions, 1854, part of lot No. 233 was taken from Pittsfield and attached to Brokenstraw. During the same term, also, a small part of Freehold was annexed to Sugar Grove.

At January adjourned term in 1855 tracts No. 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, and part of 5569 were detached from Elk township and annexed to Pine Grove.

On the 9th of January, 1856, lots No. 5544, 5553, and 5562 were taken from Glade and added to Elk.

Triumph.—This township was formed from Deerfield by an order of court dated March 7, 1878, confirming report of commissioners, and in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the voters of Deerfield, as shown at an election held February 19, 1878. The boundaries of the township as then formed were described as follows: "Beginning on the northern boundary of the Tidioute Creek road at the northern boundary line of Tidioute Borough; thence along the north boundary of said Tidioute Creek road two miles, to the west line of the J. and C. Lovig lands; thence north on said line of land three hundred and ten rods; thence continue north two hundred and sixty-four rods to the south line of tract No. 265 Holland Land Survey; thence west on the Holland Land Survey two and one-half miles to the township of Eldred, thence south along the eastern boundary of Eldred and South West townships eight and one-fourth miles to the Forest county line, thence east on said line four and three-fourth miles to the Allegheny River, thence up the Allegheny River and by the meanderings of the Borough line of Tidioute about five and one-fourth miles to the place of beginning."

Watson.—This township was erected from Limestone by an order of court dated March 4, 1880, thus confirming the report of the commissioners, and in conformity with the wishes of a majority of the voters of Limestone township, as expressed at an election held on the 17th day of February, 1880, it being the northerly portion of the old township of Limestone. A map of the new township showing its boundaries, etc., can be found on page 541 Road Docket No. 3, court records of Warren county.

Boroughs.—Warren borough was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature approved April 3, 1832, its original area being three hundred acres, or in other words the inlots of the town as laid out in 1795. Youngsville was incorporated September 4, 1849; Columbus, March 19, 1853; Tidioute, June 7, 1862, and Clarendon, early in 1882.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The First "Agricultural Show"—Organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society—Its Officers—First Annual Fair—Names of Those to Whom were Awarded Premiums—Extract from Judge Wetmore's Address—Subsequent Fairs, Officers, etc.—Organization of the Union Agricultural Society—Sugar Grove its Headquarters—The Warren County Agricultural Fair Association Organized—Its Officers—Annual Exhibitions—Remarks.

IN the fall of 1850 an "agricultural show," as it was termed, was held at the village of Sugar Grove by a few of the enterprising farmers and business men residing in that vicinity. It was a sort of an impromptu affair, and the exhibits and attendance of course were comparatively meager. But it aroused an interest in such matters, and a desire to organize a county association. Nearly every county in the State of New York and the Western Reserve of Ohio had already in successful operation county agricultural associations; and the question was asked why should Warren, bordering on such an active, go-ahead farming district as the county of Chautauqua, stand idly by just as she was changing (from necessity) from a lumbering to an agricultural district. Therefore, prompted by such thoughts and queries, on the 8th day of January, 1851, an article signed by N. B. Langdon, James Younie, E. C. Catlin, and George W. Buell was published in the county newspapers, setting forth the benefits to be derived from such an association, and requesting all persons interested to meet at the court-house in the borough of Warren on the 28th day of that month.

Pursuant to this notice a considerable number of the leading citizens of the county assembled at the time and place stated, and organized the meeting by electing James Younie, president; John Berry and Archibald Rynd, esq., vice-presidents; and Thomas Clemons, secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated at some length by Lansing Wetmore, esq., whereupon a committee composed of L. Wetmore, N. B. Langdon, E. C. Catlin, Patrick Falconer, and John Hackney was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After the unanimous adoption of the resolutions reported, the meeting adjourned to meet at Sugar Grove on the 22d day of February of that year.

Agreeably to adjournment, the next meeting was held in the village of Sugar Grove, February 22, 1851, when a permanent organization was effected, and it was decided to hold the "first annual meeting of the society" at Sugar Grove, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1851. The officers chosen for the first year were Lansing Wetmore, president; Thomas Struthers, Riley Preston, Robert McIntyre, E. C. Catlin, S. Raymond, George F. Eldred, Noah Hand, John Wales, James McGee, Mark Dalrymple, John Sill, Squire Sprague, Josiah Farnsworth, Erastus Barnes, Alson Rogers, J. H. King, William Brown, Perry Sherman, Jason Andruss, Charles Whitney, William Siggins, and John J. Berry, vice-presidents; Patrick Falconer, secretary, and George W. Buell, treasurer.

As announced, the first annual fair of the *Warren County Agricultural Society* was held at Sugar Grove on Tuesday, September 23, 1851. The exhibits were varied and creditable, but the festivities were somewhat marred by a rain storm, the most severe that had occurred in two months. Lansing Wetmore, esq., the president of the society, delivered the address. The receipts at the gate were not stated, though a considerable number of exhibitors were awarded premiums. Their names were as follows: John Russell, Mark C. Dalrymple, Ransom Gardner, A. J. Irvine, Melancthon Miles, George Brown, Vestus Pond, Ira Baker, Joseph M. Gardner, G. H. Lott, Friend Curtis, Patrick Falconer, Nathaniel Kidder, Clark Dalrymple, Hosea Harmon, Joseph Jenkins, John Mahan, N. B. Langdon, John Abbott, W. S. Roney, R. E. Cook, Dexter Hodges, Charles Lott, George Abbott, W. P. Falconer, James Patterson, Robert Allen, James Woodside, William Morgan, John Gregg, William A. Gates, Ezekiel Comstock, F. R. Miller, John B. Hamilton, Lyman Trantum, Nathan Cooper, Emily H. Cook, Quartus Wright, Mrs. Cobham, Miss E. Cobham, Lester Wright, F. A. Hull, R. J. Cowles, Miss Sally Parmlee, Miss E. K. Falconer, J. J. Broughton, E. P. Richardson, and L. E. Guignan.

"Thirty-six years ago last January," said Lansing Wetmore, esq., in his address above alluded to, "I immigrated from my native place in New York, and came to this county. With all the efforts we could make, with four teams, it took over a month to get from Whitestown, in Oneida county, to Sugar Grove. I assisted to open the first path from this village to what was known through eastern New York as Sackettsburg, now Lottsville. It was a beautiful village, *on paper*, with its corner lots, school and meeting-house lots, academy reserve, all free gratis to actual settlers, while the lands all around were only three dollars per acre, a dollar more than they were worth twenty years afterwards. There were some humbugs in those days as well as since. Sugar Grove then contained *three* log cabins, and Johnny Hood's grist-mill, built of poles, where the people far and near used to take their corn to grind — for he could grind nothing else. They took their grist home minus the toll and the *chit;* a mischievous squirrel would set and take them as fast as the corn dropped from the hopper.

"There was then but one habitation between this and the western line of the county, a distance of fifteen miles. The site of Columbus was a dense forest. Now behold the change. A wilderness has disappeared. Four pleasant and thriving villages have sprung up, the whole distance dotted with well-improved farms, neat and tasty dwellings, and fruit-growing orchards. The county has increased in population from a few hundred to fifteen thousand." His address throughout was very interesting.

The second annual fair was held in the town of Warren in September, 1852, the grounds occupied being vacant lots located a square or two above the German Lutheran church and on the same side of the street. Domestic and other small articles of value were protected from the weather by a tent. Judge Lansing Wetmore, also, served as president during the second year. Other transactions of the society, as far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, will be mentioned by years as follows:

1853. The third annual fair was held at Pittsfield. Stephen Littlefield serving as president.

1854. The fair for this year was held in September at Columbus. Daniel Lott officiating as president. At about this time December fairs were instituted for the purpose of exhibiting vegetables, field crops, winter fruits, etc., in a more perfect condition than could be done earlier in the season; but after a year or two these fairs or meetings were abandoned.

1855. The fifth annual fair was held at Lottsville Wednesday, September 12, on the farm of Daniel Lott, and proved to be the most successful of any to that date. John Mahan served as president.

1856. John Younie, president. Fair held at Sugar Grove September 17. It was a grand success, it being estimated that six thousand people were present.

1857. The fair during this year was held at Youngsville September 16. Henry P. Kinnear, president. One of the noted features of this exhibition was a load of Quaker Hill coal, which David Dinsmoor had hauled twenty-five miles for such a purpose.

1858. Fair held in the town of Warren in October. Patrick Falconer officiating as president.

1859. Fair held at Marsh's Corners in Farmington township September 21. Name of president not known.

1860. In June, 1860, fair grounds were leased at Youngsville for a term of three years. Hence, the tenth annual fair was held at that place September 25. Friend Curtis served as president. Recently acquired railroad facilities assisted largely in making this exhibition a success. Several of the old militia companies of *ante-bellum* days—viz.: The Warren Rifles, Youngsville Artillery, Deerfield Cavalry, Deerfield Rifles, and Eldred Rifles — were also present to add, as far as they were capable of doing, pomp and splendor to the occasion.

1861. The eleventh annual meeting was held at Youngsville, Henry P. Kinnear serving as president, on the 25th day of September; but war was now raging and not much interest was manifested in the exhibition of fancy live stock and farm products.

1862–63–64. During the remainder of the war no fairs were held.

1865. On the 27th and 28th days of September what was termed the thirteenth annual fair was held at Youngsville, Henry P. Kinnear officiating as president.

1866. Fair held at Youngsville September 26 and 27. George J. Whitney, president.

1867. The fifteenth annual fair of the society was held at Youngsville September 18, 19, and 20, George J. Whitney still officiating as president.

1868. Fair held at Youngsville September 23, 24, and 25, George J. Whitney, president.

1869. The seventeenth annual fair was held at Youngsville September 15 and 16, W. G. Garcelon, president; G. W. Kinnear, secretary.

1870. The eighteenth annual exhibition of the society was also held at Youngsville September 15 and 16. W. G. Garcelon, president; G. W. Kinnear, secretary.

1871. The nineteenth annual fair of the "Warren County Agricultural Society" was held at Youngsville on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of September. W. G. Garcelon, president; G. W. Kinnear, secretary, and Darius Mead, treasurer. This seems to have been the last expiring effort of the old society. It died of location, lack of interest, and consequently of support.

In the summer of 1874 was organized at Sugar Grove what has since been known as the *Union Agricultural Society* of Warren county. The first annual fair was held in that village October 7 and 8, of the year mentioned, and all subsequent exhibitions have been held in the same place. The thirteenth and last annual fair occurred during the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of September, 1886. While no great financial success has been attained by the management of this society, its affairs have been conducted generally in a very satisfactory manner, and as yet there seems to be no lack of interest manifested among those who have ever been its steadfast friends and supporters. However, the county is too sparsely populated to successfully maintain two agricultural societies, each claiming to be county associations, and, judging from the past — the experience of other counties — one or the other will eventually go down.

The Warren County Agricultural Fair Association was organized at a meeting held in the court-house in the town of Warren on Saturday P. M., June 14, 1884, by a combination of members of the Warren Board of Trade and the Warren Farmers' Club. This meeting was organized by the selection of George P. Orr as chairman, and A. S. Dalrymple as secretary. A permanent organization was then effected by the election of George P. Orr, president; A. S. Dalrymple, secretary; George Ensworth, treasurer, and Messrs. Orr, Dalrymple, Ensworth, F. A. Cogswell, Charles Lott, W. B. Acocks, and C. H. Wiltsie, executive committee.

On a motion made and carried Messrs. Acocks, Lott, and Wiltsie were instructed to select a vice-president from each township and borough in the county, to act with the officers already mentioned. The members of the executive committee were also authorized to make all arrangements for the fair, etc., in the name of the association.

The original or charter members were Charles Lott, W. B. Acocks, George P. Orr, C. H. Wiltsie, F. A. Cogswell, B. F. Mead, S. A. Samuelson, M. Schuler, D. Ruhlman, Peter Smith, D. M. Davis, A. S. Dalrymple, A. E. Myers, and George Ensworth.

Over fifteen hundred dollars had already been subscribed in aid of the enterprise by the business men of Warren, and thereafter, led and spurred on by the tireless activity of President Orr, the affairs of the association were pushed forward with unflagging zeal. Upon application the association was incorporated by order of court. Beautiful and spacious grounds located on the Irvine bottoms opposite the town were leased for a term of five years, with the privilege of five years more, at a rental of two hundred dollars per year, and the bridge made free for all, during the first annual fair, by the payment to its owners of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The work of fitting up the grounds, grading the race course, fencing, and erecting sheds and commodious buildings was hurried forward with all possible dispatch, and on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th days of September, 1884, was held the first annual fair of the association. It was pronounced a grand success, the display of stock, farm products, goods, etc., on exhibition being exceedingly creditable, and over three thousand dollars were received at the gates.

The next fair was held September 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1885. An immense crowd was present during the last two days, estimated at from eight to ten thousand on the third day. In competing for premiums there were more than two thousand entries, whereas during the first year less than one thousand were numbered. The officers during 1885 were mainly those who had served in 1884.

Early in 1886 the following officers were elected: George P. Orr, president; A. S. Dalrymple, secretary; George Ensworth, treasurer; Charles Lott, L. M. Rowland, C. H. Wiltsie, Philip Sechrist, and Willis Cowan, directors. The third annual fair was held September 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1886. It was another very successful effort, if the gathering of eight or ten thousand strangers each day, in a little town of five thousand inhabitants, is the object chiefly sought. The rustics were out in full force. The weather was hot, dry, and sultry. The street-sprinkler could not pursue his every-day avocation, and as a result clouds of dust overhung both town and fair-ground day and night. Sweltering, weary-looking country mothers, leading children of tender years (who doubtless had capered bare-footed, free and joyous through the long summer days till now), were seen running and dodging here and there in their sometimes frantic endeavors to avoid being run down by fast-driving, bawling hackmen, the poor children meanwhile toeing in and toeing out, now stepping on their heels and again on their toes, in the apparent effort to gain temporary relief from the pain and misery inflicted by tightly-fitting, coarsely made, and stiff *new* shoes. It was a great and varied display of humanity, truly. Happy Warrenites, those who had wares to dispose of, of whatever nature, smiled and rubbed their palms in glee. There were balloon ascensions, Indians in their aboriginal dress, horse races, etc., etc., and some as creditable displays of live stock and manufactured articles as can be found anywhere. But to the writer, who was present, it seemed to be a series of days set apart for the especial benefit of bridge owners, howling hack-drivers, thieving fakirs, hotel bars, and horse jockeys. Perhaps these are necessary and unavoidable concomitants of such gatherings with one exception, and that cries aloud for abatement. Warren is noted the traveling world over as a hack-infested town. Its jehus are too numerous and noisy every day in the year. But on circus and fair days they are an intolerable nuisance. They take possession of the streets; pedestrians must invariably give right of way or be run over; none are permitted to make as much noise as they, and from dawn of day till midnight their noisy, ill-mannered solicitations for custom, can be heard above all else. It may be considered by some pecuniarily interested that this is not an appropriate corner to speak of such practices; but we are presumed to chronicle *remarkable* events. The fair of 1886 is a thing of the past, a matter of history. Then, too, it may prove interesting to future generations and denizens of Warren (when the hackman's voice has been abated here, as it already has been subdued in most other populous, well-regulated towns) to read how affairs generally were conducted in what will be to them the long ago.

Without a doubt, however, these agricultural associations and annual exhibitions have been of vast benefit to the farmers and manufacturers of agricultural implements. They here meet together and can easily compare their own efforts with those of their neighbors.. The interchange of thought and rehearsals of experiences are of mutual advantage, and many new things are seen and learned each year. For these simple reasons alone the annual agricultural fairs should be perpetuated.

The agricultural implements used by the early settlers were very simple and rude. The plow was made entirely of wood except the share, clevis and draft-rods, which were of iron, and had to be for many years transported from Pittsburgh. The wooden plow was a very cumbrous, awkward implement, very laborious to the plowman, and hard for the team to draw. It was, however, very generally used until about the year 1825, when the cast-iron plow patented by Jethro Wood was first brought into the county, though it gained popularity but slowly. The farmer looked at it and was sure it would break the first time it struck a stone or a root, and then how should he replace it? The wooden mold-board would not break, and when it wore out he could take his axe and hew out another from a piece of tree. Since that time no agricultural implement has been more improved upon than the plow. It is now made of beautifully polished cast steel, except the beam and handles, while in Canada and in some parts of the United States these, too, are made of iron. The cast steel plow of the present manufacture, in its several styles, sizes, and adaptations to the various soils and forms of land, including the sulky, or riding plow of the western prairies, is, among agricultural implements, the most perfect in use.

The pioneer harrow was simply the fork of a tree, with the branches on one side cut close, and on the other left about a foot long to serve the purpose of teeth. In some instances a number of holes were bored through the beams and wooden pins driven into them. It was not until about 1825–30 that iron or steel harrow teeth were introduced into Warren county.

The axes, hoes, shovels, and picks were rude, heavy, and clumsy. The sickle and scythe were at first used to harvest the grain and hay, but the former gave way easily to the cradle, with which better results could be attained with less labor. The scythe and cradle have been replaced by the mower and reaper to a great extent, though both are still used considerably in this county because of the hilly and rolling surface of the country, as well as the great number of stumps and rocks yet remaining in the districts recently improved.

The ordinary wooden flail was used to thresh grain for many years, when the horse-power thresher was largely substituted. The method of cleaning the chaff from the grain by the early settlers was by a strong sheet or blanket handled by two persons. The grain and the chaff were placed on the blanket, which was then tossed up and down where a brisk breeze was blowing, the wind separating and blowing away the chaff during the operation. Fanning-mills were introduced as early as 1825, but the first of these were very rude and little better than the primitive blanket. Since, improvements have been made from time to time until an almost perfect separator is now connected with every threshing-machine, and the work of ten men for a whole season is done more completely by two or three men, as many horses, and a patent separator, in one day. In fact, it is difficult to fix limitations upon improvements in agricultural machinery within the last fifty years.

In the employment of improved methods in the use of the best implements and machinery, the farmers of Warren county are not behind their neighbors. True it is that in many cases they were slow to change, but much allowance should be made for surrounding circumstances. Theirs, for the first fifty years of the century, was a noted lumbering region, and by engaging in lumbering operations was the readiest means of obtaining the necessaries of life. The general surface was looked upon as cold and unproductive. Then, again, the immense growth of timber to be cleared away, the depredations of wild beasts, and the annoyance of the swarming insect life, as well as the great difficulty and expense of procuring seeds and farming implements, were discouraging. These various difficulties were quite sufficient to explain the slow progress made in farming in the first years of settlement. Improvements were not encouraged, while much of the topography of the county renders the use of certain kinds of improved machinery impossible. The people generally rejected book-farming as unimportant and useless, and knew nothing of the chemistry of agriculture. The farmer who ventured to make experiments, to stake out new paths of practice, or to adopt new modes of culture, subjected himself to the ridicule of the whole neighborhood. For many years the same methods of farming were observed; the son planted just as many acres of corn and potatoes as his father did, and in the same old phases of the moon. All their practices were merely traditional; but within the last thirty years most remarkable changes have occurred in all the conditions of agriculture in this county, and there are still ample opportunities for many more.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE PRESS.

A Description of Warren's First Printer and Publisher—The Conewango Emigrant—Its First Editor—Interesting Details—The Warren Gazette—Its Editors, Publishers, etc.—Voice of the People—The Union—Warren Bulletin—Democratic Advocate—Warren Standard—Warren Ledger—People's Monitor—Warren Mail—Youngsville Express—Tidioute Publications—Warren Mirror—Clarendon Record—Evening Paragraph—Sugar Grove News—Bear Lake Record.

EARLY in the summer of 1824 a stranger, unheralded and alone, made his advent into the sparsely built up, yet ambitious little town of Warren (composed as it then was only of log cabins and low frame buildings scattered here and there), and announced to the somewhat astonished inhabitants that he was a printer by occupation, and that it was his purpose to establish a newspaper in their midst. His appearance was exceptional, to say the least, and, since he attained fame, but not riches, as the first printer and publisher to locate in the county, deserves a brief description. A native of the North of Ireland, or in other words a Scotch-Irishman, and apparently about thirty years of age, his erect, well-proportioned figure of more than medium size was clad in a threadbare suit, of which a long swallow-tailed coat and home-made pants (cut with an eye to keeping the bottoms out of the mud, unless the mud were six inches in depth), were the most conspicuous garments. A heavy growth of red, or carroty-colored, hair curled outward beneath the narrow brim of a hat long worn, while upon his face deep, thickly-pitted marks of the ravages of small-pox, and a profusion of freckles disputed for possession. Of his eyes, so changable were their hue, none could determine their color, but all were unanimous in the opinion that they ever had an appealing look, as if continually asking for help. Need we add, his name was Richard Hill, a former resident of Mercer county, Pa.

The nearest printing establishments were then at Franklin and Meadville, and about the only newspapers in circulation here were the Venango *Democrat*, issued at Franklin, and the *Herald* and Crawford *Messenger*, printed at Meadville. Therefore, although to this time no one in Warren had hardly thought of starting a newspaper, Hill's proposition was well received, and, after a brief discussion of the project, his forbidding appearance was overlooked by the desire of having a home printing-office put in operation as soon as possible. The few business men of the place enlisted themselves in the enterprise and succeeded in procuring some two hundred subscribers. Soon after, Hill brought on his family, and a press[1] which bore marks of antiquity, and moved into the house built by Robert Arthur, then in an unfinished state. There he went to work. His rickety press was made to keep its place so that he could use it by spiking one end of a plank on each corner, and the other end to the joist above.

The first number of Hill's paper, the *Conewango Emigrant*, was dated July 24, 1824. In form and size it was a folio of twelve by eighteen inches. It was Jacksonian in its political tendencies, but treated John Quincy Adams with fairness. Among other things, the initial number contained an account of the trial of Jacob Hook at the previous June term of the Warren County Court, taken from the New York *Censor*. The paper on which it was printed was made before the art of taking the color from blue rags was brought into use, and consequently partook deeply of that color. Andrew W. Morrison was announced as the editor, and the prospectus shown in soliciting subscriptions, as well as the first address to the *Emigrant's* patrons, were from his pen.

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[1] It is stated in a volume published many years ago, entitled the "History of Pennsylvania," that the press used by Parker C. Purviance, who published the Warren *Gazette* in 1830, was the same which was used by Dr. Ben. Franklin, and on which the Continental money was struck. This is a mistake. The Purviance press was purchased by Archibald Tanner and Lansing Wetmore when nearly new. If the old Franklin press was ever brought into use within the limits of Warren county it was the one utilized by Hill.

As he (Morrison) was the one who advised Hill to locate in Warren, he also deserves a passing notice. Morrison had been a sojourner in this country of pine woods and buckwheat cakes some years previously, and taught a district school at the "Dam," now Russellburg, as early as the winter of 1816–17. He was a fellow countryman of Hill's, though in no other way at all similar. He was then a young man of genteel appearance, pleasing in his manners, and of winning address. At the close of his school he had an exhibition—the first school exhibition in fact to take place in the county. There being no large room at the "Dam," except Captain Slone's bar-room, this then grand affair came off in an upper room of Daniel Jackson's tavern in the town of Warren. Morrison taught a good school and conducted himself with the strictest propriety while teaching. But after he had received pay for his services as a teacher, he proceeded to Warren and indulged heavily in what he probably had not been unused to before, strong drink. During this carousal he was seen one day mounted on an Indian pony behind a young squaw of the Seneca tribe, bare headed and in his shirt sleeves, riding back and forth from Dunn's and Jackson's taverns, ordering whiskey to be brought out to treat himself and the squaw each time that he stopped. After spending a week or more in debauchery, his money became exhausted and he started down the river. From that time no more was heard of Morrison at Warren until his name appeared upon Hill's prospectus as the proposed editor of the Conewango *Emigrant.*

It seems that during the years intervening from 1817, he had read law in Mercer county, been admitted to the bar, and married a wife. It was now his purpose to come here with Hill, edit the *Emigrant* and practice law. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county September 2, 1824, which indicates about the time of his arrival, for it is remembered that he did not come until after Hill had been here for several weeks. Prudently, as it would seem, he left his wife in Mercer county. As a law practitioner, however, he met with but little success. Thereupon, for old acquaintance sake, Lansing Wetmore, esq., the prothonotary, who had met him years before while he was teaching at the "Dam," gave him employment in his office. But it was all to no purpose, for though Morrison wrote fluently a beautiful hand, the fell destroyer — intemperance — had done its work; he could not resist the temptation of drinking. Hence, after a stay of only a few months he again disappeared, and was never more seen in Warren.

After Morrison's departure Hill applied to A, B, and C, for assistance in the editorial department. Although a pretty good type-setter, and showing some taste in his selections from books and exchanges, he could scarcely write a sentence grammatically, or one that would convey a distinct idea of what he wished to explain or illustrate. He worked on in dirt and poverty nearly two years, finally changing the name of his paper to that of the *Warren Courier*. It was of no use, however, for matters were drawing to a crisis. Of a jealous disposition, he would without any just cause turn against and abuse his best friends. He would publish any thing for money, and for a very small sum too. No matter how scurrillous, if a communication was accompanied with a dollar, or the promise of it, it would appear in his columns. Among other articles of this character was one in the form of an advertisement, signed by "Naper Tandy." Naper said that he had commenced the business of tanning in Sugar Grove township, about two miles north of John I. Willson's tavern (which would be about a mile north of the State line), where he was ready to tan all kinds of hides on the shortest notice — especially *carroty*-colored hides from Hibernia's Isle. He directed Hill to insert three times and send his bill. This, with like abusive notices, together with his own editorial work, when he could get no one else to write, brought his paper into contempt and ridicule. As a result it ceased to exist; died of starvation in fact in less than two years from the date of its establishment. Hill then returned to Mercer county, taking his venerable press (which may have been historic, the veritable Franklin instrument of torture) and other material along.

Foreseeing the inevitable fate of the *Emigrant*, and deeming it important for the character and welfare of the county that a reputable newspaper should be published in it, Archibald Tanner and Lansing Wetmore purchased a new press and other requisite material, engaged Morgan Bates to attend to the mechanical part of the work, and about the time Hill's paper ceased to exist, the *Warren Gazette* made its appearance. The first number of the *Gazette* published by Morgan Bates, for Tanner & Wetmore, proprietors, was dated February 18, 1826. It continued under their control about three years — the last number being issued March 4, 1829 — the day that Andrew Jackson took his seat as president of the United States. Thomas Clemons, who was the publisher at this time, thus quaintly announced the event: "This day John Q. Adams and I are both tipped overboard — 'How we apples swim.'"

Bates had removed to Jamestown, N. Y., in the spring of 1828, where he published the *Chautauqua Republican*, which was established to promote the election of Jackson, and had a large circulation in Warren county. The *Gazette* supported Adams, and Mr. Clemons, who had been an assistant in the office under Bates, continued its publication after the departure of the latter, until it passed out of the hands of Tanner & Wetmore. We will here explain, also, that the junior member of the firm (Wetmore) officiated as editor-in-chief during the three years of their proprietorship.

Bates was a genial, good-hearted fellow, always ready for a frolic, generous to a fault, and impulsive. Money never burdened his pockets a great while at a time. Lacking discretion, however, he would say and do things which frequently brought him into trouble. As the editor, and ostensible proprietor of a then large newspaper (the *Chautauqua Republican*), he seemed to feel the importance of his new position, and to look back on his situation in the *Gazette* office with disdain. In a political way he commenced upon the *Gazette* people, through his paper, in manner and language which was considered indecorous, and was told so. This brought forth from him a prompt and rather insolent reply. Thus began a war of words (common among editors during those days, however,) which was continued for many weeks, when such epithets as scoundrel, liar, knave, etc., were pretty freely indulged in. The last article in the *Gazette* was answered by the service of a writ for slander. The suit was continued from term to term until after the election, when it was withdrawn by Bates at his own costs. He also embraced the opportunity at that time, or soon afterward, of resuming friendly relations with his old friends of the *Gazette.* After leaving Jamestown he experienced a variety of fortunes, some prosperous and some adverse. In 1835 he was foreman in the office of the *New Yorker*, the first paper published by Horace Greeley. He afterwards published the *Detroit Advertiser*, in company with that prince of early editors, Dawson, of the *Rochester Democrat.* They published the *Advertiser* during the time the Whigs were in power, and did the printing for the State. He visited Warren at about that time and displayed a large amount of Michigan State scrip, which he had received in pay for State printing. He was afterwards a commission merchant in Detroit. The last heard of him he was on his way to California by way of Cape Horn.

In March, 1829, the *Gazette* establishment was transferred to the proprietorship of Parker C. and Samuel A. Purviance. The former was a printer, the latter a lawyer. They published it about a year together, when Samuel A. withdrew. It was continued by Parker C. for some months after, when, like its predecessor, it suspended for want of support. Both Parker C. and Samuel A. Purviance were men of talent, particularly the latter, and the paper while under their management was conducted with signal ability. Both returned to Butler county, where Samuel attained a high standing at the bar. The course they pursued in politics, for they were zealous, untiring Whig partisans, caused the Democratic party to start a paper of their own.

Accordingly, in November, 1829, the first number of the *Voice of the People* was issued by Thomas Clemons and William A. Olney. It continued under their control about two years, when Clemons withdrew. Thereafter Olney kept up its publication until his death, which occurred in October, 1835. After Olney's demise Charles B. Cotter assumed control, but he proved to be rather a weak brother of the "art preservative," and after a few more weeks or months of tribulation its voice was hushed forever.

About 1830 J. B. Hyde, jr., began the publication of a paper termed *The Union.* It advocated the cause of anti-Masonry. Mr. Hyde was a young man of fair talents, quiet and retiring in his manners, and honorable in his dealings. He published the paper about two years, when he died, a victim to close confinement and intense application to business.

The first number of the *Warren Bulletin*, the successor of the *Voice of the People* as a Democratic organ, was issued May 11, 1836, by Norris W. Goodrich. It was moderately Democratic — usually candid and respectful in its treatment of political opponents. It was continued about three years, when Goodrich, having concluded to apply himself to the practice of law, ceased his labors as a newspaper man and retired. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and subsequently became a well-known attorney in McKean county. Goodrich's paper was immediately succeeded, from the same office, by the *Democratic Advocate*, edited by a certain Quincy Adams Johnson, a pretentious fellow who brought good certificates but poor qualifications. He continued the paper about eight months, grossly imposed on his party friends, got badly in debt, and finally left both paper and debts to take care of themselves. The *Advocate* was continued during the exciting campaign of 1840 by Mr. J. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, procured for that purpose, who left soon after the presidential election. Thomas Clemons, who always stood in readiness to lend a helping hand in case of a Democratic emergency, then took charge of it as editor, and continued its publication until some time in 1842, when he transferred his interests to S. J. Goodrich and T. T. Wilson. In the spring of 1843 Wilson withdrew and left Goodrich sole proprietor. He continued its publication about a year and then sold half his interest to J. Y. James, and the *Advocate* was continued in charge of James & Goodrich a few months, when the latter transferred the balance of his interest to J. D. James. Under the pilotage of J. Y. and J. D. James, the *Democratic Advocate* was continued during the years 1845–46 and until March of 1847, when it ran aground, and the office and material passed again into the hands of S. J. Goodrich. He changed its name to the *Warren Standard*, which commenced in May, 1847, and was continued until March 6, 1849, when the office and all materials were burned in the conflagration which destroyed the old "Exchange Row." Books and everything were lost, and no insurance.

Goodrich, however, immediately rallied, purchased new material, took into partnership again T. T. Wilson, and on the first day of May, 1849, was issued the first number of the *Warren Ledger.* They conducted it together about two years, when Goodrich withdrew (he having received an appointment as collector of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal, at Harrisburg), and it fell into the hands of Wilson alone. At the close of the fifth volume Wilson commended his two or three hundred paying subscribers, but complained bitterly of the four hundred who had failed to pay, many of them for the whole five years, during which the paper had never missed a week nor published a half sheet. On the 14th of March, 1854, S. J. Goodrich announced his return here; and from April 1 to August 8, of that year, the *Ledger* was carried on by Goodrich & Wilson, when the latter sold his interest to A. W. Stevens. It was then published by Goodrich & Stevens until February 13, 1855, when Goodrich sold his interest to Thomas Clemons, from which time it was conducted by Clemons & Stevens until March 11, 1856, when Stevens sold out to John Daily. Clemons & Daily commenced April 1, 1856, and continued together one year, when they transferred their interests to, or for the use of, D. W. C. James. Mr. James officiated as its editor and publisher from the spring of 1857 to November 30, 1860, when it passed into the hands of W. J. Clemons, who managed it alone until May 29, 1861, when Charles Dinsmoor became its associate editor. They carried it on until April 22, 1863, when Dinsmoor retired, and W. J. Clemons again conducted it alone until November 23, 1863, when he sold out to B. F. Morris, who, for more than twenty-two years, with the exception of a few months, was its sole responsible editor and publisher. On the 9th of November, 1871, J. Hamilton King, jr., purchased an interest in the paper and appeared as joint publisher until the time of his death, September 20, 1875, when his interest fell back into the hands of Mr. Morris. On the 5th of February, 1886, the *Ledger* was purchased by D. D. and F. E. Reed, who, to the present writing, have retained Mr. Morris as editor. During all the changes here noted the paper never suspended and never missed but very few regular issues.

From 1831, the year the *Gazette* ceased to exist, until 1838 no Whig paper was published in the county. In August of that year, however, a Whig organ, entitled the *People's Monitor*, made its appearance under the management of M. Millington. He remained about eight months, but the income of the paper not being sufficient to maintain his extravagant ideas of dress and habits, he returned to Harrisburg, the victim, it is to be presumed, of disappointed hopes. The office and material then passed into the hands of Peleg S. Cole, who soon after took into partnership a young man named Woodward. The firm of Cole & Woodward continued about three years, when the latter retired and J. W. Weaver took his place, holding it, however, but a short period of time, when he withdrew, leaving Mr. Cole to continue alone until the *Monitor* ceased to be a mentor for the people, for want of support. This event happened during the year 1845.

There was then an interval during which no Whig paper was published until July 25, 1848, when the first number of the *Allegheny Mail* appeared. This paper was established by the efforts of a few leading Whigs, and was continued under the management of J. Warren Fletcher, its first editor, publisher, and proprietor, until March 7, 1849, when E. Cowan, a young man who had been connected with the office from the beginning, became its owner by purchase. On the 20th of November of the same year the name was changed to the *Warren Mail*, a title it has ever since retained. About July 21, 1852, Mr. Cowan took Lucius Rogers into partnership, and together they continued its publication until September 22, 1853, when Mr. Cowan dissolved his connection with the *Mail*, temporarily, as it will appear, and was superseded by L. Rogers and O. C. Bates. Mr. Cowan sought a larger field for his abilities as a journalist at Buffalo and Erie, but, it seems, found the fields somewhat barren. Meanwhile the *Mail* was managed by Rogers & Bates until June 29, 1854, when Mr. Cowan suddenly appeared again as co-editor with Rogers, and Mr. Bates as suddenly disappeared, without any explanation. The paper was then carried on by Cowan & Rogers until the 19th of August, 1854, when Mr. Rogers retired. Thereafter Mr. Cowan paddled his own canoe alone until June 1, 1874, when his son Willis became associated with him in the publication of the *Mail*, a business as well as a family relationship which still continues unbroken. The *Warren Mail* now enjoys the distinction of being the senior newspaper of the county, and has been known as an unswerving exponent of Republican principles since the formation of that party.

The *Youngsville Express* was established by John W. Mason June 30, 1849. Nuetral in politics, its publication was continued until November, 1853, when it retired from view.

In Tidioute, after the oil developments had made it pretentious a number of newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, sprang into existence. The Tidioute *Journal*, *Commercial*, and *Chronicle* all had their birth and demise, and have now been succeeded by the *Weekly News*, published by Charles E. White, which seems to be established on a permanent basis.

The *Warren Mirror* was established as a Sunday paper October 1, 1882, by Walker Bros. It started as a folio, four colmns to a page, of 9 by 14 inches in size; was enlarged to a quarto November 12, 1882. On the 16th of October, 1883, it passed into the hands of E. Walker, the present publisher and proprietor. May 11, 1884, it was enlarged to five columns to a page, size of page, 11¼ by 17¾ inches. A Saturday edition was first issued July 12, 1884, of the same size as the Sunday issue. Another enlargement to six columns to a page, and columns increased to 19¾ inches in length, took place February 14, 1885. The *Daily Mirror*, a folio, with pages the same size as the Saturday and Sunday editions, was first issued March 24, 1886.

The *Clarendon Record* was started in the spring of 1882, about the time the Cherry Grove oil field was opened. The first four numbers were published by Dr. D. P. Robbins, and printed at the *Times* office, Union City, Pa. Northrop & Thomas then purchased the business and moved their material to Clarendon from Bordell and Duke Centre. About three weeks afterward D. D. Reed purchased a half interest, and the paper was conducted by Northrop

& Reed about one year. Mr. Reed then became connected with the Warren *Sunday Mirror*, and C. G. Thomas assumed the proprietorship of the *Record*. In the fall of 1884 the office was purchased by B. F. Morris, of the Warren *Ledger*, and for a period of about one year it was leased to Sanborn & Knight, who changed the name to the *Clarendon Herald*. In the fall of 1885 the entire outfit was moved to Warren and combined with the *Ledger* office. The paper was then reduced in size, and was sold, with the *Ledger*, to the Reed Bros.

The *Evening Paragraph* was founded at Warren, September 22, 1884, by E. L. Hempstead, F. W. Truesdell, and J. H. Kelly. On September 3, 1885, the *Weekly Paragraph* made its appearance. On the 28th of October following Messrs. Hempstead and Truesdell retired, when J. H. Kelley and T. F. Tuohy became the publishers and proprietors, and still continue as such.

The *Sugar Grove News* was established at Sugar Grove in December, 1884, by J. Warren Fletcher, a veteran journalist, the first editor and publisher of the *Allegheny Mail*, and appears to have gained a good foothold.

A copy of *The Bear Lake Record*, the latest Warren county claimant for journalistic favors, lies before us. It is No. 7 of vol. I, and dated December 16, 1886, which indicates, barring mishaps, that the first number was issued November 4, 1886, by J. H. and Frank Gardner, its publishers and proprietors.

Of the early newspapers published in Warren nearly all were printed on what was known as the Ramage[1] press. As a general thing, also, the early printing establishments, having originally been purchased by the leading men of either political party, and the use of them given to those who would publish a paper, but very little money, and few promises to pay, were passed from the ostensible buyer to the seller. Even then the publishers had a hard time of it until, say thirty years ago. Nevertheless, that the papers herein enumerated have been largely instrumental in promoting the growth, prosperity, intelligence, and respectability of town and country, must be obvious to all; and, with one or two exceptions, their editors and publishers, those who have toiled and struggled and spent their time and substance in maintaining them, deserve to be held in grateful remembrance.

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[1] Adam Ramage, the inventor of the Ramage press, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to America in 1794, and soon after located in Philadelphia. He died in 1850.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PETROLEUM.

The "Fontaine de Bitume"—The Earliest French Missionaries Aware of its Existence—Also the English—Early References to the Same—Washington and Jefferson Speak of "Bituminous Oil" in Virginia—Evidences that the French Gathered the Oil at Titusville—It is Known to Early Inhabitants as "Seneca Oil"—An Account of the First Producer and Refiner of Petroleum in Pennsylvania—He Terms it "Carbon Oil"—Colonel Drake's Discovery—Descriptions by Correspondents—Great Excitement at Titusville—Warren Men as Pioneer Operators—Subsequent Developments of Oil Producing Territory—Handsome Profits—Tidioute Field Opened—Squatters—Early Manner of Shipments—Annual Production of Pennsylvania and New York Fields Since 1859.

BUT little more than a quarter of a century has passed since petroleum was first discovered in large quantities by boring deep into the earth, yet from the earliest occupation of this country by the French it was known to exist. As early as July 18, 1627, a French missionary, Joseph de la Roque Daillon, of the order of Récollets, described it in a letter published in 1632, in Segard's "L'Histoire du Canada," and this description is confirmed by the journal of Charlevoix, 1721. Fathers Dollier and Galinée, missionaries of the order of St. Sulpice, made an early map of this section of the country, which they sent to Jean Talon, intendent of Canada, November 10, 1670, on which was marked at about the point where is now the town of Cuba, New York, "Fontaine de Bitume." On the 3d of November, 1700, the Earl of Belmont, governor of New York, instructed his chief engineer and surveyor, Wolfgang W. Romer, during his visit to the country of the Six Nations, "to go and view a well, or spring, which is eight miles beyond the Seneks' farthest castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame, when a lighted coale or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof, and bring with you some of it." Thomas Chabert de Joncaire, who died in September, 1740, is also mentioned in the journal of Charlevoix of 1721 as authority for the existence of oil at the place mentioned above, and at points further south, probably on Oil Creek.

The following account of an event occurring during the occupancy of this part of the State by the French is given as an example of the religious uses made of the oil by the Indians, as these fire dances are understood to have been annually celebrated: "While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Connewango, and three above Fort Venango, we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about half a league, where the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroisms of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch. At sight of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout, and made the hills and valleys re-echo again."

In nearly all geographies and notes of travel published during the early period of settlement, this oil is referred to, and on several old maps, French as well as English, the word "petroleum" appears opposite the mouth of Oil Creek. It was also known many years ago that a similar product existed in West Virginia, since General Washington, in his will, in speaking of his lands on the Great Kanawha, says: "The tract, of which the 125 acres is a moiety, was taken up by General Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring which it contains, of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits, and is nearly as difficult to extinguish." Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," also describes a burning spring on the lower grounds of the Great Kanawha. Thus, this oil not only seems to have been known, but to have been systematically gathered in very early times. Upon the bottom lands a mile or so below Titusville were many acres of cradle-holes dug out and lined with split logs, evidently constructed for the purpose of gathering it. The fact that the earliest English-speaking inhabitants could never discover any stumps from which these logs were cut, and the further fact that trees of great size were found growing in the midst of these cradles, are evidences that they must have been operated long ago, but by whom, is a question as yet unsolved. Some have suggested that it was the work of the mound-builders; but the writer indulges in no such belief. It is more reasonable to suppose that the French, who knew of its location, utilized this greasy product to a considerable extent for medicinal and other purposes, and arranged these holes, or pits, as a means of gathering it. They were in possession of this region for more than a hundred years before it was personally known to the English-speaking whites, and during that great period there was ample time for the stumps of trees taken to line these pits to crumble to dust, as well as for small trees to attain great proportions.

General Irvine, during his exploring expedition through this country in the summer of 1785, visited Oil Creek, and in his report says: "Oil Creek has taken its name from an oil, or bituminous matter, found floating on the surface. Many cures are attributed to this oil by the natives, and lately by some whites, particularly Rheumatic pains and old Ulcers."

For many years the usual means of gathering this product of nature, which finally became known as "Seneca Oil," was by throwing a woolen cloth, or blanket, upon the water, collected in a trough, or pit, and upon which the oil floated, and then wringing the cloth over a tub. The clean wool absorbed the oil and rejected the water, and in this way a considerable quantity was obtained. The oil was then bottled in small vials and sold by tramping peddlers in many parts of the country, as a sure cure for rheumatism, sore throat, ulcers, and various aches and pains.

Coming down to recent years, within the memory of men yet young and active, the name of Colonel E. L. Drake looms up prominently as the pioneer in the oil business in Western Pennsylvania; yet there was another producer and operator in petroleum, who ante-dated Drake by nearly twenty years, and deserves mention.

In 1840 Samuel M. Kier, and his father, Thomas Kier, of Pittsburgh, owned a salt well on the Allegheny River, about one mile above Tarrentum. The well had been worked some months, when oil made its appearance, and mixed in considerable quantities with the salt water. About the same time Lewis Peterson, jr., discovered oil in a well on his farm adjoining the Messrs. Kiers'. The accumulation on Mr. Peterson's premises was so considerable that it became troublesome, and had to be removed by means of surface drains. But Mr. S. M. Kier, with that practical sagacity with which he was distinguished, could not believe that this (then mysterious) production of nature had been made in vain. He was convinced that there must be a want somewhere which it was intended to supply. As an experiment, the oil was bottled and introduced as a medicine. Chemistry has frequently shown that petroleum possesses several valuable medical properties, but in Mr. Kier's early essays the science of advertising was not understood, or at least but little resorted to, and his "patent medicine" speculation failed.

Still, fully impressed with the conviction that the oil had its important uses, Mr. Kier submitted samples to Professor J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, who, after a careful analysis of it, recommended him to offer it to a New York gutta-percha company, who were seeking a proper solvent for this gum. The gutta-percha company's experiments with it were not satisfactory. Mature reflection convinced Professor Booth that, by distillation, an excellent burning oil could be obtained from the crude. He furnished Mr. Kier with drawings for a suitable still. Mr. Kier returned to Pittsburgh, constructed a still, and put it in active operation. The product he named "Carbon Oil," by which designation it was for a a long time generally known.

Mr. Kier soon had invented a suitable lamp for its use. He subsequently became largely interested in the manufacture and sale of these oil lamps, and, locally speaking the oil came into general use. The consumption, however, began to exceed the supply of crude, and the want of the raw material seriously interfered with the sales of carbon, or "refined," which had grown to be comparatively a profitable and important business. Strenuous efforts were made to increase the supply of raw material with indifferent success. Agents were sent out, exploring in various directions, and among the localities which contributed an additional supply was the "Land Diggings," on Hughes's River, West Virginia.

Five years had now elapsed since Mr. Kier started his sixty gallon still "refinery," when oil was discovered on the Allegheny near his premises. A well which had been dug for and pumped as a salt well for twenty years, had been placed under the severe drain of a new and more powerful pump. The head of salt water became exhausted, and lo! petroleum appeared and pumped freely. Thus, in the year 1845, was established the first "pumping well" known to the oil world, but years were yet to elapse before human knowledge should attain to a full comprehension of this singular discovery, destined to effect the greatest trade revolution known to modern commerce. The fortunate owners of this well, while on their way to Pittsburgh with a stock of their crude oil, sold it to certain druggists, who established a small refinery. But now the stock of petroleum was in excess of the market. After considerable negotiation a Mr. Ferris of New York city contracted for the greater portion of the well's production.

About this time the coal oil excitement commenced. Mineral oil as an illuminant came into general use. Cheapness, brilliancy, and safety combined to recommend it. Parties who had purchased a quantity of land just below Titusville, observed oil floating on the surface of its streams. A number of wells were dug in pursuit of oil in quantities, in vain. The owners learned through Mr. Ferris, above mentioned, that oil might probably be obtained by boring. A well was started, and at a moderate depth the drill struck oil. This was no other than the famous "DRAKE WELL," the first one bored for oil exclusively.

From the facts above given it is clear and indisputable that Mr. Kier was the pioneer and founder of the oil business in Pennsylvania, and that to his sagacity, ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, the whole world is largely indebted for the knowledge and introduction of one of the most important discoveries, conveniences and social blessings of modern times.[1]

In 1855 Prof. B. Silliman, jr., tested the rock or petroleum oil obtained in Venango county and found it equal in illuminating power to most fluids and gases in use, and superior to many of them.

We now turn to the doings of E. L. Drake, and note what the newspapers had to say in relation to the first developments, etc. Some years after Drake's discovery, at a time when he was sick and penniless, and a handsome purse had been raised for him in Titusville, a newspaper writer spoke of him as follows: "Colonel E. L. Drake was the pioneer in the oil business in this region. At one time he had a considerable fortune, but during the latter years of his life he was poor and out of health. His derrick, the first one ever erected for oil, stood for many years about a mile below Titusville. He made his first appearance in Titusville in 1857. Prior to that time he had been a conductor on a railroad in Connecticut. He came to Oil Creek on business for another person. Calling casually at the office of Brewer & Watson, in Titusville, he there found a bottle of crude oil, and his curiosity being excited concerning it, he learned from Dr. Brewer all facts of interest connected with its production, viz., that it flowed from natural springs on the Watson flats; and had been known to the Seneca Indians before the white settlements began, and had been sold by them as a liniment or medicine, to white persons, and also to the druggists; and latterly had been gathered by Brewer & Watson and used for lighting the saw-mills of the firm and for lubricating purposes. Drake visited the oil springs, and conceived the idea of boring to the sources of the oil. He returned east, obtained the co-operation of some moneyed friends, and the following year came back as the agent of an oil firm located at New Haven, Conn."

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[1] What is here said of Mr. Kier has been condensed from an article published in the *Pittsburgh Oil News*, in March, 1865.

On the 8th of September, 1859, a newspaper correspondent, writing from Titusville, said: "Perhaps you will recollect that in 1854 there was organized in the city of New York a company, under the name of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, which, for some good reasons, passed into the hands of New Haven capitalists, and the office and headquarters was by them removed to New Haven. In 1858 the directors leased the grounds and springs to Mr. E. L. Drake, well-known on the New Haven Railroad. He came out here, and in May last commenced to bore for salt, or to find the source of the oil, which is so common along Oil Creek. Last week, at the depth of seventy-one feet, he struck a fissure in the rock through which he was boring, when, to the surprise and joy of every one, he found he had tapped a vein of water and oil, yielding four hundred gallons of pure oil every twenty-four hours.

"The pump now in use throws only five gallons per minute of water and oil into a large vat, where the oil rises to the top and the water runs out from the bottom. In a few days they will have a pump of three times the capacity of the one now in use and then from ten to twelve hundred gallons of oil will be the daily yield.

"The springs along the stream, I understand, have been mostly taken up or secured by Brewer & Watson, the parties who formerly owned the one now in operation. The excitement attendant upon the discovery of this vast source of oil was fully equal to what I ever saw in California, when a large lump of gold was accidentally turned out."

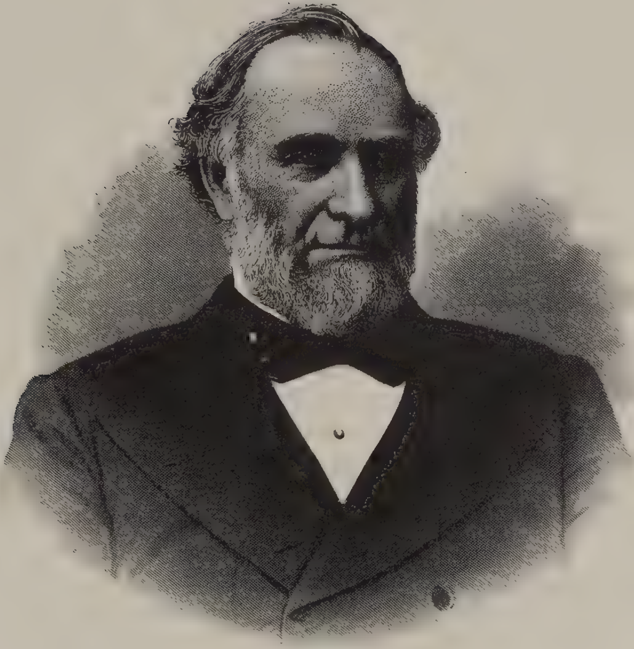
Another newspaper man, Editor Chase, of the *Potter Journal*, in October, 1859, informed his readers of what he knew about petroleum and the excitement at Titusville, then a town of about three hundred inhabitants, in the following lucid manner: "After a brief rest we visited the famous Seneca Oil Spring which has recently created so great an excitement and wonder in the outside world. The sensation of seeing and smelling the oil was nothing new to us — we were born and bred there. The oil has been gathered from surface springs and used in that section of country ever since its settlement; the Indians and the French having opened and worked a large number of springs near the present site of Titusville, many years before any English settlers found their way there. The oil never had an outside market until now, though the 'Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company' have, we believe, marketed a quantity of the surface spring product in New Haven, where the office of the company now is. In 1858, as stated in the *Journal* two weeks since, the company leased the spring (for which they paid Brewer, Williams & Co. $5,000) to E. L. Drake, who was to gather the oil at his own expense and pay them 12½ cents a gallon for it. His lease was for fifteen years, with full privilege of working at his option.

"In May last Mr. Drake commenced boring for salt, and after sinking a shaft seventy-one feet, the first of last month struck a fissure in the rock through which he was boring, and the discovery of this subterranean spring of oil was the result. The yield of oil with the pump first used was 400 gallons per day, but when we were there a pump of three times the capacity of that was in operation, and a yield of 1,600 gallons per twenty-four hours, of pure oil, had been obtained.

"Other parties along the stream have also bored for oil, and have found it at various depths; the least of which was six feet, on the farm of Mr. John Watson, in Titusville Borough, three-fourths of a mile from the village. After one foot of soil had been removed, a stratum of three and one-half feet of Potter's clay was bored through — that also being a new discovery. Another spring was tapped about twenty-eight feet from the surface, on the farm of J. Parker, about one-fourth of a mile from the village center, and opening through one of the old springs worked by the French and Indians, of which there are a large number at that particular point.

"As a result consequent upon this discovery real estate and leases, with privilege of boring till oil was found, were each held at great prices. We heard of an instance in which $20,000 was offered and *refused* for a half interest in a lease of fifteen years on one hundred acres! and we know of several fourth interests in leases at a distance of two or three miles from the working spring being sold for $2,500 and $3,000. The tract of land on which the large spring has been opened by Mr. Drake was once purchased by the father of the writer of this article for a cow, and previous to that had been sold at treasurer's sale for taxes. Now, we believe, $100,000 would not buy one acre of it. Men until now barely able to get a poor living off poor land are made rich beyond their wildest dreaming.

"The properties of this oil (a bottle of which we brought with us and may be seen at this office) are medicinal, for internal as well as external applica-



[illegible] New York

Lewis F. Watson

tion; illuminant, giving a strong light, and is one of the best oils for lubricating machinery ever used, as it never gums."

On the 8th of October, 1859, Editor Cowan, of the *Warren Mail*, in speaking of the recent discovery of petroleum in larger quantities said: "Quite a little excitement exists in town in regard to the late discovery of considerable quantities of Seneca Oil, on Oil Creek, near Titusville, near the southern boundary of our county. Two or three companies have been formed in which some of our citizens are interested, with a view of boring for the oil. Mr. Boon Mead, we hear, is one of a company who have made some progress in sinking a shaft. Messrs. A. Tanner, L. F. Watson and D. M. Williams, are also engaged in boring for a mine of oily wealth, Mr. Williams having left on Wednesday last with experienced workmen to prosecute the work. The calculation is that oil can be reached at about fifty feet below the surface."

Thus began the excitement, and the prosecution of this then wonderful industry by Warren county men. Their field of operations gradually widened and extended, until, only a few years later, the greasy fluid was seen exuding from great depths at their very doors. Such names as Tidioute, Enterprise, Fagundus, Clarendon, Kinzua, Glade, Cherry Grove, Sheffield, Grand Valley, etc., etc., which, without the development of their oil products would scarcely have merited a scant notice in a local newspaper, sprang into prominence as oil producing centers, and have been repeated in thousands of households throughout the land.

As will be noticed, the ideas and appliances of the early borers for oil were almost as crude as the product they so industriously sought. At first all expected to obtain oil by boring but a few feet, and, in consequence, looked closely for surface indications before beginning at all. Three hundred feet was looked upon as the extreme limit of depth. Several flowing wells were developed on Oil Creek, and near Titusville early in the summer of 1860, at comparatively shallow depths, and among the lucky Warren men were L. F. Watson, D. M. Williams, Archibald Tanner, Boon Mead, H. R. Rouse & Co., and Dennis & Grandin. The well owned by Barnsdall, Mead, Rouse & Co., was then considered a wonderful affair, and from a description of it as published in the *Titusville Gazette* in July, 1860, we extract the following:

"Depth of well 116 feet. Pipe driven to the rock, 47 feet. The whole cost of the well, pump, engine, vats, buildings, boarding-house, and other incidentals, $3,000. Five dollars will cover the daily expenses of keeping the works in operation. Average yield per day is six hundred gallons, worth thirty cents per gallon. Commenced pumping on the 1st of February, and has sold up to June 1st, 56,000 gallons, which, if our arithmetic serves us right, figures up the small sum of $16,800; deducting therefrom all expenses and there remains the comfortable income of $13,200, in four months."

The "Williams well," owned by Williams, Watson & Tanner, as before mentioned, was also looked upon as a wonder in its day, yet its daily product, at a depth of one hundred and forty-three feet, was only twelve barrels. Subsequently it was drilled two feet deeper, when it flowed at the rate of four hundred and eighty barrels per day.

Early in 1860 the Tidioute field was opened, and in July of that year more than sixty wells were being bored at the same time. A majority of these wells when completed were shallow in depth, and small producers, their productiveness being rated by gallons, but with oil worth thirty cents per gallon, their owners were eminently well pleased with results. Immediately this rugged, lonely spot was invaded by crowds from all sections of the country, and for a time it seemed to be the chief objective point of the multitude seeking wealth without work. On the river and adjoining hills hundreds of wells were sunk with more or less success, with fewer dry holes and better permanence in production than were incident to many other developed localities. But as is true of all other fields, the production gradually diminished, and the bright anticipations of many were blasted. In the excitement Tidioute grew from a hamlet to a large and prosperous borough. Hotels, banks, newspaper offices, saloons, churches, and various mercantile houses appeared upon its streets with magical rapidity, money floated in every breeze like leaves in autumn. But with the diminished supply and low price of oil following the panic of 1873, came a terrible revulsion in its prosperity. The suddenly rich became as suddenly poor, and the inflated prices of property depreciated to the lowest standard of value.

In describing scenes and doings at Tidioute in the fall of 1860, a local correspondent said: "The latest excitement is that caused by the squatters. For a week or more we have had repeated rumors of a collision; but so far the fights have ended in gas. Since Tidioute Island developed so richly numerous parties have tried to get claims on the bar, and in the bed of the river around it. Several weeks ago a company commenced on the bar directly above and near the Island. They were complained of and bound over to court, so the question as to whether they have a right there is to be legally decided soon. Meanwhile, from twenty to thirty have squatted where there is no bar. The water being shallow, they anchor a raft of logs or a float on a spot, put up their derricks and commence driving pipe. The islanders and shore lessees show fight, claiming that they have no right there. Now and then a raft is cut loose, and the 'claim' floats off, consequently most of them have to be watched night and day. The flood this week swept them nearly all away, so they are getting along swimmingly. How this kind of Squatter Sovereignty will end of course no one knows and but few care, except the parties interested."

During the same year oil was found at Kinzua; lands for oil purposes were leased all along the river from Tidioute to Warren, and two wells were projected at the last mentioned point—one upon the "Island," and the other on the bank of the Conewango just above the bridge.

In 1861 it cost $7.45 to ship a barrel of oil from the oil regions to New York city. In seeking ways of cheaper transit a company was incorporated the same year to pipe crude oil from Titusville, Oil City, etc., to some point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Of this company several prominent Warren men were members. The usual mode of shipment at that time was by water to Pittsburgh, thence by rail to eastern points. Fifteen steamers and tow boats were employed in the oil trade on the Allegheny in 1861. Water tight boxes were also utilized to a considerable extent. These were about sixteen feet square and twenty inches deep. When nearly filled with oil, five or six of them were fastened together and run down the creek to the river, where some twenty of them lashed together would compose a fleet ready to be towed or floated to Pittsburgh. Barrels were mainly relied upon, however, as receptacles for the shipment of oil, and a thriving industry sprang up in their manufacture at Warren and at other points along the river. These, too, were floated to the oil-producing centers as rafts. Subsequently teams were kept busy from the first dawn of day until far in the night hauling the crude oil in barrels to points on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. As soon as practicable, lines of railway were constructed from nearly all the trunk lines to the oil fields. Finally barrels gave place to immense iron tanks riveted upon cars, provided for the escape of the gases, and later great pipe lines were extended from the wells to the seaboard and to the great lakes, through which the fluid is forced by steam power to its distant destinations.

In 1866 Roberts's torpedoes first began to be used to increase the production of small or declining wells, and in most instances with gratifying results. In that year W. B. and E. A. L. Roberts commenced the manufacture of nitro-glycerine near Titusville, having secured patents in relation to its preparation for blasting purposes. To that time little was made in this country except samples prepared in drug stores. At present from five hundred to six hundred tons are annually consumed in oil wells alone, and though the patents of Messrs. Roberts have recently expired, the firm still manufacture a large proportion of this well-known and dangerous compound.

Oil has been found in paying quantities in Warren, McKean, Forest, Venango, Crawford, Clarion, Butler, Armstrong, and Washington counties, Pennsylvania. In Cattaraugus and Allegheny counties, New York. Also in West Virginia, Ohio, California, Canada, South America, Russia, and Northern Africa. But that produced in Pennsylvania is vastly superior in quality to any yet discovered, and commands the highest price in market, whether in a refined or crude state. Its principal uses are for illumination and lubricating, though many of its products are employed in the mechanic arts, notably for dyeing, mixing of paints, and in the practice of medicine. Its production has grown to enormous proportions, and as yet seems to show but little sign of diminution. The following table, compiled from the *Derrick's* Hand-book, exhibits the annual production of the Pennsylvania oil fields since the opening of Drake's well in 1859:

Year.	Barrels.
1859	82,000
1860	500,000
1861	2,113,000
1862	3,056,606
1863	2,611,399
1864	2,116,182
1865	3,497,712
1866	3,597,512
1867	3,347,306
1868	3,715,741
1869	4,186,475
1870	5,308,046
1871	5,278,076
1872	6,505,774
1873	9,849,508
1874	11,102,114
1875	8,948,749
1876	9,142,940
1877	13,052,713
1878	15,011,425
1879	20,085,716
1880	24,788,950
1881	29,674,458
1882[1]	31,789,190
1883	24,385,966
1884	23,500,000
1885	20,900,000
1886	Not reported

CHAPTER XXIX.

CIVIL LIST.

Members of the United States House of Representatives — Judge United States Court of Claims — United States Consul — Lieutenant-Governor — Auditor-General — Member of State Constitutional Convention — State Senators — Members of Assembly — President Judges — Sheriffs — County Commissioners — Prothonotaries — County Treasurers — Registers and Recorders — County Commissioners' Clerks — Jury Commissioners — Coroners — Justices of the Peace.

THE following list embraces the names of persons who have held prominent civil offices in the National, State, or County government, while residents of Warren county:

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Members of the House of Representatives.— Carlton B. Curtis, Thirty-second Congress, re-elected to the Thirty-third, holding from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1855. He was afterward elected to the Forty-third Congress while residing in Erie county.

Chapin Hall, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859, '61.

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[1] These reports include the New York or Allegany district, which, in 1882, produced 6,450,000 barrels.

C. N. Stone

Glenni W. Scofield, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congress, holding from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1875. Represented the State at large during his last term.

Lewis F. Watson, Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Congress, or terms extending from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879, and from March 4, 1881, to March 4. 1883.

Judge United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., Glenni W. Scofield, commissioned May 20, 1881.

United States Consul, William H. Shortt, at Cardiff, Wales, during part of the second term of General Grant's administration.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Charles W. Stone, elected for four years in 1878.

Auditor General.— Harrison Allen, who served from 1872 to 1875.

Members State Constitutional Convention.—Thomas Struthers, and Rasselas Brown, 1872–73.

State Senators.— Glenni W. Scofield, 1857–59; Harrison Allen, 1870–72; Charles W. Stone, 1877–78; Orrin C. Allen, 1887–88.

Members of Assembly.[1]

David Brown	1822	Henry R. Rouse	1859–60
Josiah Hall	1836	Ephraim Cowan	1861–62
Carlton B. Curtis	1837–38	William D. Brown	1863–64–65
Joseph Y. James	1843	Harrison Allen	1866–67
Obed Edson	1844	Junius R. Clark	1868–69
Rasselas Brown	1845	Charles W. Stone	1870–71
Benjamin Bartholomew	1846	William H. Shortt	1872–73
Henry P. Kinnear	1847	George W. Allen	1874–75–76
Glenni W. Scofield	1850–51	W. M. Lindsey	1877–78
Joseph Y. James	1852	John B. White	1879–80
Carter V. Kinnear	1853	Willis B. Benedict	1881–82
Lothrop T. Parmelee	1854	Charles M. Shortt	1883–84
Daniel Lott	1855–56	Henry Brace	1885–86
Thomas Struthers	1857–58	Henry Brace	1887–88

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judges.[2]

Jesse Moore	appointed 1819	Rasselas Brown	appointed 1860
Henry Shippen	" 1825	Samuel P. Johnson	elected 1860
Nathaniel B. Eldred	" 1835	Lansing D. Wetmore	" 1870
Alexander McCalmont	" 1839	William D. Brown	" 1880
Nathaniel B. Eldred	" 1840	David Derrickson, assistant judge	1856
Gaylord Church	" 1843	John P. Vincent, assistant judge	1866
John Galbraith	elected 1851	James Thompson, district judge	1840

Glenni W. Scofield appointed to fill vacancy in — district, 1861. See biographical sketch.

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[1] Until the adoption of the new constitution in 1873, the term of office was one year. Members were elected the year previous to date shown.

[2] Of the above mentioned president judges Nathaniel B. Eldred, Rasselas Brown, Samuel P. Johnson, Gleani W. Scofield, Lansing D. Wetmore, and William D. Brown were the only ones who resided in Warren county, and all are yet living in the town of Warren, Pa., with the exception of the first named, who died years ago. See biographical sketch.

Associate Judges.

Isaac Connelly	appointed	1819
Joseph Hackney	“	1819
Josiah Hall	“	1832
Obed Edson	“	1836
Gilman Merrill	“	1841
William Siggins	“	1842
Gilman Merrill	“	1846
John Hamilton	“	1847
James A. Alexander	“	1851
Lansing Wetmore	elected	1851
John Judson	“	1851
Griffin Brown	“	1856
James L. Lott	“	1856
Lewis Arnett	elected	1861
G. V. N. Yates	“	1861
James Dennison	“	1866
Sidney A. Wetmore	“	1866
Isaac H. Hiller	“	1871
Carter V. Kinnear	“	1871
W. W. Connelly	“	1876
W. B. Acocks	“	1876
P. W. Brown	“	1881
G. H. Bates (resigned 1884)	“	1881
Rufus P. King	appointed	1884
Charles C. Merritt	elected	1885
J. T. Barker	“	1886

Sheriffs.

Mark C. Dalrymple	commissioned	1820
Stephen Littlefield	elected	1822
Daniel Horn	“	1825
John King	“	1828
John McKinney, jr.	“	1831
Thomas Martin	“	1834
Joseph C. Gordon	“	1837
Abijah Morrison	“	1840
Henry P. Kinnear	“	1843
Abijah Morrison	“	1846
Charles Anderson	“	1849
James Foreman	“	1852
George V. N. Yates	“	1855
John B. Brown	elected	1858
Henry P. Kinnear	“	1861
Robert Allen (died)	“	1864
John B. Brown (vacancy)	“	1867
John R. Capron	“	1867
S. V. Davis	“	1870
S. H. Davis	“	1873
Henry Brace	“	1876
Theodore Chase (died 1882)	“	1879
O. W. Randall	appointed	1882
E. A. Allen	elected	1882
Robert Love	“	1885

County Commissioners.[1]

James Benson	elected	1819
Henry Kinnear	“	1819
Asa Winter	“	1819
Joseph Mead	“	1820
Henry Kinnear	“	1821
Lothrop S. Parmlee	“	1822
Robert Falconer	“	1823
James Bonner	“	1824
Jonathan Thompson	appointed	1824
Robert Russell	elected	1825
Stephen Littlefield	“	1826
James Gray	“	1827
Robert Russell	“	1828
Stephen Littlefield	“	1829
Daniel Horn	“	1830
Thomas Martin	“	1831
John King	“	1832
James Morrison	“	1833
William Siggins	“	1834
Elijah Smith	“	1835
Joshua Turner	“	1836
Thomas Sloan	“	1837
Daniel Horn	“	1838
John J. Berry	elected	1839
Warner Perry	“	1840
Joseph Monroe	“	1841
Eleazer W. Chase	“	1842
James Gray	“	1843
James McGill	“	1844
Aaron Walton, jr	“	1845
John J. Berry	“	1846
Stephen Littlefield	“	1847
George W. Buel	“	1848
Erastus Barnes	“	1849
E. G. Benedict	“	1850
Orrin Hook	“	1851
Marshall Jones	“	1852
S. S. Raymond	“	1853
Robert Allen	“	1854
Marshall Jones	“	1855
Erastus Barnes	“	1856
Arthur McGill	“	1857
Robert Campbell	“	1858
Alden Marsh	“	1859
Arthur McGill	“	1860
Erastus Barnes	“	1861

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[1] In a previous chapter, we believe No. 14, it is intimated that probably all of the principal officers of the county at its organization, were appointed; but since that paragraph was written and printed we have become firm in the belief that the first county commissioners, at least, were elected by the people. Still, as there stated, no election returns or other evidence have been found to determine the matter.

Alden Marsh	elected	1862
Melancthon Miles	appointed	1863
Melancthon Miles	elected	1863
William G. Garcelon	"	1864
Alden Marsh	"	1865
Melancthon Miles	"	1866
William G. Garcelon	"	1867
Robert H. Morrison	"	1868
Henry Babcock	"	1869
Nelson Mead	"	1870
Robert H. Morrison	"	1871
William G. Garcelon	"	1872
E. R. Wheelock	"	1873
Myron Dunham	elected	1874
James B. Jennings	"	1875
Myron Dunham	"	1875
E. R. Wheelock	"	1877
William H. Maultby	"	1878
James Roy	"	1878
Benjamin Ellis	"	1878
A. C. Blodgett	"	1881
Darius Mead	"	1881
Michael Crocker	"	1884
Theodore L. Putnam	"	1884
Joseph Clinton	"	1884

Prothonotaries.

Lansing Wetmore	commissioned	1819
John Brown	"	1821
Henry Dunn	"	1823
Lansing Wetmore	"	1824
Lansing Wetmore	"	1827
Robert Miles	"	1830
Walter W. Hodges	"	1833
William P. McDowell	"	1836
Walter W. Hodges	"	1839
Walter W. Hodges	"	1842
Thomas Clemons	"	1845
Silas L. Axtell	"	1848
Rufus P. King	"	1851
Rufus P. King, (resigned)	commissioned	1584
Thomas Clemons	"	1855
Isaac H. Hiller	"	1858
Isaac H. Hiller	"	1861
Isaac H. Hiller	"	1864
William Jagger	"	1867
Starling W. Waters	"	1870
Starling W. Waters	"	1873
Starling W. Waters	"	1876
Joseph A. Weible	"	1879
Joseph A. Weible	"	1882
Delford U. Arird	"	1885

County Treasurers.

Archibald Tanner	appointed	1819
Mathew Young	"	1821
Johnson Wilson	"	1824
John King	"	1827
William Pier	"	1829
Walter W. Hodges	"	1831
Scott W. Sayles	"	1833
John Andrews	"	1835
Henry Sargent	"	1837
Thomas Clemons	"	1839
Galbraith A. Irvine	elected	1841
Rufus P. King	appointed	1843
Rufus P. King	elected	1844
Rufus Olney	"	1846
Henry L. Church	"	1848
Charles W. Rathbun	"	1850
Robert K. Russell	"	1851
——— ———	"	1853
Lucius Rogers	elected	1855
Ephraim Cowan	"	1857
John Sill	"	1859
George H. Ames	"	1861
Willis B. Benedict	"	1863
Asahel G. Lane	"	1865
Chase Osgood, (G. H. Ames served)	"	1867
John Thomas	"	1869
David I. Ball	"	1871
George O. Cornelius	"	1873
Robert E. Miller	"	1875
Timothy E. Barnes	"	1877
Frank M. Knapp	"	1880
Charles H. McAuley (W. J. Alexander, served in 1886)	elected	1883
George F. Yates	elected November	1886

Registers and Recorders.[1]

John F. McPherson	elected	1848
John F. McPherson	"	1851
John F. McPherson	"	1854
Robert K. Russell	"	1857
Robert K. Russell	"	1860
James G. Marsh	"	1863
James G. Marsh	"	1866
James G. Marsh	elected	1869
James G. Marsh	"	1872
W. J. Alexander	"	1875
A. W. Jackson	"	1878
G. W. Kinnear	"	1881
W. J. Alexander	"	1884

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[1] During the years prior to 1848 the prothonotary served as register and recorder.

County Commissioners' Clerks.

John Andrews	appointed	1819
Joseph W. Brown	“	1834
Andrew H. Ludlow	“	1837
Robert K. Russell	“	1863
Samuel Lord	appointed	1879
M. J. Alexander	“	1882
Frank A. Cogswell	“	1885

Jury Commissioners.

John T. Courson	elected	1873
Summerfield Warner	“	1872
G. W. Kinnear	“	1876
N. P. Morrison	“	1876
A. M. Gillam	“	1879
John T. Courson	elected	1879
A. M. Parker	“	1882
Jacob C. Fuller	“	1882
George A. Walkley	“	1884
E. H. French	“	1884

Coroners.

Edward Jones,	commissioned	Feb. 16, 1820
Asa Scott,	“	Nov. 5, 1822
Eben G. Owen,	“	“ 14, 1825
Mathew McKinney,	“	“ 12, 1828
Daniel P. Stanton,	“	“ 27, 1834
Thomas Turner,	“	“ 16, 1837
Judah Spencer,	“	“ 5, 1840
David M. Williams,	“	Feb. 13, 1846
Charles W. Rathbun,	“	Nov. 29, 1848
John Ditmars,	“	“ 2, 1852
Jason A. Morrison,	“	“ 20, 1858
Charles W. Rathbun,	comiss'ned	Jan. 20, 1862
John A. Jackson,	“	“ 11, 1865
George W. Brown,	“	Nov. 13, 1867
W. W. Connelly,	“	“ 26, 1870
Theodore Chase,	“	Jan. 5, 1874
Sterling Green,	“	“ 25, 1875
Henry K. Siggins,	“	Dec. 29, 1879
Julius L. Burroughs,	“	“ 11, 1882
Julius L. Burroughs,	“	“ 29, 1885
F. W. Whitcomb,	“	“ —, 1886

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.[1]

Andrews, John,	commissioned	March 29, 1821
Alden, Richard,	“	May 18, 1831
Akin, Eleazer,	“	Nov. 18, 1836
Alexander, James A.,	“	Aug. 13, 1838
Andruss, Jason,	“	April 14, 1840
Alexander, James A.,	“	March 8, 1845
Andruss, Jason,	“	March 7, 1846
Alden, Richard,	“	March 9, 1850
Acocks, William B.,	“	March 9, 1850
Andruss, Jason,	“	March 8, 1851
Arnett, Lewis,	“	March 5, 1853
Acocks, William B.,	“	March 21, 1860
Andruss, Jason,	“	Feb. 21, 1871
Allen, Orrin C.,	“	March 14, 1874
Ayer, H. S.,	“	March 27, 1879
Ayer, H. S.,	“	April 16, 1884
Anderton, James,	“	April 23, 1885
Allison, W. T.,	“	May 24, 1886
Berry, John J.,	“	April 14, 1840
Bowers, Daniel D.,	“	April 14, 1840
Bates, Francis,	“	March 11, 1843
Benedict, Elbridge G.,	“	March 8, 1845
Brown, John B.,	“	March 8, 1845
Blakesley, William A.,	“	March 7, 1846
Berry, John J.,	“	March 7, 1846
Bates, Francis,	“	March 6, 1847
Bowers, Daniel D.,	“	March 4, 1848
Brown, William D.,	“	March 10, 1849
Brown, James,	commissioned	March 9, 1850
Berry, John J.,	“	March 8, 1851
Buell, George W.,	“	March 6, 1852
Bates, Francis,	“	March 6, 1852
Burgett, Peter,	“	March 10, 1854
Bates, Francis,	“	March 10, 1855
Brasington, Samuel C.,	“	March 7, 1857
Buell, Geo. W.,	“	March 5, 1859
Burgett, Peter,	“	March 5, 1859
Bates, Francis,	“	March 5, 1864
Blodgett, W. O.,	“	March 5, 1864
Biddle, E. M.,	“	March 11, 1867
Blakesley, William A.	“	April 16, 1868
Bates, Francis,	“	March 6, 1869
Baxter, Henry,	“	March 7, 1872
Bush, George,	“	March 26, 1873
Buell, Dwight W.,	“	March 17, 1874
Bates, Francis,	“	March 28, 1874
Barker, Jonathan,	“	March 13, 1876
Buell, D. W.,	“	March 27, 1879
Bates, Francis,	“	March 27, 1879
Brennan, David W.,	“	March 27, 1879
Baxter, Henry,	“	April 9, 1881
Beeman, Ephraim,	“	Aug. 20, 1881
Barker, J. T.,	“	April 17, 1882
Booth, M. S.,	“	May 10, 1882
Bowers, A. C.,	“	Sept. 15, 1882
Bowers, A. C.,	“	April 6, 1883

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[1] Until the revision of the State constitution in 1837, justices of the peace were commissioned for an indefinite period, or "during good behavior."

Booth, M. S.,	commissioned	April 6, 1883
Blackman, D. G.,	"	April 14, 1886
Camp, John,	"	March 29, 1821
Chase, Eleazer W.,	"	March 8, 1845
Combs, William H.,	"	March 4, 1848
Chase, Eleazer W.,	"	March 9, 1850
Campbell, Stillman,	"	March 8, 1851
Campbell, Robert,	"	March 8, 1851
Campbell, Stillman,	"	March 7, 1857
Cady, Alfred,	"	March 5, 1859
Cobham, George A.,	"	March 30, 1861
Cady, George,	"	March 8, 1862
Chattle, William P.,	"	March 5, 1864
Case, F. R.,	"	April 6, 1865
Clark, Wm. A.,	"	March 16, 1866
Cady, George,	"	March 11, 1867
Cornelius, George O.,	"	March 6, 1869
Case, F. R.,	"	April 9, 1870
Coats, E. L.,	"	March 16, 1875
Case, Frank R.,	"	March 16, 1875
Cushing, M. G.,	"	March 27, 1879
Case, F. R.,	"	March 30, 1880
Cornelius, George O.,	"	April 9, 1881
Cummings, G. D.,	"	April 9, 1881
Coats, E. L.,	"	April 9, 1881
Covill, Charles,	"	April 17, 1882
Clendening, Joseph,	"	April 17, 1882
Cooney, John,	"	April 17, 1882
Clark, A. A.,	"	April 6, 1883
Conarrow, Jacob,	"	May 16, 1884
Cornelius, George O.,	"	April 14, 1886
Coats, E. L.,	"	April 14, 1886
Case, Frank R.,	"	April 14, 1886
Dutton, Solomon,	"	Nov. 14, 1832
Dutton, Solomon,	"	April 14, 1840
Dunham, Richard,	"	March 11, 1843
Dutton, Solomon,	"	March 8, 1845
Davis, Ferdinand,	"	March 6, 1847
Dunham, Richard,	"	March 4, 1848
Ditmars, John,	"	May 14, 1851
Dalrymple, Joseph,	"	March 6, 1852
Dunham, Richard,	"	March 5, 1853
Donaldson, Daniel H.,	"	March 5, 1853
Dutton, Solomon,	"	March 10, 1854
Dalrymple, David R.,	"	March 10, 1855
Ditmars, John,	"	March 10, 1856
Donaldson, Daniel H.,	"	May 18, 1858
Dunham, Richard,	"	March 5, 1859
Dodge, John R.,	"	March 21, 1860
Dinsmoor, Charles,	"	March 30, 1861
Dinsmoor, David,	"	March 30, 1861
Dinsmoor, Charles,	"	March 16, 1866
Dalrymple, David R.,	"	March 16, 1866
Dinsmoor, David,	"	March 11, 1867
Dewey, D. A.,	"	April 9, 1870
Dinsmoor, Charles,	"	March 2, 1871
Dalrymple, D. R.,	"	March 2, 1871
Davis, W. J.,	"	March 26, 1873
Dinsmoor, David,	"	March 26, 1873
Dalrymple, D. R.,	"	March 13, 1876
Dibble, M. T.,	"	March 13, 1876
Dutton, W. A.,	"	March 17, 1877
Dinsmoor, David,	"	March 25, 1878
Dibble, M. T.,	"	April 9, 1881
Dalrymple, D. R.,	commissioned	April 9, 1881
Dutton, W. A.,	"	April 16, 1884
Dewey, D. S.,	"	April 23, 1885
Dalrymple, D. R.,	"	April 14, 1886
Dibble, M. T.,	"	April 14, 1886
Edson, Obed,	"	March 8, 1845
Eaton, Artemus,	"	March 8, 1851
Elderkin, Dyer W.,	"	March 10, 1854
English, Rice H.,	"	March 30, 1861
English, Rice H.,	"	March 16, 1866
English, Rice H.,	"	March 2, 1871
English, Rice H.,	"	March 13, 1876
English, Rice H.,	"	April 9, 1881
English, Rice H.,	"	April 14, 1886
Fisher, Sewell,	"	February 13, 1835
Fish, Mason,	"	April 26, 1836
Farnsworth, Josiah,	"	March 4, 1848
Fish, Mason,	"	April 14, 1840
Fisher, Sewell,	"	April 14, 1840
Fry, Ambrose,	"	March 9, 1850
Fisk, James B.,	"	March 10, 1856
Farnsworth, Josiah,	"	June 7, 1857
Folwell, John W.,	"	March 17, 1877
Gilman, Hiram,	"	December 10, 1823
Goodrich, St. John,	"	March 6, 1847
Gilman, Hiram,	"	April 14, 1840
Guignon, L. E.,	"	March 10, 1855
Gould, T. L.,	"	March 16, 1868
Galligan, L. D.,	"	March 14, 1874
Gillam, A. M.,	"	March 16, 1875
Gillam, A. M.,	"	April 17, 1882
Gunning, O. J.,	"	April 16, 1884
Hamlin, John,	"	November 18, 1836
Hackney, John,	"	October 24, 1837
Holcomb, Sterling, jr.,	"	March 4, 1848
Hackney, John,	"	April 14, 1840
Horn, Daniel,	"	April 14, 1840
Hull, Samuel,	"	March 16, 1852
Horn, Hiram,	"	March 7, 1857
Hiller, Isaac H.,	"	March 7, 1857
Hunter, John,	"	March 7, 1857
Houser, John P.,	"	May 28, 1858
Hinton, William,	"	March 5, 1859
Hull, Samuel,	"	March 8, 1862
Hill, B.,	"	March 11, 1867
Hill, James E.,	"	March 16, 1867
Hamilton, James C.,	"	March 11, 1867
Houser, J. P.,	"	March 11, 1867
Hill, James E.,	"	March 7, 1872
Hamilton, James C.,	"	March 7, 1872
Hankins, N. R.,	"	March 7, 1872
Hodges, D. Jackson,	"	March 14, 1874
Houghwot, J. H.,	"	March 14, 1874
Houser, John P.,	"	March 13, 1876
Hamilton, James C.,	"	March 17, 1877
Hill, James E.,	"	March 17, 1877
Hodges, D. J.,	"	March 27, 1879
Houghwot, J. H.,	"	March 27, 1879
Hawks, William,	"	April 9, 1881
Hazeltine, D. S.,	"	April 9, 1881
Houser, John P.,	"	April 9, 1881
Houghwot, J. H.,	"	April 16, 1884
Hodges, W. V.,	"	April 23, 1885
Hammond, Orange,	"	April 23, 1885

Houser, John P.,	commissioned	April 14, 1886
Irvine, James,	"	March 21, 1817
Inman, Jacob,	"	April 6, 1865
Jackson, Daniel,	"	May 31, 1817
Jones, Isaiah,	"	July 4, 1807
Johnson, Spencer,	"	April 14, 1840
Jagger, James,	"	March 9, 1850
Johnson, William D.,	"	March 21, 1860
Jackson, William M.,	"	March 7, 1863
Jewell, William,	"	March 13, 1876
James, D. W. C.,	"	March 13, 1876
Jackson, G. A.,	"	March 17, 1877
Jewell, William,	"	April 9, 1881
Jackson, G. A.,	"	April 17, 1882
Jones, A. W.,	"	April 16, 1884
Kinnear, Carter V.,	"	May 19, 1836
Knowles, Apollas,	"	April 14, 1840
Kinnear, Carter V.,	"	March 5, 1842
Kinnear, Carter V.,	"	March 6, 1847
Kelly, Edmund,	"	March 10, 1849
Kinnear, Carter V.,	"	February 28, 1852
Knapp, Windsor C.,	"	March 10, 1855
Kinnear, Carter V.,	"	March 2, 1857
Knapp, W. C.,	"	March 5, 1864
Knapp, W. C.,	"	March 6, 1869
Kidder, Clement W.,	"	November 16, 1870
Kidder, Clement W.,	"	March 13, 1876
King, John H.,	"	March 13, 1876
King, John H.,	"	April 9, 1881
Kresge, A.,	"	April 23, 1885
Lott, Hewlet,	"	March 8, 1845
Lane, Asahel G.,	"	March 4, 1848
Lott, Hewlet,	"	April 14. 1840
Long, Hugh,	"	March 10, 1856
Lord, U. W.,	"	March 21, 1860
Lobdell, George,	"	March 21, 1860
Long, Hugh,	"	March 30, 1861
Lott, Daniel,	"	March 14, 1862
Ladow, O. R.,	"	March 5, 1864
Lobdell, George,	"	April 6, 1865
Long, William W.,	"	March 16, 1866
Lott, James L.,	"	March 16, 1868
Lord, U. W.,	"	March 16, 1868
Lobdell, George,	"	March 4, 1870
Lott, Daniel,	"	March 26, 1873
Lord, U. W.,	"	March 25, 1878
Lilley, H.,	"	April 17, 1882
Langdon, J. B.,	"	April 17, 1882
Lott, Charles B.,	"	April 6, 1883
Leonard, Levi,	"	April 16, 1884
Livermore, W. S.,	"	April 23, 1885
Miles, Frederick,	"	July 16, 1822
McGee, Samuel,	"	June 26, 1823
Martin, James,	"	April 3, 1828
Monroe, Joseph,	"	April 3, 1828
Merrill, Gillman,	"	Feb. 1, 1832
Miller, Linus H.,	"	Feb. 26, 1834
McGill, James,	"	April 13, 1841
Magee, Henry,	"	April 13, 1841
Marsh, Andrew,	"	April 13, 1841
Marsh, Joseph,,	"	March 5, 1842
Masten, Cornelius, jr.	"	May 13, 1842
McGill, James,	"	March 7, 1846
Magee, Alexander,	"	March 7, 1846
Mallory, Eli,	commissioned	March 7, 1846
Marsh, Joseph,	"	March 6, 1847
Mead, Philip, 2d,	"	March 4, 1848
Mintonye, Lewis B.,	"	March 4, 1848
Middleton, James,	"	March 4, 1848
Magee, Joseph A.,	"	March 10, 1849
Marsh, William S.,	"	March 9, 1850
Magee, Henry,	"	March 8, 1851
Marsh, Joseph,	"	March 6, 1852
Mead, Philip,	"	Feb. 26, 1853
Magee, Joseph A.,	"	March 8, 1854
Mitchell, David H.,	"	March 10, 1855
Marsh, William S.,	"	March 10, 1856
Marsh, Williams S.,	"	March 7, 1857
Magee, Henry,	"	March 7, 1857
Matson, John,	"	March 7, 1857
Mead, Philip,	"	Feb. 27, 1858
Morrison, R. H.,	"	March 5, 1859
Mitchell, J. H.,	"	March 5, 1859
Magee, James T.,	"	March 5, 1859
Mitchell, F. W.,	"	March 21, 1860
McIntyre, Almiron,	"	March 13, 1861
Magee, Henry,	"	March 14, 1862
Marsh, William S.,	"	April 5, 1862
Masten, C.,	"	March 14, 1862
Magee, Henry,	"	July 30, 1863
Miles M.,	"	March 5, 1864
Morrison, R. H.,	"	March 5, 1864
Magee, James T.,	"	March 5, 1864
Mitchell, D. H.,	"	March 16, 1866
Mead, Philip,	"	March 11, 1867
McNair, William,	"	March 16, 1867
Mowris, Peter,	"	March 11, 1867
Morrison, R. H.,	"	March 6, 1869
Miles, M.,	"	March 6, 1869
McGill, James,	"	March 6, 1869
Masterson, Peter,	"	Nov. 9, 1869
McStraw, John,	"	Nov. 9, 1869
Merritt, C. C.,	"	Nov. 16, 1870
Mead, Philip,	"	March 7, 1872
Marsh, William S.,	"	March 7, 1872
Moore, F. A.,	"	March 26, 1873
Morrison, R. H.,	"	March 14, 1874
Mandeville, A. R.,	"	March 17, 1874
Marsh, William S.	"	March 17, 1874
Maltby, John S.,	"	March 17, 1874
Merritt, C. C.,	"	March 13, 1876
Mead, Philip,	"	March 25, 1878
Morrison, R. H.,	"	March 27, 1879
McKain, D. H.,	"	March 30, 1880
Merritt, C. C.,	"	April 9, 1881
Miller, R. E..	"	April 17, 1882
Morrison, R. H.,	"	April 16, 1884
Martin, W. O.,	"	April 16, 1884
McKain, D. H.,	"	April 23, 1885
Maultby, William H.,	"	April 23, 1885
Newman, Hiram S,	"	March 15, 1825
Nobles, C. B.,	"	April 9, 1881
Olney, Rufus,	"	April 14, 1840
Osgood, James T.,	"	March 5, 1853
Oviatt, Cyrus S.,	"	March 10, 1854
Osborn, Milo P.,	"	June 1, 1857
Osgood, James T.,	"	March 6, 1858
Osgood, James T.,	"	March 7, 1863

Osgood, Jas. T.,	commissioned	March 16, 1868
Osgood, James T.,	"	March 14, 1874
Osgood, James T.,	"	March 27, 1879
Olney, F. P.,	"	March 27, 1879
Osgood, James T.,	"	April 16, 1884
Parmlee, Lothrop S.,	"	Jan. 12, 1820
Pier, William,	"	May 13, 1830
Perry, Warner,	"	March 14, 1833
Pettit, George C.,	"	March 23, 1839
Powell, Richard,	"	March 5, 1842
Perry, Warner,	"	March 8, 1845
Parker, Philander,	"	March 8, 1845
Powell, Richard,	"	March 6, 1847
Perry, Warner,	"	April 14, 1840
Perry, Warner,	"	March 9, 1850
Parker, Philander,	"	March 9, 1850
Perkins, F. E.,	"	March 9, 1850
Perkins, F. E.,	"	March 10, 1854
Perry, Warner,	"	March 10, 1855
Palmer, Warren,	"	March 21, 1860
Perry, Warner,	"	March 21, 1860
Plumb, Asa,	"	March 21, 1860
Porter, A. V.,	"	March 7, 1863
Perry, Hiram S.,	"	March 5, 1864
Parker, Philander,	"	March 16, 1866
Preston, Lorenzo,	"	March 16, 1867
Plumb, Asa,	"	March 11, 1867
Parker, A. M.,	"	March 6, 1869
Parmlee, L. T.,	"	March 6, 1869
Prior, O.,	"	March 6, 1869
Porter, John S.,	"	Nov. 16, 1870
Pettit, George C.,	"	March 2, 1871
Parker, Philander,	"	March 7, 1872
Plumb, Asa,	"	March, 7, 1872
Putnam, T. L.,	"	March 13, 1876
Parker, A. M.,	"	March 13, 1876
Preston, Nelson,	"	March 17, 1877
Plumb, Asa,	"	March 17, 1877
Phillis, J. W.,	"	March 25, 1878
Parker, Philander,	"	March 27, 1879
Peck, George W.,	"	March 30, 1880
Putnam, T. L.,	"	April 9, 1881
Richardson, Joshua,	"	Aug. 1, 1831
Reese, Martin,	"	April 15, 1833
Richardson, Joshua,	"	March 7, 1846
Rouse, Henry R.,	"	March 9, 1850
Roup, Christian,	"	March 6, 1852
Ross, John,	"	March 7, 1863
Ricker, S. B.,	"	March 5, 1864
Ricker, S. B.,	"	March 6, 1869
Race, Alexander,	"	March 16, 1875
Reeves, W. I.,	"	March 30, 1875
Rowland, John,	"	March 13, 1876
Reeves, W. I.,	"	March 30, 1880
Richardson, C. S.,	"	March 30, 1880
Ray, William,	"	April 9, 1881
Rowland, John,	"	April 9, 1881
Richardson, J. H.,	"	April 14, 1886
Ray, William,	"	April 16, 1886
Siggins, William,	"	Feb. 15, 1827
Smith, Elijah,	"	April 5, 1830
Sargent, Henry G.,	"	Jan. 19, 1837
Stacy, Edwin C.,	"	March 11, 1843
Sanford, Sam'l W. B.,	"	March 9, 1844
Stone, Moses B.,	commissioned	March 8, 1845
Shearman, Perry,	"	March 6, 1847
Stacy, Edwin C.,	"	March 4, 1848
Strang, David,	"	March 4, 1848
Sargent, Henry G.,	"	April 14, 1840
Sprague, Richard B.,	"	April 14, 1840
Smith, Peter,	"	April 14, 1840
Shearman, Perry,	"	March 6, 1852
Sill, Walter G.,	"	March 5, 1853
Stone, Moses B.,	"	March 5, 1853
Satterlee, Chauncey,	"	March 5, 1853
Summerton, Jos'a D.,	"	March 10, 1855
Sanford, S. W. B.,	"	March 10, 1855
Smallman, John,	"	March 10, 1856
Skinner, Ethan,	"	March 7, 1857
Smith, Jones,	"	March 5, 1859
Scott, John D.,	"	March 5, 1859
Summerton, J. D.,	"	March 21, 1860
Smallman, John,	"	March 30, 1861
Siggins, William,	"	March 8, 1862
Slone, William W.,	"	March 14, 1862
Shortt, William H.,	"	March 7, 1863
Skinner, Ethan,	"	March 14, 1862
Smith, Jones,	"	March 5, 1864
Smith, D. O.,	"	March 5, 1864
Summerton, J. D.,	"	April 6, 1865
Stright, W. E.,	"	April 6, 1865
Scott, William H.,	"	March 16, 1866
Smallman, John,	"	March 16, 1866
Stillson, David,	"	March 16, 1866
Slone, W. W.	"	March 11, 1867
Shortt, William H.,	"	March 16, 1868
Smith, Jones,	"	March 6, 1869
Smith, D. O.,	"	March 6, 1869
Stright, W. E.,	"	March 4, 1870
Slone, W. W.,	"	March 22, 1872
Smith, Jones,	"	March 14, 1874
Sutliff, William B.,	"	March 16, 1875
Stright, W. E.,	"	March 16, 1875
Siggins, H. K.	"	March 16, 1875
Shannon, W. G.,	"	March 16, 1875
Sanford, J. G.,	"	March 16, 1875
Slone, W. W.,	"	March 13, 1876
Sutliff, William B.,	"	March 30, 1880
Straw, John M.,	"	April 9, 1881
Shannon, W. G.,	"	March 30, 1880
Schnur, Roman C.,	"	April 17, 1882
Slone, W. W.,	"	April 17, 1882
Siggins, William F.,	"	July 31, 1882
Spence, David,	"	April 6, 1883
Siggins, William F.,	"	April 6, 1883
Sammons, I. D.,	"	April 6, 1883
Shanafelt, J. T.,	"	Oct. 1, 1884
Shannon, W. G.,	"	April 23, 1885
Sutliff, Wm. B.,	"	April 14, 1886
Thompson, Caleb,	"	Aug. 1, 1831
Thompson, Joshua W.,	"	March 9, 1844
Taber, George W.,	"	March 6, 1852
Tuthill, Robert,	"	March 10, 1855
Taylor, Charles,	"	March 10, 1855
Taylor, John J.,	"	March 10, 1856
Thompson, William L.,	"	March 5, 1859
Thompson, J. W.,	"	March 7, 1863
Temple, Charles F.,	"	March 16, 1866

Thompson, J.W.,	commissioned	April 16, 1868
Terrell, E.,	"	Nov. 9, 1869
Whitney, Nathan,	"	Feb. 9, 1831
Williamson, S.,	"	Nov. 28, 1834
White, Mark S.,	"	April 3, 1837
Whitney, Joel,	"	April 14, 1840
Willson, Mark,	"	April 14, 1840
Williams, E. Leroy,	"	March 9, 1844
Wright, Jude,	"	March 8, 1845
Willson, Mark,	"	March 8, 1845
White, Orange,	"	April 14, 1840
Woodin, David,	"	April 14, 1840
White, Mark S.,	"	April 14, 1840
Woodbeck, John E.,	"	March 9, 1850
Wright, Jude,	"	March 8, 1851
Warner, John A.,	"	March 10, 1854
Walton, Levi,	"	March 10, 1855
Woodbeck, J. E.,	"	March 21, 1860
Willson, Mark,	commissioned	March 21, 1860
West, Charles B.,	"	March 21, 1860
White, Lucius,	"	March 28, 1867
Williams, George H.,	"	March 26, 1873
Walz, Frederick,	"	March 26, 1873
White, Jay,	"	March 31, 1873
White, Lucius,	"	May 6, 1874
Wells, W. B.,	"	March 27, 1879
Wood, John, A.,	"	March 27, 1879
Wood, George R.,	"	March 30, 1880
White, A. T.,	"	March 30, 1880
White, Lucius,	"	April 17, 1882
Walz, Frederick,	"	April 6, 1883
Wood, John A.,	"	April 23, 1885
White, A. T.,	"	April 23, 1885
Wright, R. C.,	"	April 23, 1885
White, J. E.,	"	April 14, 1886
Yates, George V. N.,	"	March 5, 1853

CHAPTER XXX.

RIVER NAVIGATION, ETC., WAGON ROADS, RAILROADS.

Source of the Conewango—Navigable Waters of the County—Asking Aid for Their Improvement—Survey of the Allegheny by U. S. Engineers—Its Length and Fall from Olean to Pittsburgh—Early Manner of Transporting Freight and Passengers—Keel-boats—Their Great Usefulness—Shipping Lumber to New Orleans—Names of Steamboats Engaged in the Warren and Pittsburgh Trade—An Immense Raft—Description of Rafting—Nathan Brown's Ventures—Wagon Roads Laid Out by the Pioneers—Present Condition of Highways—Railroads—Celebrating the Opening of Railway Communication with Erie—Date of Completing Other Railroads.

RIVER NAVIGATION, ETC.

THE waters flowing through the Conewango branch of the Allegheny River take their rise on the borders of Lake Erie at an average elevation of about thirteen hundred feet above the sea, and nearly seven hundred feet above the level of the lake. Hence a small boat can start within seven or eight miles of Lake Erie, in sight of the large sailing vessels and steam propellers which navigate the great lakes, and float down to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about two thousand five hundred miles.

Before the beginning of the present century the Allegheny, Conewango, and Brokenstraw were officially declared navigable waters of the Commonwealth, but, as all well-informed readers know, they were only navigated by canoes, keel-boats, and rafts, until about the year 1830. For years prior to this date efforts had been made by the people's representatives, both at Harrisburg and the national capital, to obtain appropriations for the improvement of the streams named. The only response to these appeals, however, in any degree satisfactory, was obtained in the year 1817, when the State Legislature appropriated the munificent sum of one thousand dollars for the improvement of the Allegheny River, and French and Conewango Creeks.

During subsequent years, after the steamboat *Allegheny* had made her historic trip to Olean, the questions of slack-water navigation and the building of a canal parallel with the Allegheny River were paramount for a time and vigorously agitated. As a result of this agitation the river was surveyed from Pittsburgh to Olean, and the distances between points, and altitudes, accurately ascertained. This work was performed by Major Kearney and Major Hughes, topographical engineers of the United States army. The first named surveyed the river from Pittsburgh to Franklin, the latter from Franklin to Olean. According to their report, the distance in miles, and the descent of the river in feet between the towns mentioned, was found to be as follows: From Little Valley, N. Y. (which is twenty-five miles by river below Olean), to State line, twenty miles, and one hundred feet fall. From the State line to Warren, twenty-two miles, and one hundred and five feet fall. From Warren to Franklin, sixty-five miles, and two hundred and five feet fall. From Franklin to Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty-one and one-half miles, and two hundred and fifty-six feet fall.

Prior to the inauguration of steam navigation between Pittsburgh and Warren, keel-boats and large canoes were mainly relied upon for the transportation of freight and passengers. The keel-boats would carry from ten to twelve tons each, and among the favorite ones remembered by early residents were the *Transport*, *Mayflower*, and *Rover*. During the very early years boats of this class were *poled* up the river, a slow and very laborious method of navigation. Afterwards they were towed by attaching a cable and two or three horses to each. By this means the journey from Pittsburgh to Warren could be accomplished it from ten to twelve days, which was considered quite expeditious. The return down the river, however, could be made in three days. Even after the advent of steam navigation keel-boats had to be depended upon in a great measure, for quite frequently steamers could not ascend above Franklin, and for many weeks in the year they could not navigate the river for any considerable distance above Pittsburgh, from lack of depth of water over the shoals. Indeed, the keel-boats continued to make their trips up and down the river until the building of railroads rendered their further use unnecessary and unprofitable. The freight charges between Pittsburgh and Warren during the era of river navigation ranged from fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter per hundred pounds.

In other pages of this work frequent allusions have been made regarding the early lumbering operations in this county, and the running of the first rafts to Pittsburgh. This business began here with the century, and was continued unceasingly for more than fifty years, or until there were no more pine forests of any considerable extent to destroy. Long before the organization of the county Jacob Hook, up the Allegheny, Major Harriot and Colonel Hackney, up the Conewango, and the Meads and McKinneys on the Brokenstraw, were extensively engaged in the manufacture and rafting of lumber.

The product of their mills was mostly marketed at Pittsburgh; but there were other markets where the unexcelled white pine lumber of Warren county was more highly apprciated. To illustrate: "The first foreign traffic in pine lumber from the Brokenstraw" said Judge Johnson in an address delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Youngsville, "of which I have any authentic account, was a fleet of three boats got together at the mouth of the creek, in the fall and winter of 1805–06, and started on its perilous voyage to New Orleans on the 1st day of April, 1806. The lumber had been gathered from the mills of Long, Andrews, Mead and others, of the best quality, stub-shotted and kiln-dried during the winter, while the boats were building. It was owned by Colonel William McGaw and William B. Foster, and brought in New Orleans $40 per 1000 feet. Daniel Horn and Daniel McQuay were two of the hands on board, and walked back;" the first taking a sailing vessel to Baltimore and thence walking home in time to do his summer's work, the latter walking the entire distance from New Orleans.

"In the spring of 1807, another fleet of seven boats freighted with seasoned lumber, owned by Joseph Mead, Abram Davis, and John Watt started to the same destination — New Orleans; the owners returning by sailing vessels to Philadelphia, and the pilots and hands finding their way back as best they could. These ventures were several times repeated by the same and other parties, and McQuay and others are said to have made several return trips on foot, a feat that required more time and risk than a journey around the globe at the present day.

"This was the morning twilight of the lumber trade, that for half a century thereafter furnished so large a field for the enterprise and industry of the residents of the county. Infant-like at first, boards crept cautiously down the creeks in floats or single platforms, with the aid of halyards and Gregg's hickory splint cables. Gradually the markets, mills, and rafts enlarged until they absorbed nearly all the capital, the enterprise, and the energies of the county."

The county, as we have shown, was almost inaccessible except through its natural water-ways. Pork, flour, whisky, etc., had to be brought in keel-boats and canoes from Pittsburgh; salt, nails, glass, etc., from Mayville, by boats passing through Chautauqua Lake and its outlet. Truly, nothing but industry, economy, and indomitable perseverance insured success, or the attainment of even the most common necessaries of life. The pine forests (never to be replaced) were the main reliance of the early settlers, and their destruction was brought about at first, more particularly for the purpose of supplying the imperative demands of the pioneer stomach, than by any burning desire to supply the demands of trade.

For fifteen or twenty years subsequent to 1830 a blank exists in the history of Warren county, which can never be satisfactorily filled, by reason of the general neglect of people to preserve newspapers, and the loss by fire, in 1849, of quite complete files of *The Voice of the People*, *Warren Bulletin*, *Democratic Advocate*, and *Warren Standard*, stored in the *Standard* office and there burned. The *Warren Mail*, now the senior newspaper in the county, was established in 1848, and from its complete files we have gleaned what little more can be told regarding the river and its traffic. In the spring of 1848 the freight charges by keel-boatmen, between Pittsburgh and Warren were noted as varying from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter per hundred weight.

On the 19th of December, 1848, the *Mail* chronicles the arrival of the steamer *Wave* from Pittsburgh, loaded with flour, pig-iron, etc., also about fifty passengers. The editor closes his remarks concerning her trip, etc., as follows: "If she can run from Pittsburgh to the extent of steam navigation on the Allegheny, *by sleighing*, she will deserve, as she will doubtless receive, a liberal share of public patronage."

Early in 1849 the following announcement was printed in the newspapers and placarded about the town:

"REGULAR PITTSBURGH AND WARREN PACKET.

"THE STEAMBOAT WAVE NO. 2.

"Wm. H. Gordon, Master.

"HAVING been built expressly for the Pittsburgh and Warren trade will run regularly between the above ports during the entire boating season. The *Wave No.* 2 being the only boat built expressly for the trade referred to, will rely with confidence on the support of the citizens of Warren and surrounding county.

"N. B.—Keel Boats will be furnished for the transportation of freight in low water."

On the 20th of March the *Mail* man was pleased to say: "Two steamers in to-day; the *Arena* and the *Wave*. Oh, how we flourish. This is a great town, notwithstanding one end is burned off. Think of it! Two steamers in one day; two acres of rafts lying in the eddy, and others passing every moment. Crowds of people thronging the streets and room for more. The telegraph flashing intelligence from all points of the Union, and last, but not least, the *Allegheny Mail* in full blast."

These boats made several round trips during the season mentioned, charging fifty cents per hundred pounds for freight. During the month of April of that year was noted the passage down the river of four boats built and owned by Nathan Brown, of Jamestown, N. Y.; each being seventy feet long and sixteen feet wide, and three of them handsomely painted and finished in a manner superior to any thing before seen on the river. They were loaded with scythe-snaths, grain-cradles, hoes, hay-rakes, pitch-forks, shovels, sash, doors, etc., of the value of $15,000.

The steamer *Clara Fisher* made her first appearance at Warren in March, 1850; her dimensions being as follows: Length of keel 145 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet, and depth of hull 4 feet 4 inches. She was built by that well-known boat builder, Pringle, of West Brownsville, and cost $1,300. Many of the citizens of Warren accepted an invitation from Captain William H. Gordon, her master, and enjoyed a trip to the mouth of the Brokenstraw and return.

By the erection of bridges at Pittsburgh and Franklin, and the building of the Freeport Aqueduct, the free navigation of the Allegheny was seriously obstructed as early as 1851. In denouncing these obstructions the editor of *Mail*, in February of that year, said: "We ought to have slack water navigation. . . . . Either this will at no distant day be done, or a railroad will be constructed along the valley of the Allegheny." In March of the same year was noted the arrival of the *Allegheny Belle*. Her actual running time from Pittsburgh to Warren was thirty-three hours, yet by reason of her detention at the Freeport Aqueduct, it required five and one-half days to make the trip. The *Clara Fisher*, also, made a trip about the same time and was similarly delayed at the same point.

In January, 1852, the steamboats *Cornplanter*, *Clara Fisher*, and *Belle No.* 2 were noted as arrivals at the port of Warren with freight and passengers from Pittsburgh. The *Fisher* and *Cornplanter* also visited Warren in December of the same year.

In the spring of 1853 the steamboats mentioned as arriving with freight, etc., from Pittsburgh were the *Clarion*, *Clara Fisher*, *Cornplanter*, *Belle*, *Sam Snowden*, and *Justice*.

The *Clara Fisher* seems to have had a monopoly of the carrying trade in 1855, as she was the only boat mentioned. The business of rafting, however, was in the aggregate of enormous proportions. Many millions of feet were floated past Warren, and one of its residents alone sent 7,000,000 feet to the lower markets. It was noted also that Captain Hall, of Warren, owned a raft which, when it passed Cincinnati, Ohio, contained 1,500,000 feet of boards. It covered an area of nearly two acres, and, it was asserted, was the largest raft ever seen upon the Ohio River.

The *Cornplanter* and several other boats already mentioned visited Warren in the spring of 1856. In April of that year the editor of the *Mail*, who had experienced its vicissitudes and rough pleasures, described life on a raft, as follows: "Let any one stand at the wharf and see the process of 'snubbing' an Allegheny raft on this water, and he will get an inkling of life on the Allegheny and the labors of a raftsman.

"With what a steady, solemn, irresistible force comes the broad, rich fleet, turned this way and that by the quick, nervous strokes of the creaking oar. With what coolness and half-heroism the pilot heads to land, and marks the spot to a foot, while half a mile above, where he will strike, if he is a good pilot; and what a silly, laughable, fidgetty splutter if he is a novice. How the boys 'crack 'er to the right' 'crack 'er to the left' and crack 'er up behind.' Then comes the 'snubbing,'—look out for your legs. How the cable uncoils, stretches, sizzles, snaps and jerks. How the cabler hangs like a puppy to a root and bounds for a new hitch when it runs out like lightning, tearing the nails from his fingers, and the slivers and bark from the post or tree. But a big raft, like a big rogue, tires of pulling hemp and swings at the rope's end surely at last. Then how the boys sweat and puff and blow. And what a lusty supper they get in the 'shanty,' and how richly do they relish it, and what a glorious sweet slumber is theirs on the soft side of a plank, or bundle of straw."

In December, 1856, great losses were sustained by many lumbermen on the upper Allegheny, in their attempts to run rafts down the river so late in the season. They were caught *en route* by a blizzard which suddenly closed navigation.

The steamers announced as carrying freight and passengers between Warren and Pittsburgh in 1858–59, were the *Venango* and *Echo*. During the latter year mention was made of a raft claimed to have been the largest ever floated down the Allegheny river. It contained 600,000 feet of boards, of which 400,000 feet were "clear stuff," and was rated to be worth not less than $12,000. Captain James Martin was in charge. The lumber was manufactured by Joseph Hall at his mills in Mead township, on the Tionesta Creek.

In May, 1860, the *Mail* informed its readers that "the steamboat which has been in process of construction for some time past has been completed, and will now ply regularly between this place and Tidioute. She is to be called the *J. D. James*, after our distinguished townsman." For some reason, however, the *James* proved to be a failure.

The steamer *River Queen* was built at the yard of C. F. Starkey, on the Sill farm, just below Warren, in the spring of 1865. She was one hundred and fifty feet long, light draught, thirty feet beam, and intended to ply between Warren and Pittsburgh; but we find no other mention of her.

The steamer *Annie Lavelle*, from Pittsburgh, visited Warren in March, 1866. During the same year Captain Gardner built a steamboat opposite Warren, which was burned at Tidioute in March, 1867. It was the fate of Tidioute at that time to be "burned up" about three times a year.

The last steamboat mentioned as navigating these waters was the *W. A. Eddy*. Fifty-three feet long and ten feet breadth of beam, she passed Warren *en route* from Randolph and Cold Spring, N. Y., to Parker's Landing April 2, 1870.

In 1885 Nathan Brown, of Jamestown, N. Y., the most widely-known character along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, closed his career as a boatman; the last boat of his fleet making a total of one hundred and fifty-six. From

1843 his trips had been made annually, with the regularity of the seasons. Starting at Jamestown he floated along the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, then through Cassadaga Creek into the Conewango and Allegheny, jumping several mill-dams, and thence down the Allegheny and Ohio, landing at all towns as far as Evansville and Paducah. His boats usually were seventy-five feet long, sixteen feet wide, and fitted up with separate rooms, pantries, etc. His stock in trade generally consisted of sash, doors, blinds, nails and trimmings, also hoes, rakes, scythes, snaths, axes, grain-cradles, furniture, etc. His wooden wares were manufactured at Jamestown, N. Y.; his cast-steel articles by S. A. Millard, of Clayville, N. Y. After disposing of his goods he generally sold his boats at Louisville, Ky., or below, at a good profit for trading-boats.

WAGON ROADS.

It is probable that the first attempt at road-building in the county of Warren was performed under the orders of agents of the Holland Land Company during the years 1795–96; but as these avenues of travel, if so they could be called, were simply for the convenience of employees of the company, and as this region was then without the limits, so to speak, of judicial jurisdiction, the rude highways cut out by the above-mentioned company were never made a matter of record.

Under the jurisdiction of Crawford and Venango counties, and before the organization of Warren, the following described roads were laid out by and for the accommodation of Warren's pioneers. From "Marsh's Landing to the Public Square in town of Warren," Daniel Jackson, Robert Miles, Hugh Marsh, Joseph Goodwell, and James Justice, viewers, confirmed July 7, 1801. From "Marsh's Landing to William McClean's," Robert Miles, James Shipman, James Brown, John Marsh, Hugh Marsh, and Milford Marsh, viewers, confirmed January 12, 1802. From "the town of Warren to Brokenstraw," Daniel Jackson, Jeremiah Morrison, James Morrison, Joseph Gray, John McKinney, and John Andrews, viewers, confirmed April 7, 1802. From "Marsh's Landing to the State Line," Ethan Jackson, Stephen Ross, Jacob Goodwin, William Eagan, Daniel Jackson, Michael McKinney, viewers, confirmed at March sessions in 1807. From "McDowell's to Devoe's improvements," Ninian Irvine, Eliel Farr, James Ricketts, Francis McClintock, and Richard Hamilton, viewers, approved September 19, 1808. From "Giles White's to John Hinds'," Charles McNair, John Watts, Hugh Wilson, Philip Huffman, and John Arthur, viewers, confirmed December 8, 1808. From "the Crawford county line through the western part of Brokenstraw township," confirmed November 8, 1810. From "the State road at Little Brokenstraw Creek to the place where Conewango Path crosses the same"; confirmed February 7, 1811. From "town of Warren to New York State line near the two hundred and fourth mile-stone"; Samuel Dale, Alexander Clants, David Brown, Edward Jones, Daniel Jackson, and James Rogers, viewers, confirmed November 6, 1811.

"Alteration in State road from Warren to Brokenstraw," Samuel Dale, Daniel Jackson, Robert Arthur, Samuel Morrison, and John Watts, viewers, confirmed November 4, 1812. From "Conewango Creek to Sackettsburgh," Daniel Horn, Charles McNair, Hugh Marsh, John Brown, William Davis, and Isaiah Jones, viewers, confirmed November 7, 1815. From "Little Brokenstraw to William C. White's," Abraham Strickland, Ephraim Miles, Charles McNair, William C. White, Lansing Wetmore, and James Irvine, viewers, approved November 9, 1815. From "Jacob Goodwin's to the two hundred and fourth mile-stone on the New York State line," John Brown, Amos York, Charles McNair, Jacob Goodwin, Richard B. Miller, and William Arthur, viewers, confirmed December 6, 1816. From "Lottsville to meet a road laid out from John Titus's to the State line, at an angle known by the name of Alexander Watts' Cabin," Harmonius Lott and others, viewers, confirmed February 4, 1817. From "Fleming's Mill, in Venango county, to Shelletto's in Warren county," Edward Fleming, James Miller, David Kidd, Daniel Fleming, and Samuel Fleming, viewers, confirmed November 4, 1817. From "the State line to the crossings of the roads," David Dalrymple, Thomas Green, John Brown, Richard B. Miller, and John Tuthill, viewers, confirmed May sessions, 1818. From "Youngsville to intersect the road from Jacob Goodwin's to the State line," John Mead, Henry Kinnear, Mathew Young, Hugh Wilson, and William Mead, viewers, confirmed November 24, 1818. From "Culbertson's Mill to Erie county line," James Culbertson, Alexander Watts, Daniel Horn, Hugh Wilson, Jacob Goodwin, and James Bonner, viewers, confirmed February 22, 1819. From "two hundred and second mile-stone on State line to John Barr's," William Stewart, Garret Burgett, John Marsh, and Hugh Marsh, viewers, whose report was confirmed May 23, 1819.

Since the organization of the county scores of other roads have been laid out and somewhat improved until to-day they are found leading in all directions. They are, however, very, very ordinary dirt roads. Once a year the farmers and others assessed for highway tax turn out and spoil the road here and there within their beat for the ensuing twelvemonth, by throwing upon it loose loam, sods and stones, and the next year the same operation is repeated at other points. As a result of this yearly patch work, "a lick and a promise," highways which have been in use for fifty years are in no better condition than when first opened, other than the disappearance of stumps, roots and some loose bowlders.

RAILROADS.

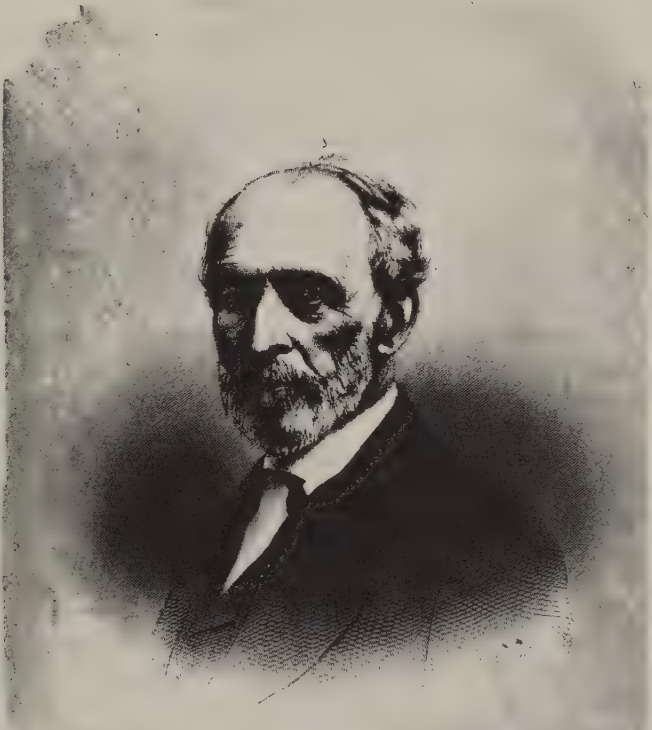
The Sunbury and Erie, now known as the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was chartered in 1837, mainly through the persistent efforts of Hon. Thomas Struthers, of Warren. This was only eight years after railroads were first used as public thoroughfares in America. Owing to the failure of the United States

Bank, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad enterprise, in which it was the principal stockholder, lay dormant for many years. Its friends, however, were undismayed, and one of them, Dr. G. A. Irvine, to save the charter, graded a portion of the line near Irvine Station in 1840. In 1856, the towns and counties along the route having subscribed very liberally to the capital stock, work was commenced at the western terminus, and late in the fall of 1859 the western division, from Erie to Warren, was completed.

The cars first came into Warren December 10, but did not commence running regularly on schedule time until December 21, 1859. On the 15th of that month occurred the celebration at Warren in honor of so great an event in its history — railroad communication with Erie, and thence by other railroads with the chief cities of the Union. Many visitors from Erie, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York and other places were present. Among the Erie guests present were General Wilson and staff, escorted by the Wayne Guards of Erie and a brass six pounder. They were appropriately received by General R. Brown and staff, the Packer Rifles, and a uniformed body of fireman, representing the citizens of Warren. After a street parade a banquet was enjoyed at the Carver House, where Hons. S. P. Johnson, G. W. Scofield, C. B. Curtis, Thos. Struthers, and Rev. C. L. Hequembourg, did the principal speaking for Warren; G. J. Ball, M. B. Lowry, C. W. Kelso, W. A. Calbraith, and ex-Mayor King for Erie, and Chief Engineer Farris for the railroad company. At night a military ball, held at Odd Fellows Hall, closed the festivities of the occasion.

The first through passenger train from the eastern terminus reached Warren August 12, 1864, but the formal opening of this avenue of travel and commerce did not take place until October 4 of that year. From its inception, twenty-seven years prior to that date, Thomas Struthers had been one of its warmest and most active advocates, and during its building he, together with C. B. Curtis and L. D. Wetmore as contractors, under the firm names of Struthers, Curtis & Co., and Struthers & Wetmore, built thirty or forty miles of the road from Irvineton eastward. At times they had as many as five hundred men in their employ at the same moment. The name of the road was changed from the Sunbury and Erie, to the Philadelphia and Erie, in 1861.

Other railroads were completed during the years mentioned as follows: The Warren and Franklin from Irvineton to Oil City in 1866, carrying 65,000 passengers during the first five months after its completion. The Dunkirk and Warren railroad, commenced in the fall of 1867, was finished in 1871, and in 1872 the Warren and Venango road, from Warren to Titusville, was opened for business. In 1883 was completed another railroad, running up the Allegheny River through Kinzua and Corydon to Salamanca and Olean, now called the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, making Warren a center, to and from which trains run in five different directions every day in the week, Sundays excepted.



Engd by R. O'Brien

Yours truly

J. Struthers

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Interesting Memoirs of the President Judges now Deceased—Full Mention of Those Who Survive—The Bar—A Complete Roll of Attorneys Admitted Since the Organization of the County—Remarks Concerning Some of the Earliest Resident Attorneys—Notes Relating to Present Attorneys in Active Practice.

THE BENCH.

IN his address delivered at the dedication of the new court-house, December 3, 1877, Hon. Samuel P. Johnson referred to the president judges who have presided over the courts of Warren county, particularly those deceased, in the following words. And we will add that none living were more competent to speak of the dead worthies than he, since he had been personally acquainted with all of them.

"During the fifty-eight years of its existence, twelve president or law judges have presided over the destinies of the people of Warren county in the administration of the laws, seven of whom have closed their records upon earth and been committed without bail or mainprize to the prison of the tomb, while five still remain to claim the benefit of the extension law.

"This county has been fortunate in the character of those intrusted with the great responsibilities of presiding judge during its early history. I speak but of the dead. Let posterity write the history of the living.

"The Hon. Jesse Moore was the first in the order of time, from 1819 to 1824. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified but courteous, learned but not brilliant, characterized by stern integrity and freedom from all prejudice. He was a short, thick-set man, and some still remember his benignant countenance, partially bald head, well-powdered hair, and broad-brimmed, drab-colored hat. He died suddenly, when still in the prime of life and maturity of intellect, honored and lamented by all.

"Henry Shippen succeeded him from 1825 to 1835. His characteristics were common sense and sound judgment. Many here will remember his inflexible honesty, his fidelity to truth, and his contempt for trickery and fraud. A single instance will suffice to illustrate: In 1834 a notorious personage of a neighboring county by fraud and false interpretation had procured a judgment note from the venerable old Cornplanter for three thousand dollars, entered judgment, and issued execution on it. Application was made by counsel, in behalf of the old chief, to open the judgment and let him into a defense. As the evidence of the villainy was disclosed, the judge became very nervous. Anger flashed from his eye, and before the counsel got through his evidence the judge told him to stop, and, leaning over the bench, in a voice hoarse with indignation, said: 'Mr. Clerk, set aside that writ and strike that judgment from the records of this court!'

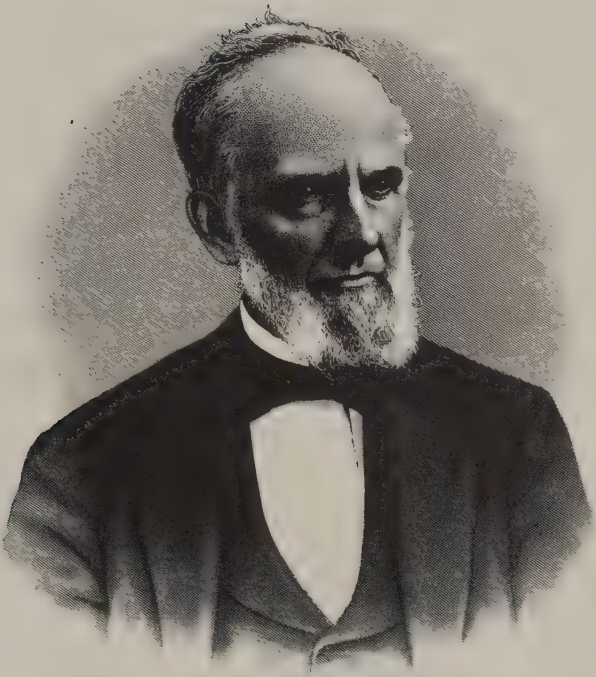
"Next came, in 1835, Judge Nathaniel B. Eldred, the accomplished gentleman, brimful of honor, honesty, and sympathy. His quick perception, sound judgment, and stern impartiality guided him to the justice of a case, without the aid of much legal learning, so that his decisions were seldom appealed from and were seldom reversed. With but a year of interruption he remained with us until 1843, when he was removed by appointment to the Harrisburg district. His social qualities and public spirit, as well as official conduct, had greatly endeared him to the hearts of the people of this and other counties, who parted with him with much reluctance and regret.

"In 1839, after the death of Judge Shippen, Judge Eldred was appointed his successor in the sixth district, out of which this county had been taken in 1835 to form part of the eighteenth, and without our solicitation or knowledge Alexander McCalmont was appointed to fill his place in the eighteenth district, including Warren county. His administration was so short and unsatisfactory that I will be excused for passing it over in silence. The next year, by legislative act, this county was restored to the sixth district, and thus again came under the jurisdiction of Judge Eldred. He was the only judge of the first seven that ever resided in Warren.

"After Eldred came Judge Gaylord Church, in 1843, young, ardent, ambitious, industrious, painstaking and prompt. With much ability and no sympathy, he exacted a rigid enforcement of the criminal law, and a technical application of both law and practice in civil cases. He was a terror to evildoers. Withal, his head was a little dizzy by the elevation so suddenly thrust upon him, and he seemed jealous lest it should be supposed there was anything he did not know.

"He retired in 1851 under the operation of the amended constitution, and was succeeded by the Hon. John Galbraith, who was elected in the fall of that year. He brought with him age, learning, and experience. His prominent characteristics were honesty, frankness, charity for all, and an abounding sympathy for the erring and unfortunate. Mercy tempered all his judgments, and sometimes down to great dilution. He died in June, 1860, a year and a half before the expiration of his term.

"Last but not least of the dead worthies whose virtues linger in our memories is the Hon. James Thompson. The exigencies of the business in the sixth judicial district in 1839 required the creation of a special court of civil jurisdiction, and Judge Thompson was appointed its sole presiding officer for a term of five years. He brought to the discharge of its duties integrity, learning, and a large ability, flavored with a geniality of disposition, an urbanity of manner, and a judicial courtesy that made him a favorite with all, and



R. Brown

especially with the members of the bar. In after years, these same qualities of mind and manners adorned his administration for a full term upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. He died at the age of three score and ten, honored and beloved, having spent the half of his adult life in the political and judicial service of his country.

"I said this county had been fortunate in the character of its early judges. During the entire time embraced in the official history of those I have named, covering a period of over forty years, no charge of corruption, dishonesty, or malfeasance was ever made with truth against any of the incumbents. The purity of the judicial ermine suffered no tarnish while worn by them."

Of Judge Galbraith's successors on the bench as president judges—Hon. Rasselas Brown, appointed in 1860; Hon. Samuel P. Johnson, elected in 1860; Hon. Lansing D. Wetmore, elected in 1870, and Hon. William D. Brown, elected in 1880—all are yet living in the town of Warren, esteemed and honored, and in the enjoyment of ample means justly earned. In other pages of this work memoirs relating to Judges R. Brown, Johnson, and Wetmore will be found.

Hon. William D. Brown was born at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., September 6, 1823. After availing himself of such educational advantages as the public and private schools of Sugar Grove and the Warren Academy afforded, he studied law in the office of Johnson & Brown, and was admitted to practice December 8, 1847. In 1849 he was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Warren, but after a short time resigned. In the fall of 1850 he was elected district attorney for the county, and held the office for three years. In 1862 he served as commissioner for Warren county, to superintend the drafting of men for military service. He represented this county in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the years 1863–64–65, and in the fall of 1880 was elected president judge of the thirty-seventh judicial district (composed of Warren and Forest counties), for the term expiring January 1, 1891. Judge Brown has been a life-long resident of this his native county, his youthful days having been passed in Sugar Grove, and the remainder, since his admission to the bar, in the town of Warren. From 1851 to the time of his election as president judge he was actively and quite successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and gained an enviable reputation as a jurist. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry—a son of Hon. David Brown, who was the first to represent Warren county in the legislative halls of the State, after the organization of the county in 1819.

THE BAR.

Since the organization of the county more than three hundred attorneys at law, a large majority of them non-residents of the county, have been admitted to practice in its various courts. Their names are found scattered through a dozen volumes or more of dusty records, some of them not indexed, and the work of compiling a list of admissions has required the expenditure of much time and patience—the scanning, in fact, of each volume, page by page. The following roll is the result of such researches. It is believed to be nearly perfect, and cannot be otherwise than valuable for reference, showing, as it does, the names, places of residence (so far as learned), and date of admission of the more than three hundred men referred to. Present resident attorneys in active practice are designated by italics.

Ralph Marlin, Meadville, Pa.,	Nov. 29, 1819
Thomas H. Sill, Erie, Pa.,	“ “
John Galbraith, Franklin, Pa.,	“ “
Patrick Farrelly, Meadville, Pa.,	“ “
Abner Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.,	March 6, 1820
Robert Bostwick,	“ “
John B. Wallace, Meadville, Pa.,	Mch. 8, 1820
Anslem Potter,	May 30, 1820
Samuel B. Foster, Mercer, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1820
Frank Bergher,	Dec. 4, 1820
George Selden, Meadville, Pa.,	June 4, 1821
Harmer Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	June 5, 1821
Robert L. Potter,	Sept. 4, 1821
Richard Bear,	“ “
Horatio N. Waigley,	Sept. 2, 1822
Samuel Ladd,	“ “
Thomas R. Peters,	Sept. 4, 1822
John J. Pearson, Franklin, Pa.,	Dec. 3, 1822
Josiah Hall, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 3, 1823
David Derrickson, Meadville, Pa.,	Mch. 3, 1824
Samuel Miles Green,	“ “
Stephen Barlow, Meadville, Pa.,	“ “
Henry Baldwin, Meadville, Pa.,	June 1, 1824
William Ayres, Butler, Pa.,	“ “
John Banks, Mercer, Pa.,	“ “
George J. Elliott, Erie, Pa.,	“ “
Andrew W. Morrison, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 2, 1824
William McKean,	May 30, 1825
Moses McClane, jr.,	“ “
Don Carlos Barrett, Erie, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1826
Elijah Babbitt, Erie, Pa.,	“ “
Gilman Merrill, Warren, Pa.,	March 5, 1827
John S. Riddle, Meadville, Pa.,	April 3, 1827
Sylvester Dunham, Brookville, Pa.,	“ “
James L. Crary,	May 5, 1828
John W. Farrelly, Meadville, Pa.,	“ “
Abram D. Ditmars, Warren, Pa.,	May 8, 1828
Samuel A. Purviance, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 1, 1828
Thomas Struthers, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 8, 1828
Michael Gallagher, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 1, 1828
John W. Howe, Smethport, Pa.,	May 4, 1829
John Wilson,	“ “
James Thompson, Franklin, Pa.,	Mch. 3, 1830
Lansing Wetmore, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 2, 1830
Orlo J. Hamlin, Smethport, Pa.,	Sept. 3, 1832
James Ross Snowden, Franklin, Pa.,	“ “
A. C. Ramsay,	June 3, 1833
Carlton B. Curtis, Warren, Pa.,	March 3, 1834
Alexander McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.,	June 2, 1834
Alfred Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.,	June 2, 1834
Samuel P. Johnson, Warren, Pa.,	“ “
Benjamin Bartholomew, Warren, Pa.,	April 15, 1835
William H. Dimmick,	March 7, 1837
James Mullett, Mayville, N. Y.,	“ “
Abner Lewis, Jamestown, N. Y.,	“ “
Gaylord Church, Meadville, Pa.,	June 5, 1837
John W. Maynard, Wellsboro, Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1837
Hiram Payne, Smethport, Pa.,	“ “
Rasselas Brown, Warren, Pa.,	June 4, 1839
Almon Virgil, Warren, Pa.,	July 29, 1839
Joseph Y. James, Warren, Pa.,	“ “
Quincy A. Johnson, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 2, 1839
Joshua Sweet,	Oct. 23, 1839
Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown, N. Y.,	Oct. 23, 1839
Arthur Cullum, Meadville, Pa.,	June 3, 1840
Norris W. Goodrich, Warren, Pa.,	Oct. 20, 1840
Thomas S. Espy, Franklin, Pa.,	Dec. 29, 1840
Darius Titus, Warren, Pa.,	March 2, 1841
Montgomery P. Young,	March 3, 1841
William H. Lamberton, Franklin, Pa.,	Dec. 8, 1841
S. J. Goodrich, Warren, Pa.,	March 7, 1842
John P. Vincent, Erie, Pa.,	March 11, 1842
Edwin C. Stacy, Columbus, Pa.,	Sept. 9, 1842
Lothrop T. Parmlee, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 1, 1842
Glenni W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.,	Jan. 5, 1843
Josiah Hall, Warren. Pa., re-admitted	Jan. 5, 1843
William H. Davis, Meadville, Pa.,	Dec. 5, 1843
C. H. S. Williams, Mayville, N. Y.,	Dec. 5, 1843
Joseph D. James, Warren, Pa.,	March 5, 1844
William A. Galbraith, Erie, Pa.,	June 3, 1844
Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.,	June 4, 1844
Charles Knapp, Warren, Pa.,	“ “
Theophilus T. Wilson, Warren, Pa.,	“ “
John N. Miles, Warren, Pa.,	—— “
Isaac Benson, Warren, Pa.,	June 21, 1844
E. P. Seely,	Dec. 2, 1844
Edwin C. Wilson, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 3, 1845
William D. Brown, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 8, 1847
George B. Delamater, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1849
Jerome W. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 6, 1849
Madison Burnell, Jamestown, N. Y.,	March 6, 1850
Charles B. Curtis, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1851

Henry Souther, Ridgway, Pa.,	Jan. 19, 1852
George D. Woodin, Warren, Pa.,	June 9, 1852
James Karr, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 8, 1852
James Sill, Erie, Pa.,	Dec. 6, 1852
Theodore D. Edwards, Warren, Pa.,	June 7, 1853
T. C. Spencer, Warren, Pa.,	" "
S. W. Dana, Warren, Pa.,	" "
Isaac S. Alden, Warren, Pa.,	June 8, 1854
Barnett W. Lacy, Warren, Pa.,	Oct. 11, 1855
Oliver A. Dalrymple, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 5, 1855
O. N. Payne,	March 3, 1856
Byron D. Hamlin, Smethport, Pa.,	Feb. 4, 1857
E. B. Eldred, Smethport, Pa.,	June 3, 1857
Samuel N. Dickinson, Warren, Pa,	Aug. 17, 1857
J. A. Chapin, Ridgeway, Pa.,	Sept. 8, 1857
Junius R. Clark, Warren, Pa.,	Aug. 17, 1858
D. J. Hodges, Warren, Pa.,	" "
F. B. Guthrie, Warren, Pa.,	March 8, 1859
William R. Scott,	Aug. 17, 1859
Charles Dinsmoor, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1859
T. R. Kennedy, Meadville, Pa.,	Dec. 7, 1859
J. B. Johnson, Erie, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1860
William S. Lane, Erie, Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1860
William W. Wilbur, Warren, Pa.,	April 23, 1861
H. A. Jamieson, Warren, Pa.,	Aug. 19, 1861
N. P. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	" "
George W. De Camp, Erie Co., Pa.,	Aug. 22, 1861
Charles Taylor, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 3, 1861
J. A. Neill, Warren, Pa.,	Oct. 23, 1861
James L. Lott, Warren Co., Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1861
David McKelvy, Warren, Pa.,	Feb. 10, 1862
Thomas M. Biddle, Phila., Pa.	" "
Charles E. Baldwin,	June 6, 1862
A. D. Wood, Warren, Pa.,	June 1, 1863
S. E. Woodruff, Erie, Pa.,	June 2, 1863
Jacob Baker, Titusville, Pa.,	" "
Samuel T. Allen, Warren, Pa.,	Feb. 9, 1864
Orrin C. Allen, Warren, Pa.,	" "
Henry Crawford, New Albany, Ind.,	March 8, 1864
Joel F. Asper, Erie, Pa.,	" "
Charles E. Baldwin, name stricken from rolls	March 8, 1864
O. O. Trantum Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1865
Clark Ewing, Titusville, Pa.,	" "
Thomas McConnell, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1865
William M. Biddle, Erie, Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1865
Joel Campbell, Corry, Pa.,	Dec. 6, 1865
C. O. Bowman, Corry, Pa.,	" "
S. M. Davis, Meadville, Pa.,	March 5, 1866
Alfred B. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.,	March 6, 1865
Abner Hazeltine, jr., Jamestown, N. Y.,	June 7, 1866
H. T. Beardsley, Lock Haven, Pa.,	Nov. 17, 1866
Harrison Allen, Warren, Pa.,	Nov. 17, 1866
Alvin W. Barry, Tidioute, Pa.,	" "
L. W. Wilcox, Titusville, Pa.,	Sept. 3, 1866
C. W. Stone, Warren, Pa.,	" "
James Buchanan, Tidioute, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1866
C. D. Longfellow, Titusville, Pa.,	" "
G. W. Allen, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 3, 1866
James D. Mahon, Irvine, Pa.,	March 5, 1867
Robert C. Beach, Tidioute, Pa.,	March 7, 1867
W. C. Lathey, Forest Co., Pa.,	June 4, 1867
F. D. Reeves, Warren, Pa.,	June 5, 1867
Hugh C. Graham, Oil City, Pa.,	June 10, 1867
Selden Marvin, Erie, Pa.,	July 1, 1867
Pearson Church, Meadville, Pa.,	Dec. 9, 1867
C. W. Gilfillian, Franklin, Pa.,	" "
Samuel A. Davenport, Erie, Pa.,	Feb. 21, 1868
Samuel T. Neill, Warren, Pa.,	June 2, 1868
Isaac Myer, jr., Franklin, Pa.,	June 4, 1868
J. M. Bonham,	Sept. 8, 1868
Joshua Douglass, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 15, 1868
J. B. Brawley, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 16, 1868
Robert Dennison, Warren, Pa.,	Oct. 6, 1868
A. B. Richmond, Meadville, Pa.,	Dec. 7, 1868
J. H. Lewis, Meadville, Pa.,	Dec. 9, 1868
M. C. Beebe, Crawford Co., Pa.,	March 8, 1869
Warren Cowles, Corry, Pa.,	June 7, 1869
C. F. Eldred, Corry, Pa.,	" "
Miles W. Tate, Forest Co., Pa.,	June 17, 1869
Joshua Byles, Pleasantville, Pa.,	Sept. 10, 1869
James M. Breden, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 11, 1869
M. Crosby, Corry, Pa.,	Oct. 26, 1869
William Schnur, Warren, Pa.,	Nov. 23, 1869
Rufus B. Smith, Warren, Pa.,	" "
Wallace W. Brown, McKean Co., Pa.,	Dec. 7, 1869
R. Mackwood, Tidioute, Pa.,	March 7, 1870
S. D. Irwin, Franklin, Pa.,	" "
Caleb C. Thompson, Warren, Pa.,	May 3, 1870
L. S. Norton, Erie Co., Pa.,	June 6, 1870
Daniel D. Fassett, Tidioute, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1870
Charles R. Saunders, Erie Co., Pa.,	March 6, 1871
W. P. Mercelliot, Forest Co., Pa.,	March 7, 1871
M. G. Cushing, Tidioute, Pa.,	" "
H. C. Johns, Titusville, Pa.,	March 17, 1871
James O. Parmlee, Warren, Pa.,	Sept, 23, 1871
Henry E. Brown, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 4, 1871
C. H. Noyes, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 12, 1871
W. M. Lindsey, Warren, Pa.,	March 4, 1872
Alfred S. Moore, Warren, Pa.,	May 7, 1872
Isaac Ash, Oil City, Pa.,	June 3, 1872
C. L. Baker, Tidioute, Pa.,	" "
Fred. A. Hooker, Warren, Pa.,	Aug. 10, 1872
Anthony Wiedman, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 10, 1872
James H. Donly, Venango Co., Pa.,	Oct. 7, 1872
Samuel S. Smith, Titusville, Pa.,	Jan. 8, 1873
S. E. Woodruff, Erie Co., Pa.,	March 6, 1873
—— Mason, Tionesta, Pa.,	March 14, 1873
A. W. Coville, Tidioute, Pa.,	April 28, 1873
C. L. Coville, Corry, Pa.,	" "
D. C. McCoy, Meadville, Pa.,	June 9, 1873
Roger Sherman, Titusville, Pa.,	July 23, 1873
George T. Chester, Titusville, Pa.,	Sept. 1, 1873

B. J. Reed, Clarion, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1873
Rufus Lucore, Elk Co., Pa.,	March 3, 1874
R. W. Mackey, Venango Co., Pa.,	March 3, 1874
F. S. Seely, Crawford Co., Pa.,	March 4, 1874
W. B. Chapman, Bradford, Pa.,	" "
F. D. Kinnear, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 15, 1874
Charles B. Guthrie, Titusville, Pa.,	Sept. 16, 1874
S. C. T. Dodd, Franklin, Pa.,	Nov. 10, 1874
Otis F. Hoffman, Warren, Pa.,	Dec. 7, 1874
Melancthon Miles, Warren Co., Pa.,	Jan. 13, 1875
David I. Ball, Warren, Pa.,	Feb. 10, 1875
John L. Butler,	Aug. 5, 1875
Byron Sutherland, Warren, Pa.,	Nov. 12, 1875
Thomas A. Morrison,	Dec. 10, 1875
James Cable, Warren, Pa.,	Jan. 20, 1876
F. M. Knapp, Warren, Pa.,	April 13, 1876
William Swanson, Warren. Pa.,	July 10, 1877
E L. Davis, Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa.,	Sept. 7, 1877
J. V. Brown,	Dec. 6, 1877
George H. Cutter, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.,	March 4, 1878
C. G. Olmstead, Corry, Pa.,	April 1, 1878
James G. Marsh, Warren. Pa.,	Sept. 2, 1878
Perry D. Clark, Warren, Pa.,	" "
Samuel Minor, Titusville, Pa.,	Jan. 7, 1880
W. E. Marsh, Corry, Pa.,	" "
S. F. Hallock, Meadville, Pa.,	Jan. 9, 1880
R. C. Schnur, Warren, Pa.,	April 5, 1880
A. C. Bowers, Warren Co., Pa.,	July 6, 1880
George H. Higgins, Warren, Pa.,	" "
C. H. McCauley, Elk Co., Pa.,	Sept. 7, 1880
J. W. Lee, Franklin, Pa.,	Dec. 9, 1880
William M. Boggs, Clarion, Pa.,	Dec. 10, 1880
Samuel L. McGee,	Jan. 6, 1881
H. W. Wier, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Feb. 11, 1881
William D. Christy, Oil City, Pa.,	April 5, 1881
James D. Hancock, Franklin, Pa.,	" "
R. F. Glenn,	Jan. 20, 1882
Frank McClintock,	Feb. 6, 1882
F. H. Davis, Meadville, Pa.,	March 9, 1882
T. F. Ritchey, Tionesta, Pa.,	March 11, 1882
John W. Dunkle, Clarendon, Pa.,	May 1, 1882
Henry W. Blakeslee, McKean Co., Pa.,	May 4, 1882
N. M. Orr,	June 5, 1882
Eugene Mullen,	" "
H. J. Muse, Warren, Pa.,	June 6, 1882
John A. Wilson, Venango Co., Pa.,	June 8, 1882
Charles Westcott,	June 9, 1882
N. B. Smiley, McKean Co., Pa.,	" "
Watson D. Hinckley, Warren, Pa.,	July 12, 1882
A. F. Bole, Union City, Pa.,	" "
William C. Brown,	July 12, 1882
L. R. Freeman, Warren, Pa.,	" "
Foster L. Snodgrass, Meadville, Pa.,	July 31, 1882
F. D. Kinnear, Tidioute, Pa.,	Aug. 11, 1882
W. R. Bole, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1882
H. L. Richmond, jr., Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 4, 1882
F. R. Blackmarr, Meadville, Pa.,	" "
Thomas Roddy, Meadville, Pa.,	" "
J. H. Osmar, Franklin, Pa.,	Sept. 5, 1882
Harvey N. Snyder,	Sept. 6, 1882
William G. Trunkey, Warren, Pa.,	Sept. 7, 1882
S. M. Brainard, Erie, Pa.,	Oct. 3, 1882
John McKissick,	Oct. 4, 1882
J. M. McClure,	Nov. 13, 1882
Lewis F. Barger,	Dec. 4, 1882
H. D. Hancock,	Dec. 5, 1882
Samuel Grumbine,	Jan. 19, 1883
H. H. Goucher, Warren, Pa.,	" "
W. P. Weston,	March 5, 1883
Cornelius Vanhorn,	" "
Samuel P. Bingham,	March 7, 1883
George A. Allen, Erie, Pa.,	April 28, 1883
John M. Thompson,	June 7, 1883
Lewis Rozenweig, Erie, Pa.,	July 10, 1883
George N. Frazine, Warren, Pa.,	Sept, 3, 1883
A. B. Force, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Jan. 29, 1884
James W. Wiggins, Warren, Pa.,	March 3, 1884
John C. Sturgeon, Erie, Pa.,	May 5, 1884
F. W. Hays, Venango Co., Pa.,	June 2, 1884
Waldron M. Dane,	July 28, 1884
H. R. McCalmont,	Sept. 29, 1884
A. E. Sisson, Erie, Pa.,	Oct. 9, 1884
James W. Sproul, Crawford Co., Pa.,	Feb. 5, 1885
Eugene P. Gillespie, Crawford Co., Pa.,	Feb. 5, 1885
William E. Rice, Warren, Pa.,	April 6, 1885
Edward S. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.,	" "
George A. Jenks, Jefferson Co., Pa.,	April 8, 1885
John G. Hall, Elk Co., Pa.,	" "
Henry McSweeney,	" "
James W. Kinnear, Tidioute, Pa.,	April 16, 1885
Theodore A. Lamb, Erie Co., Pa.,	Sept. 8, 1885
G. B. McCalmont,	" "
Isaac Ash, Venango Co., Pa.,	Oct. 7, 1885
A. C. Richards, Busti, N. Y.,	Dec. 15, 1885
C. Heydrick, Venango Co., Pa.,	June 28, 1886
F. Elliott, Tioga Co., Pa.,	" "
W. V. N. Yates, Warren, Pa.,	" "
John J. Henderson, Meadville, Pa.,	Sept. 6, 1886
A. J. Foster, Erie, Pa.,	Oct. 4, 1886
Charles L. Cooper, Warren, Pa.,	Oct. 5, 1886

Of some of the early resident practitioners mentioned in the foregoing list, Judge S. P. Johnson has kindly furnished for this chapter the following reminiscences:

S. P. Johnson

"Abner Hazeltine, the first located lawyer in the county, came here in 1818, remained until 1825, then moved to Jamestown; but continued his practice in Warren until the infirmities of age compelled him to withdraw. He was a man of average ability, great industry, unpretentious, but a good lawyer and a man of sterling integrity; in moral character a model.

"Gilman Merrill came to Warren in 1826, bringing with him a certificate of admission to the bar in Ohio, which secured his admission here in 1827. He never made much pretension as a lawyer. Having been a cabinet-maker in life, he worked some at both trades. He was prosecuting attorney for the county, under the administration of Governor Wolf, in 1853–5, and afterwards one of the associate judges for some years.

"Samuel A. Purviance, who deserves notice as one of the pioneers of the profession in this county, came here in the summer of 1828; continued in active practice until 1832, when, wishing a larger field for the exercise of his abilities, he removed to Butler county. He continued there many years, practicing in that and adjoining counties with marked success, and finally removed to Pittsburgh, where he spent the remainder of his natural and professional life. Both as a man and a lawyer he occupied a high position in the estimation of the community and the profession, in whatever locality he lived and practiced.

"Carlton B. Curtis came to Warren as a young attorney from Chautauqua county, N. Y., in the spring of 1834. He came without prestige or friends, dependent on his own resources alone for success, and he succeeded. He was not naturally methodical or painstaking. Whatever he did he did well, without much regard to the manner of its doing. Naturally indolent, he took the shortest cut to his objective point. His legal documents were usually short, informal, and often slovenly, but clearly to the point. His mind was incisive and analytical. His conclusions were generally logical and correct; but they were the product of his instinct or good common sense, rather than of his ratiocination. His memory was good and his judgment first-rate; but the want of a thorough collegiate education had left his mind undisciplined in the close process of logical reasoning. Yet as a practitioner he was successful and popular. Personally he possessed many amiable qualities. In his domestic relations he was kind and indulgent even to excess. In his social intercourse he was interesting, agreeable, and facetious even to waggery sometimes. He had no malice in his composition, and never indulged in revenge or retaliation. He represented this county in the Legislature during the sessions of 1837–38, and in Congress in the years 1851–52 and 1873–74. He was an earnest and honest politician, and always took an active part in all political campaigns. He enlisted in the service of his country during the late "unpleasantness," as he termed it, and became colonel of the Fifty-eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and resigned in the summer of 1863. Within the next year or two he removed from Warren to Erie, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until he died, in 1885. The life and history of Colonel Curtis was so identified with the history of Warren county, for more than thirty years, as to justify a somewhat prolonged obituary notice.

"Benjamin Bartholomew came to Warren from Jefferson county in the spring of 1835, with a family, having already had some years' practice. He soon acquired a fair practice. His education and abilities were such as to secure to him permanently a very respectable position at the bar, had his habits been such as to inspire public confidence. Unfortunately they were not, and the natural result followed. He was a zealous Whig politician and a good stumper. He was elected to the Legislature in 1846, and in the following year left Warren and moved to Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

"Josiah Hall was the first law student in the county of Warren; prosecuted his studies in the office of Abner Hazeltine, the only resident lawyer here in those days, and was admitted in September, 1823. The sparseness of the population and their poverty made the practice of the law far from remunerative even for two lawyers. Most of the good paying business was done by foreign lawyers from 1820 to '29. With all their economy, Haseltine and Hall both failed of financial success. In 1825 the former moved to Jamestown, and soon after the latter embarked in the lumber business, which he found much more to both his taste and profit. Still he kept his place in the profession until about 1834, when he devoted himself entirely to lumbering and politics. He was that year appointed one of the associate judges of the county, which office he resigned in the fall of 1835, upon his election to the Legislature He was at this time the leader of the Democratic party in the county, but lost caste with it by voting for the charter, or recharter, of the United States Bank, in consideration of getting $——— of the bonus or bribe it paid for its charter, in the shape of appropriations for roads and bridges in the county. Anti-bankism was the Jacksonian shibboleth in those days. Hall never resumed the practice, for which he had but little of either taste or talent. The balance of his life was spent in the ups and downs of the lumber and oil business, alternately rich and poor, interspersed with several heavy and perplexing lawsuits.

"John N. Miles was a native of Warren county; received a collegiate education, studied law with Johnson & Brown, and was admitted to practice in the summer of 1844. He soon formed a copartnership with C. B. Curtis, which continued as Curtis & Miles until his death in 1855. He died young, unmarried, and without having fully developed his capacity as a lawyer, or indicating the position he would have attained in the profession had his life been spared. His prospects were fair, his acquirements and natural ability were good, and his personal qualities such as to render him a general favorite in the community.

"In the early judicial history of the county were certain gentlemen of the bar never residents therein, who for a number of years participated largely in the practice, whose names are still familiar to many of the older citizens. Among these, John Galbraith will be remembered as one of those admitted to this bar at the first court ever held in the county, in November, 1819. He resided in Franklin, but continued to attend the courts here regularly until his removal to Erie, about the year 1840, and occasionally afterwards, until his election as the president judge of this district in 1851. As a practitioner he was laborious and painstaking, not eloquent, but logical and convincing, fair and courteous, honest and sympathetic, persistent and apt to take his lost cases to the Supreme Court. His infinite good nature prevented his ever giving offense, and every one that knew him liked him. After being three or four times elected to Congress he was at last elected judge of the sixth judicial district, in which he presided from 1851 to the time of his decease, in June, 1860. Neither at the bar nor on the bench was a dishonest or dishonorable act ever attributed to the Hon. John Galbraith.

"John J. Pearson was admitted to the bar of Warren county in December, 1822. He was then a fair-complexioned, light-haired stripling, just of age; resided in Franklin, and had been about two years a lawyer. He was well read, professionally ambitious, a ready and rapid speaker, and indefatigably industrious. These elements of character brought him rapidly to the front ranks of the profession. He soon became, and for many years was, the leading practitioner of this, as he was of Venango, county. About the year 1830 he moved from Franklin to Mercer, but continued his long horseback rides to the courts of this county periodically up to 1840, and occasionally thereafter. He was a model practitioner. Well posted in the law, possessed of a quick perception, a ready and discriminating mind and great resources, he was a most formidable antagonist to any opponent. He was first appointed, and afterwards three times elected, president judge in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, equally distinguished for his professional ability, his social virtues, and his untarnished integrity.

"James Thompson, having practiced some years in Venango county, entered the profession in Warren county in the spring of 1830. He soon made his mark, and entered largely into the practice of the county. This he kept up, except when absent as a member of the Legislature, until the year 1839, when he was appointed judge of the District Court, created that year for the sixth judicial district, when he removed to Erie and never resumed practice here. In 1857 he was promoted to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, the duties of which he discharged, with eminent ability and to the great satisfaction of the profession, for fifteen years. His retentive memory and sound judgment supplied the want of a collegiate education, and made him a safe and successful judge."

The attorneys now in active practice in the county are about thirty in number. All have been requested to contribute data concerning themselves as members of the bar. A majority have responded, and of these, not otherwise mentioned at length in other pages, we append the following remarks:

Samuel T. Neill was born at Neillsburg, Venango (now Forest) county, on the 16th of July, 1841, and was graduated from Jefferson College in August, 1865. He studied law one year with J. A. Neill, of Warren, and the rest of his term with Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, after which, on the 2d of June, 1868, he was admitted to practice. In 1863 he was a high private in the rear rank of the Pennsylvania militia. From December, 1868, to January, 1883, he resided in Titusville, Pa. Besides a gratifying amount of practice in his profession, he has successfully engaged more or less in the oil business, the period of his greatest activity in this business being in 1868 and 1869. He did not begin to confine his energies to his professional duties, indeed, until 1870.

Caleb C. Thompson was born in Pine Grove on the 28th day of May, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, in the Normal School of Edinboro, Pa., at the Jamestown Union School and at the Collegiate Institute at the same place. He studied law with Brown & Stone, of Warren, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county on the 3d of May, 1870. From that time to 1881 he resided at Tidioute, and at the last-named date came to Warren. He served one term as burgess of Tidioute borough from February, 1878, three years as district attorney of Warren county from November, 1878, school director for Warren borough for three years from February, 1885, and burgess of Warren borough for one year from February, 1885. He is eminently a self-made man. During the time that he attended school and followed the study of law before admission, he taught school winters and labored on farms summers to obtain the money necessary to defray his expenses.

James O. Parmlee was born in Warren, Pa., on the 10th of July, 1845, and received his education at Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pa. His law studies as a clerk were pursued in the office of Hon. S. P. Johnson, of Warren, his present partner, and he was admitted to practice on the 23d of September, 1871. Mr. Parmlee served nine months in the last war in Company G, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, and as captain of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. Pa. (from November 5, 1878, to July 30, 1885). On the latter date he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the last-named regiment, a position which he still holds. He is also United States commissioner, having received the appointment on the 27th of May, 1880. He is now a resident of Warren, though in former years he has lived in Erie, Pa.

C. H. Noyes entered this life at Marshall, Mich., on the 28th of July, 1849. His educational advantages were limited, and he never attended other than the union school of his native town, nor that after he had reached his twelfth year. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. William D. Brown, of Warren, and afterward continued his researches in the office of Hon. Junius R. Clark. His admission to the bar is dated December 12, 1871. Mr. Noyes was elected burgess of Warren borough in February, 1877, and served one year. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the State Geological Survey Commission, a position which he still fills. Since his admission he has closely confined himself to his practice, not permitting his attention to be distracted from his chosen profession by any Circean avocation whatever. He is now the second partner in the prominent firm of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley.

Wilton M. Lindsey was born in the township of Pine Grove, this county, June 8, 1841. His literary studies were completed in the academy at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa. He studied law in the office of Hon. S. P. Johnson, of Warren, and was admitted on the 4th of March, 1872. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the last war (August 13, 1862), served until January 27, 1863, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. On the 1st of October, 1865, he was appointed county superintendent of common schools for Warren county; was elected to the same office on the 4th of June, 1866, and was re-elected exactly three years later. On the 1st of December 1871, he resigned this office. In 1877 and 1878 he represented his native county in the State Legislature.

James Cable, son of Thomas Cable, was born in Pine Grove township on the 11th of March, 1848, and was educated at Randolph, N. Y., and at the Union School and Collegiate Institute at Jamestown, N. Y. He then studied law in the office of Dinsmoor & Reeves, and was admitted to the bar on the 20th of January, 1876. Although he now limits his avocations to his chosen profession, he occupied a portion of his time for the first three years of his practice in the service of the several most prominent insurance companies in this part of the country. He resided at Pine Grove until 1874, since which time he has been a resident of Warren.

Perry D. Clark was born on the 7th of June, 1851, in Ellery township, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and obtained a good education at Forestville, in the county of his birth, and at Cornell University. He studied law in the office of S. D. Halladay, at Ithaca, N. Y., and, before coming to Pennsylvania to live, was admitted to practice in the highest courts of that State. After coming to Warren from Ithaca he continued the study of law in the office of Brown & Stone for eight months, and was admitted to practice in the courts of this county on the 2d of September, 1878.

Homer J. Muse was born on the 26th day of November, 1855, at Brownsville (now Sandy Lake), Mercer county, Pa., and received his education at the New Lebanon Academy, New Lebanon, Pa. His preparatory law studies were pursued in the offices of Hon. Samuel C. T. Dodd and Hon. J. W. Lee, of Franklin, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Venango county on the 21st of April, 1879, and at Warren June 6, 1882. On the 3d of March, 1884, by reason of the illness of the district attorney of Warren county, he was appointed by the court assistant district attorney for one term of court. Since attaining years of maturity he has resided successively at New Lebanon, Franklin, and Coleville, Pa., besides Warren, his present place of residence. From June, 1879, to April, 1882, he practiced at the bar of McKean county; was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county in June, 1882, and in September following took up his residence in his adopted county.

George H. Higgins was born in Sparta township, Crawford county, Pa., and acquired his literary education in the common schools of his native place and in the High School in Watertown, N. Y. Preparatory to his career at the bar he studied law in the office of S T. Allen, and was admitted to practice in Warren county on the 6th of July, 1880. On the 9th of May, 1884, he was appointed by the court district attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Swanson, and in the following November was elected for a term of three years. His term therefore continues until November, 1887.

Watson D. Hinckley was born on the 17th day of March, 1854, in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and in the academic department of the State Normal School at that place prepared for college. He completed his scholastic training in the University of Michigan. He studied law with Nelson B. Smiley, and was admitted to practice in Warren county on the 12th day of July, 1882. At first he resided at Bradford, but for several years has lived in Warren. In February, 1880, he was elected one of the aldermen of Bradford city for a term of five years, but on the 1st of July, 1882, he resigned this office. He is the youngest member of the firm of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley.

John W. Dunkle was born on the 9th of November, 1856, at West Freedom, Clarion county, Pa. He attended the public schools of Perry township, Clarion county, until 1874, and then passed two years in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., after which he took a thorough course in the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in the spring of 1881. During the summer and fall of 1881 he read law in the office of Brown & Stone, and was admitted to practice in Warren county on the 1st of May, 1882. Since then he has resided at North Clarendon, in this county. He was elected burgess of Clarendon borough in February, 1883, and served his full term. From the spring of 1882 for three years he was notary public.

George N. Frazine was born on the 25th of August, 1860, at Sugar Grove, in this county. He attended a full course in the State Normal School of Fredonia, N. Y., from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. In 1884 he was graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, an honor reserved for those alone who make an exceptionally brilliant record in that institution. He then removed to Warren, and after a course of study in the offices of Brown & Ball and Brown & Stone, was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county on the 3d of September, 1883. He is the senior member of the firm of Frazine & Wiggins.

James W. Wiggins, junior member of the firm last above named, was born in Sugar Grove on the 17th of June, 1858, and was educated in the common schools of his native town and in Allegheny College. After a full course of study in the law offices of Johnson, Lindsey & Parmlee, he was admitted to the bar of this county on the 3d of March, 1884, since which time he has carried on a successful practice in Warren county, residing at Warren.

William E. Rice was born on the 19th of December, 1860, at Lottsville, in this county, and was educated at the Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, N. Y., and at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. His preliminary law studies were pursued under the direction of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley, of Warren, after which course, and on the 6th of April, 1885, he was admitted to practice.

J. W. Kinnear, of Tidioute, was born in that village on the 2d day of August, 1859, and was graduated from Allegheny College in 1882. He began the study of law in the office of Brown & Stone, at Warren, and was admitted to the bar of the county on the 16th of April, 1885.

W. V. N. Yates was born at Columbus, Warren county, on the 1st day of August, 1859. He attended the common schools of his native town and of Corry, and took a course in Allegheny College and in Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. The first three years of his course as a law student were passed in the office of Brown & Stone, and the last year with Johnson, Lindsey & Parmlee. On the 28th of June, 1886, he was admitted to practice in the courts of this county. On the 11th of June, 1885, he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to the office of notary public for a term of four years. He has obtained most of the means for his own education by his own efforts, having at one time been teacher in the High School at Corry and at another principal of the schools at Clymer, N. Y. His studies in Allegheny College extended from the fall of 1876 until (excepting one year) the end of the fall term of 1881, when he went to Buchtel College. From the latter institution he received the degree Ph.D.

Charles L. Cooper was born in Farmington township, in this county, on the 3d of September, 1860. His preparatory law studies were pursued in the office of Ball & Thompson. He was admitted to the bar on the 5th of October, 1886, and has begun the practice of his profession in Warren.

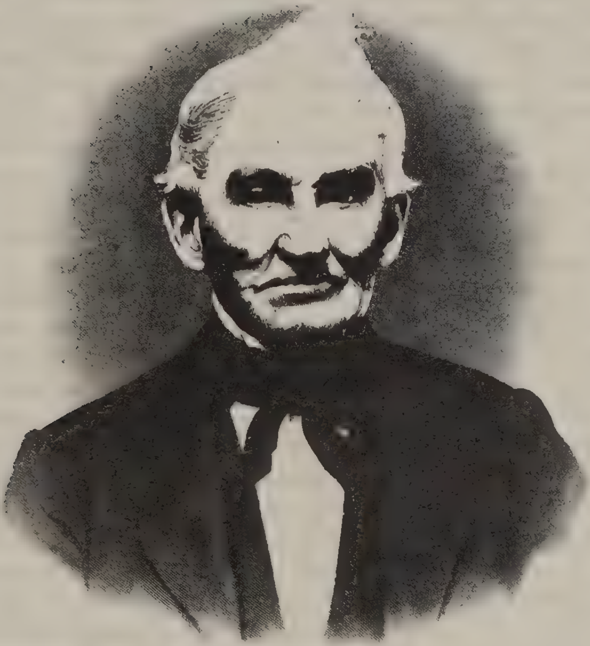
CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF WARREN.

UPON the old French and English colonial maps of this part of America, made, of course, before the beginning of the Revolutionary War, a point on the right bank of the Allegheny River, just below its junction with the Conewango, is marked by a word variously written "Kanoagoa," "Canawagy," "Canawago," etc., meaning an Indian village, which it seems was chiefly occupied by the Munsey tribe. It is our belief, however, that this Indian settlement was located from one to two miles below the mouth of the Conewango. When Colonel Brodhead led his troops into this region in 1779 and justly retaliated upon Cornplanter (the leader of the Senecas at the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres), by destroying his towns and cornfields, he reported that Canawago "had been deserted about eighteen months past." Again, in 1785, when General William Irvine explored a portion of the Allegheny valley in quest of good lands to be donated to Revolutionary soldiers, he said: "From Brokenstraw to Conewagoo is eight or nine miles, here [at Conewagoo] is a narrow bottom, interspersed with good dry land and meadow ground all the way, and there is a remarkable fine tract at the mouth of the Conewagoo, of a thousand or more acres." Thus a distinction, clear and unmistakable, was made between the Indian town of Conewagoo and the mouth of the Conewango.

Since the year 1795 the same place—at the junction of the Allegheny and Conewango—has, upon the maps of the Commonwealth, been occupied by the word Warren—the town of Warren. The location is picturesquely beautiful at all seasons; hence for nearly a hundred years complimentary terms in its praise have been uttered by stranger and resident alike. Nestling at the southern foot of a high, precipitous, and wooded ridge—the former shore of the ancient Allegheny, when it was a mighty stream—its residents are protected almost wholly from the chilly northern and northwestern blasts of winter. The Conewango forms its eastern boundary. In front the waters of the Allegheny flow ceaselessly on, around a bend grand and symmetrical in its proportions. Away beyond the river the hills of Pleasant township, which once formed the southern shore of the old Allegheny, stand out in bold relief, while extended views, up and down the stream, of successive ranges of high hills, fading gradually away in the distance in a blue mist, completes a picture of rare loveliness.

In truth nature has done much, man but very little, in adding to or perpetuating the beauties of Warren and its surroundings. The men to whom more credit is due than all others in preserving for all time one natural feature, at least, of which the eye never wearies, were General William Irvine and Colonel Andrew Ellicott, the commissioners appointed by Governor Mifflin to lay out



Robert Miles

the town. This they accomplished by simply running Water street parallel with and next to the river bank, thus leaving an unobstructed view of river and street for a distance of more than half a mile. Judging from the past, however, residents have but little appreciation of the value and beauty of their inheritance, this magnificent sweep, side by side, of river and avenue. For scores of years—indeed since the first settlement of the town—this bank, rising gradually from fifteen to twenty-five feet above the river's surface—has been a common dumping-ground of all the filth and rubbish which usually finds its way to such places, and each year mother earth, as if ashamed of the desecration, of man's abominable practices, sends up a rank growth of wild grasses, weeds, and briars to cover the forbidding spots.

In the future, doubtless, a transformation will be brought about by driving a row of piles, extending from the outer face of the suspension bridge abutment to a point on the bank some eight or ten rods below (thus doing away with the dirty little eddy which, while it may have been of value in the past, is now but a summer's nuisance, a depository along the shore of all the sewage, garbage, and trash which comes within its influence), tearing out the unsightly "lock-up," disposing in some way of the old Tanner building, filling up the yawning chasm of filth there to be found, grading an easy slope from the street level to the water's edge, sodding or seeding the same with blue grass, and thence continuing the work of grading and sodding to the railroad bridge; finishing by cutting down the telegraph poles, building a sidewalk, planting shade trees, and placing park benches along the way. Few towns in America are afforded such a grand opportunity as this for the construction of a magnificent promenade. And when such an improvement is made it will add more to the beauty of the town, to the pride of its inhabitants, to their health and wealth, than the erection of five hundred buildings.

In a number of the preceding chapters of this work frequent mention of Warren and its site has been made, during the period beginning with the French occupation of this valley and extending down to the date of its survey and settlement by the Americans. Hence, to avoid unnecessary repetition, this sketch of the history of the town of Warren begins with the year 1795. During that year, "in order to facilitate and promote the progress of settlements within the Commonwealth, and to afford additional security to the frontiers by the establishment of towns," an act was passed by the State Legislature, April 18, providing for laying out towns at Presque Isle, at the mouth of French Creek, at the mouth of Conewango Creek, and at Fort Le Bœuf.

Of the town to be laid out at the mouth of the Conewango, it was ordered that the commissioners to be appointed by the governor "shall survey or cause to be surveyed three hundred acres for town lots, and seven hundred acres of land adjoining thereto for out lots, at the most eligible place within the tract heretofore reserved [in 1789] for public use at the mouth of Conewango Creek;

and the lands so surveyed shall be respectively laid out and divided into town lots and out lots, in such manner, and with such streets, lanes, alleys, and reservations for public uses, as the said commissioners shall direct; but no town lot shall contain more than one third of an acre, no out lot shall contain more than five acres, nor shall the reservations for public uses exceed in the whole, ten acres; and the town hereby directed to be laid out, shall be called 'Warren,' and all the streets, lanes, and alleys thereof, and of the lots thereto adjoining, shall be and remain common highways."

As if still doubtful of the friendship of the Indians occupying this part of the country—owing, probably, to the hostile feeling displayed by Cornplanter and his band during the previous year—the act further provided that the troops stationed, or to be stationed, at Fort Le Bœuf should be used to protect and assist the commissioners, surveyors, and others while engaged in executing the provisions of the act. General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott were the commissioners appointed to lay out town plots at the four points indicated, and it is believed, though we have seen no evidence of the fact, that their task was completed in 1795. Be that as it may, however, the lots in the new towns of Warren, Erie, Franklin, and Waterford were not offered for sale until August, 1796, when they were cried at auction at Carlisle, Pa.

The original lots of the town of Warren were five hundred and twenty-four in number, each being 58¼ feet in width, street frontage, and 233¼ feet in depth. Water, Market, and High streets are presumed to be 100 feet in width, the others 60 feet. Six streets running nearly east and west, and ten nearly north and south, all crossing at right angles, comprised the highways of the original plot. After the county began to be settled John Andrews, one of the first settlers of the county, was appointed State commissioner, to dispose of the lots at public sale, and during the ten years succeeding 1797 sold all of them. They were purchased by the farmer settlers of this county, Venango, Crawford, and other counties, and some by Indians. The prices ranged from $2.50 to $6 per lot. One-third of the purchase money was required to be paid at once, the balance at the convenience of the purchaser—which with some, it seems, was never convenient. Indeed, but few of the original purchasers ever procured patents for their lots, but suffered them to be sold at county treasurer's sale for taxes, and the purchasers at such sales, or their assignees, procured patents. Hon. David Brown, the father of the present president-judge, was the original purchaser of more than one hundred lots. Subsequently he transferred them to other persons, and finally these went the way of a majority of the others—were sold at treasurer's sale—and the titles passed to new owners.

Until about 1794–95, the site of the town was covered with a luxuriant growth of white, black and red oak of large size. At that time a party of the Holland Land Company's surveyors, under the orders and personal supervision of Andrew Ellicott, the noted surveyor, and his son-in-law, Dr. Kennedy (subsequently the builder and owner of Kennedy's mills), were encamped upon the bank of the river near where the old Tanner storehouse now stands. One night a terrific storm of rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning and wind of irresistible force, came sweeping up the valley from the west and prostrated every thing in its path from the western part of the town's site to Glade Run. The inmates of the "camp," or shanty of poles and bark, fled for safety to the small bar or island where Rathbun's grocery was for many years a landmark. It was fortunate for them that they hesitated not upon the order of their going for their shanty was blown down and two of their pack horses were killed by the falling trees. A few years later a fire swept over this windfall, burning the small brush and much of the fallen timber. The remainder furnished dry firewood for the early inhabitants. Then sprung up the growth of scrub oaks remembered by some persons still living.

About the year 1796, the surveyors employed by the Holland Land Company erected a building of hewn timbers for the storage of their supplies—tools, provisions, etc. This building, the first permanent structure reared on the site of Warren, stood down on Water street in the near vicinity of Page's blacksmith shop. For two years it had no floor other than the ground, no chimney other than a hole in the center of a leaky roof. It has been related that Daniel McQuay, then in the employment of the land company, occupied this building as a dwelling house during the first or second year after its erection, thus earning the distinction of being the first inhabitant of the town. He then located on the Little Brokenstraw just above its mouth. He was the wit of the valley. A genuine son of Erin, full of recklessness and adventure, fond of fun, fight and whiskey, and the only man who ever made from two to ten trips from the Brokenstraw to New Orleans on boats of lumber and traveled back afoot. This was a perilous undertaking prior to 1810, which was subsequent to the first trip or two made by him, for saying nothing of walking nearly two thousand five hundred miles, the few towns along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were then but insignificant villages, and all else between them tangled thickets, swamps and dense forests infested by Indians, wild animals, and frequently by worse foes—white desperadoes and highwaymen.

When James Morrison, jr., accompanied by his brother-in-law, Galen Murdock, arrived on the site of Warren in June, 1798, the only evidences of civilization and improvement to be seen here were the Holland Land Company's unoccupied storehouse, and a small abandoned improvement near Reig's old tannery, made by George Slone, a blacksmith, afterwards a well-known resident of the Beech Woods settlement. Morrison and Murdock came from Lycoming county, and accomplished the journey by pushing a canoe up the Sinnemahoning and the Drift Wood Branch until the immense piles of driftwood prevented their further progress by water. Leaving their canoe, they packed their effects on their backs, and a little more than one day's walk brought them to the waters of the Allegheny. There they felled a large pine tree, made a commodious canoe, and continued their way to Warren. From that time the place where they embarked on the Allegheny was known as "Canoe Place," and many other early adventurers pursued the same route and plan in journeying from the West Branch of the Susquehanna westward. In 1800 James Morrison, sr., a soldier of the Revolutionary War, his brother Jeremiah, and several others of the Morrison and Murdock families, eight or ten men in all, besides women and children, came on from Lycoming county over the route previously described, and settled on the outlots below Warren. At about that time, too, Martin Reese, sr., and family settled in the same locality. In 1804 James Morrison (whether father or son is not known) built a house of hewn timbers on the site of the pipe line office, below R. P. King's residence. During the same year, however, a majority of that family—perhaps all of them—removed to the Kinzua valley and located there permanently.

In the mean time Isaac Buckalew had squatted on the bottoms opposite Warren, and for a number of years enjoyed the distinction of being the only resident in Warren county on the east side of the river south of Kinzua. Zachariah Eddy also tarried at Warren for a brief period as early as 1801, but did not become a permanent resident until some twelve or fifteen years later.

John Gilson, who resided in Sheffield for many years and attained an age of nearly ninety, stated, years before his death, that his father, John Gilson, sr., was a native of New England, either Massachusetts or Connecticut, but before removing to Warren had resided for some years at a point on the Delaware river in New York. Gilson's family, accompanied by two other families, reached Warren in May, 1803, floating down from Olean on a raft. John Gilson, jr., was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to be seventy-five or more years of age. During the first year of their arrival here (1803) his father built a house on the site of Ephraim Cowan's former residence on Water street. This was the second building erected upon the inlots of Warren, counting the Holland Land Company's storehouse as the first. In 1804 James Morrison built his house, previously referred to, and Gideon Gilson, son of John, sr., built a house on C. P. Henry's corner. These three houses were built of pine timbers hewn square. Stephen Gilson, son of Gideon, was born soon after their arrival here, and without doubt he was the first white native of the town. John Gilson, sr., died in March, 1811, and was buried in a small plot set apart for such purposes on the farm of Daniel Jackson.

Daniel Jackson, the pioneer, whose name has been written more frequently, perhaps, in connection with the early history of Warren than that of any other person, was a native of Connecticut, but came here from the vicinity of Ithaca, N. Y., in the spring of 1797, and settled upon a tract of land (since known as the Wetmore farm) bordering the run which still bears his name, and distant about one mile north of the town of Warren. Here, about half a mile above the mouth of the run, he built a saw-mill (and subsequently a small grist mill) said to have been the first one erected in the county; at least there was but one other to dispute for the priority, and that was the mill built by the Meads on the Brokenstraw. Jackson's mill was completed about the year 1800, and, it has been related, the sawing of the first board was thought to be an event of sufficient importance to call for some unusual demonstration on the part of those present. Accordingly it was placed on the ground, a bottle of whisky brought out, and two individuals, after partaking of its contents sufficiently to give elasticity to their limbs, went through the primitive performance of dancing a jig. From this mill, it has been claimed, the first raft of pine lumber ever known to descend the Allegheny from Warren county was safely landed at Pittsburgh. Some aver that this event took place in the year 1799, others in 1801. The raft contained thirty thousand feet and was guided by sitting-poles instead of oars.

In coming to this county Jackson traveled by the way of Buffalo and Erie to Waterford; thence with canoes down French creek and up the Allegheny and Conewango to his place of settlement. His children were Daniel, jr., Ethan, David, Ebenezer and Sylvia, and another daughter who died when quite young. Being so far away from marts of trade and neighbors, he and his family for a few years suffered many and great privations. At one time he was obliged to make a winter's journey on snow shoes to Waterford, a distance of fifty miles, in quest of salt. Steep hillsides, deep ravines and roaring torrents intervened, and over all were cast the shadows of a dense primeval forest unbroken by a single improvement.

In 1805 he built the first frame house, and the fourth for dwelling purposes in the town of Warren on the northeast corner of Water and Hickory streets, the lot now occupied by the dilapidated brick block erected by Archibald Tanner in 1849–50. He was licensed to keep an inn in this house by the courts of Venango county in 1806, and continued to be so engaged for a number of years. Lansing Wetmore, Esq., has said that when he first visited Warren in 1815, "Esq. Jackson" kept a tavern at the place described, "and, what was rare in those times, was a temperate landlord." He died on Sunday, June 20, 1830, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, under circumstances peculiarly distressing in their nature. In an obituary notice of his death, published soon after in the *Voice of the People*, certain incidents connected with his life and last illness are noted as follows:

"The deceased was a native of the State of Connecticut and at an early day removed to this county and settled on the banks of the Conewango creek, in the immediate neighborhood of this place. With its earliest history and the settlement of the country he was thoroughly conversant, and with the narrative precision of vigorous old age, could tell of 'times and things gone by.' In his hunting excursions he had explored the forests that environ us, and learned the windings of the several streams. Beneath his guidance the first raft of lumber ever sawed in this county was molded into form and conveyed on the bosom of the Allegheny to Pittsburgh.

"He was commissioned a justice of the peace under the administration of Governor Snyder, and continued to discharge the duties of the station. It was in the honorable discharge of his official duty as a magistrate that he was assailed by Nehemiah Waters and inhumanly bitten in the thumb of his right hand. So envenomed was the wound that his strength of body and constitution (although superior to that of most men of his age) could not resist its influence, and its baneful effects soon set at naught the sedulous attention and skill of his medical assistance and took entire possession of his system. To the last he retained the entire possession of his faculties, and bore the most agonizing pain with a patience and resignation becoming the dignity of christianized old age.

"As a magistrate, an honest zeal for justice characterized the performance of his official duties. As a man and a neighbor he was hospitable, friendly, and benevolent; honest and punctual in his dealings, and social in his intercourse with his fellow-men. As a parent he was tender and affectionate. His eulogy is that name which poetic language has inscribed upon the noblest work of creation—'an honest man':

"By nature honest, by experience wise,
Healthy by temperance and by exercise,
His life though long, to sickness pass'd unknown,
His death was peaceful and without a groan."

In the winter of 1805–6 George W. Fenton, father of the late Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, taught the first school in a vacant room of Daniel Jackson's new house. While here he became acquainted with Miss Elsey Owen, of Carroll, to whom he was married in November following. She was a niece of John King's wife.

The name of John King, a "single man," first appeared upon the rolls of the county as a tax-payer in 1808. From that time until his death, which occurred October 22, 1842, he continued to reside in the town of Warren, and held several positions of honor and trust. He married Betsey, a daughter of John Gilson, sr., August 15, 1811, who survived until October 23, 1873. The children born to them were J. H. (now the oldest native of the borough, he having been born May 20, 1812), Rufus P., George W., Mrs. Harmon, of Warren, J. E. King, M. D., of Buffalo, Mrs. Eveline Mead, of Youngsville, and Mrs. Betsey Hunter and Mrs. Malvina Cowan, of Warren.

Although the town had been made the county seat of Warren county in 1800, it improved but slowly, and few, if any, families were added to its population, other than those already mentioned, until after the close of the War of 1812–15. During the next four years, however, many changes took place in the appearance of the little town; and when the county was organized, in

1819, such men as Archibald Tanner, Colonel Joseph Hackney, Lothrop S. Parmlee, Henry Dunn, Zachariah Eddy, Robert Arthur, James Arthur, James Stewart, Ebenezer Jackson, son of Daniel, sr., Dr. Ayres, the son-in-law of the latter, John Andrews, James Follett, Robert Falconer, William Pier, besides a number of blacksmiths, cordwainers, and tailors, were counted as additional residents.

Henry Dunn, who at an early day was connected with Hackney & Harriott in their lumbering operations on the Conewango, came here from Meadville and became a permanent resident about the year 1815. For a number of years he kept tavern in a house said to have been erected by Martin Reese about 1812. This building, of hewn timbers, stood upon the grounds now occupied by the First National Bank. Dunn's Tavern was a popular resort, and at one time he entertained as a guest the notorious Aaron Burr, who, being storm-bound, was compelled to tarry here several days while *en route* down the river to the home of Blennerhasset. Subsequently Dunn built quite a pretentious hostelry on the northwest corner of Second and Liberty streets, afterwards known as the Hackney House and the Russell House corner.

Robert Falconer was a native of Scotland. For some years prior to the beginning of the War of 1812 he, in partnership with his bachelor brother Patrick, had been engaged in the mercantile business in the city of New York, having also a branch house at Charleston, S. C. When the war began, Patrick, whose sympathies for Great Britain were very strong, determined to remain in this "blarsted country" no longer, and, returning to Scotland, continued there until his death. He never married. After the restoration of peace, Robert, having disposed of his business affairs at New York and Charleston, began to look about for a country home for the benefit of his wife, who was in a declining state of health. He had been advised by physicians to find some place where hills or mountains, pine forests, and clear running streams abounded. In some way, probably through his Long Island friend, Abraham D. Ditmars, he heard of this then forlorn, out-of-the-way place, and concluded to make a personal inspection of a region so highly extolled by land agents. Accordingly, he first came here with Ditmars and his family in 1815. The journey was a memorable one. Ditmars started with two good wagons, well loaded, good teams, etc., and reached Chandler's Valley with one horse and the fore wheels of one wagon only. The route followed led through New Jersey to the crossing of the Delaware at Easton, thence to Bellefonte, and on over the mountains to Holman's Ferry on the Allegheny, thence via Titusville and Brokenstraw to Chandler's Valley. It required five weeks to accomplish the journey, and when it was concluded Ditmar's effects, as well as some members of his family, were scattered along the way from Bellefonte westward. They were finally gathered up, after much trouble and expense. Falconer came through with the advance-guard of the party, including Ditmars. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in getting here, he seems to have been favorably impressed with the appearance of things, and purchased quite largely of lands in town and country. Man is a strange, perverse animal, to say the least, and his freaks when migrating are quite aptly illustrated in Falconer's case. It does not appear that he came here with any intention of becoming a farmer, but merely to found a home in a retired, wholesome locality. Hence, unless it was his wish to place a great distance between himself and his former haunts, he could have gone up the Hudson River but a few miles, comparatively speaking, and there found hills and mountains, umbrageous forests of pine and hemlock, swiftly-flowing streams of pure, sparkling water; and a region, too, where the health-destroying clouds do not bank upon the ground in the valleys at nightfall, and remain until eight or nine o'clock each morning for seven months in the year. The lands along the Hudson were then equally as cheap as those in Warren county. To-day they are worth so much more, with no oil or gas considered in the prospective, that a comparison would be, in most cases, as one to one hundred.

Falconer returned to New York and completed his arrangements for a removal to Warren; but his wife died ere the second trip was commenced, hence he reappeared at Warren alone. He soon became one of its prominent and highly-respected citizens; was elected a county commissioner in 1823, and was numbered as one of the merchants of the town prior to 1830. In 1834 he completed the stone building on High street, known during late years as the "Tanner House," and, when the Lumbermen's Bank (of which he was president) was organized during the same year, its office was established in that structure. As shown elsewhere, the bank failed in 1838. Being severely and probably unjustly censured by reason of this failure, Mr. Falconer never regained his former exuberance of spirits and business activity, and finally sank into a state of utter helplessness, physically speaking, which only ended with his death. He married a second wife in this county, but left no children. The present Falconers are descendants of Patrick, a son of Patrick the brother of Robert, who, when the last war with England began, would not live longer in a country where dukes and lords and kings and queens were spoken of irreverently, and returned to Scotland. Robert Falconer purchased for this nephew a fine farm, now occupied, in whole or in part, by the State Asylum at North Warren.

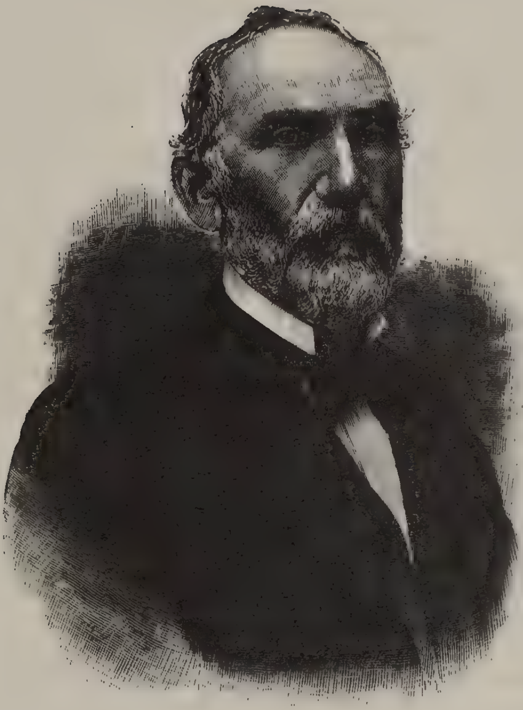
Colonel Joseph Hackney, a leading and highly-respected citizen among the pioneers in both Crawford and Warren counties, was born at the "Little Falls," on the Mohawk River, N. Y., of Holland Dutch parentage, in 1763. The opportunities afforded him of acquiring the most common rudiments of an education were very meager indeed, and at the early age of seventeen years he entered the American army and served during the remainder of the Revolutionary War. Subsequently he served against the Western Indians, during the years 1785–90. In 1790 he joined a detachment of troops at Pittsburgh which proposed moving down the Ohio River to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and there join General Harmer, who was then preparing for a campaign against the northwestern tribes. At Pittsburgh supplies for the troops were placed on board of "Durham" boats and started down the river, while the main body of the armed force marched by land. Hackney went in one of the boats commanded by Captain Doughty. At or near the mouth of the Muskingum they were fired upon by a party of Indians lying in ambush on shore. The steersman was mortally wounded and fell. Hackney sprang forward to take his place, and ordered the men to pull for the opposite shore. He had scarcely taken the oar in his hand when a rifle ball shattered his arm above the elbow, rendering that member useless. He seized the oar with his other hand and, amid the whistling of bullets, exhorted the men to pull for life. Encouraged by his heroism they did pull, and as fast as one was shot down another took his place, until they were out of reach of the enemy's balls. Of the seven men in the boat five were killed or mortally wounded, and Hackney and Captain Doughty were the only survivors of the party. Wounded and disabled, Hackney was unable to join the main body of the army and participate in the battle which followed and resulted in the disastrous defeat of General Harmer's army of about fifteen hundred officers and men.

Returning to Pittsburgh, he soon after engaged in the mercantile business with Oliver Ormsby, and remained there until 1794, when he removed to Meadville. There he erected a small frame building (which is still standing) in 1797, and kept store in it until his removal to Warren county. When Crawford county was organized in 1800, with four other counties attached to it, including Warren, he was one of the first county commissioners to be elected, and served as such from 1800 to 1802, also from 1811 to 1814. In 1815 he, in partnership with Major James Herriott, of Meadville, purchased the sawmill on the Conewango near Irvineburg, which was in operation and owned by Colt & Marlin (the Col. Ralph Marlin particularly mentioned during the sessions of the first term of court held in Warren county) as early as 1808. In 1817 Colonel Hackney became a permanent resident in the town of Warren, and in 1818–19 he, together with Jacob Harrington and James Cochran, represented the district composed of Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties in the State Legislature; thus being in a position to introduce and advocate a bill providing for the organization of Warren county. When this event took place he was one of the two associate judges first commissioned, and served as such until his death, which occurred May 20, 1832. His title of colonel seems to have been honorary, at least it does not appear that he held that rank during his active service as a soldier.

Archibald Tanner, Warren's first merchant, and, we believe, its first postmaster, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 3, 1786, and removed with his father's family to New Connecticut, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1802. He came to Warren in 1816 and at once began a successful business career here by occupying part of Daniel Jackson's bar-room and offering for sale at retail a small stock of merchandise. Jackson's tavern, as before stated, stood on the corner of Water and Hickory streets, now occupied by the Tanner block. During that or the following year, Mr. Tanner built a small store on the river bank nearly opposite the tavern mentioned, and occupied it for the sale of his goods as soon as it was completed.

There is quite an interesting story connected with the history of this building which has been related to us in substance about as follows: The ground utilized by Mr. Tanner had not been laid out as a town lot or as a fractional part of one, but was and is yet considered part of the public domain of 3,000 acres reserved in 1789, besides being the natural bank of a navigable stream. Some years subsequent to the building of Tanner's store, a man named Hunter, considering that he had as good a right to occupy the bank in question as Tanner, proposed to erect a building just above Tanner's, or near the north end of the present suspension bridge, and there collected a considerable quantity of building material—timbers and lumber. Tanner objected to Hunter's occupancy of the site selected, and a bitter personal quarrel followed. Finally Hunter desisted from his purpose of building, but had Tanner indicted as a trespasser upon the lands of the Commonwealth. But Tanner seemed to be a man who could easily surmount difficulties, both great and small, and employing counsel (Thomas Struthers, we believe); the latter proceeded to Harrisburg and secured the passage of a legislative act by the provisions of which Tanner was permitted to remain in peaceful possession of the building he had erected, and to repair it from time to time when necessary, but was denied the privilege of rebuilding. With the decay or destruction of the structure the occupancy of its site for private purposes should cease. Need we add the building still stands in a good state of preservation and is now known as the La Pierre restaurant? Conflagrations have repeatedly swept away rows of buildings in front and to the right of it, yet by reason of its somewhat isolated location it has escaped them all. It has been carefully and systematically repaired at divers times, from foundation walls to roof top, and to-day, probably, is much in the same condition as the famous old United States frigate Constitution was represented to be in when she went out of commission and was broken up—containing not a single panel, plank, or timber of the original vessel.

It has been related of Mr. Tanner that in the spring of 1817 he descended the Allegheny and Ohio rivers with a raft of pine boards, thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans. After disposing of his lumber he proceeded to New York in a sailing vessel, where he purchased a stock of merchandise, transported the same overland to Olean and floated from that point down the river to Warren in a boat built for the purpose. That stock of goods was the



A Hertzel

beginning, the nucleus, of the handsome estate which a long life of industry, perseverance and honorable dealing enabled him to accumulate. He served as the first treasurer of the county, and also held the office of postmaster for years prior to 1829. In building he had no equal in the early history of Warren. The first steamboat to navigate the upper Allegheny was a monument to his enterprise and public spirit. He was an early member of the Presbyterian Church, and when the first church edifice of the society was erected he was much the largest contributor. He died in Warren February 15, 1861, aged seventy-five years.

Lothrop S. Parmlee, Archibald Tanner's competitor in the mercantile business for about twenty years, located here permanently in 1817. He passed some months at Warren as early as 1808. Subsequently he had resided at Marietta, Ohio, and Jamestown, N. Y.; was engaged in merchandising at the latter place just before removing to Warren. A native or former resident of Oneida county, N. Y., he was gentlemanly in his manners, high spirited, impulsive and loquacious. Both he and Mr. Tanner were enterprising, fair-dealing business men, and by their example and public spirit did much to mould and shape and give character and stability to the early residents of the town.

In 1819 Ebenezer Jackson had nearly completed a building on the Carver House corner. In it the first term of court was held, commencing Monday, November 29 of that year, and here Jackson and his successors kept tavern for many years. It finally became known as the Warren Hotel, but after the lapse of thirty years from its completion gave place to the Carver House.

Among others who became residents during the years from 1819 to 1822 were William Arthur; Joseph Adams, a carpenter; Philo Brewer, cordwainer; John Brown, prothonotary; Samuel Graham, tailor; John Hackney, tailor; Daniel Houghwout, carpenter; Josiah Hall, a law student with Abner Hazeltine; David Jackson; Abner Hazeltine, attorney at law; Abel Mansfield, carpenter; William Olney, carpenter; Joseph Hall, stone mason; Asa Scott, blacksmith; Hezekiah Sawyer, carpenter; Samuel Saxton; Lansing Wetmore; Johnson Wilson; A. Stebbins, shoemaker; R. Chipman, shoemaker; J. Dinnin, tailor; Adam Deitz, gunsmith; Miner Curtis, shoemaker.

At a later period, yet prior to 1830, some old numbers of the *Warren Gazette* furnish valuable information concerning the town and its inhabitants. Thus, early in the spring of 1826 Archibald Tanner informed the public through the columns of the *Gazette* that he continued to keep on hand "an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queen's Ware, Glass Ware, Men's and Women's Shoes, Straw Bonnets, &c. Spades, Shovels, Tongs, Tea kettles, a few barrels of Dried Apples, Old Pittsburgh Whiskey, Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, Pearlash, Pork, Cheese, Codfish, Lard, Flour, Salt, &c., all of which will be sold as low for ready pay as can be purchased in the Western country."

At the time Tanner began his career as a merchant in Warren, flour was worth $15 per barrel; salt, $2.75 per bushel; tobacco, 50 cents per pound; bacon and pork, 25 cents per pound; tea, $3.00 per pound; black cambric 50 cents per yard; cotton sheeting, unbleached, 62 cents per yard; India sheeting, 70 cents per yard; coffee, 37½ cents per pound; whisky, $1.75 per gallon; ginger, $1.00 per pound; pepper, 62 cents per pound; allspice, 62 cents per pound.

On the 6th of May, 1826, the *Gazette* announced "the arrival in this port, on Tuesday last, of the *Transport*, 12 tons burthen, D. Jackson of this place master, in 13 days from Pittsburgh, laden with flour, whisky, iron, nails, glass, &c., for A. Tanner and others;" also on the same day two other keel boats with two passengers and more whisky from Freeport.

On the 27th of the same month and year, the editor said: "On Wednesday last the citizens of our village [he was more modest than present ones, who term a small borough a city] for the first time were cheered by the arrival in it of a four-horse stage. It will be seen by the advertisement of Edson & Eaton [Obed Edson and Harry Eaton] that they have commenced running their line of stages regularly between Dunkirk (on Lake Erie) and this place. This speaks much in favor of the population and improvement of our country." He further remarked that if any one had talked in favor of such an enterprise five years previously he would have been regarded as "visionary and chimerical." Under the management as then announced, stages were run twice a week between Dunkirk and Jamestown, and *once* a week between Dunkirk and Warren.

A few weeks later Uriah Hawks made his bow to the public, and informed the readers of the *Gazette* that he had "opened a shop on Water street, east of Jackson's Hotel, where he has on hand and will continue to keep spinning-wheels of all kinds, made of the best stuff, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce."

During the latter part of May, 1827, Joseph Hackney advertised that he had "taken the commodious stand in the town of Warren known as the 'Mansion House,' lately occupied by William Pierpont, and has supplied himself with a stock of liquors and other accommodations suitable for travellers, and all those who please to honor him with their custom."

In 1828 Orris Hall gave notice "that he has just received from New York and offers for sale in this village, as cheap for cash as can be purchased in the Western country, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic goods," etc., etc. "Also Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar." L. S. Parmlee likewise announced for sale in the same number "an elegant assortment of Dry Goods, as cheap as the cheapest."

There was also noted in the columns of the *Gazette*, in the summer of 1828, the arrival "from Europe of eighty German and French emigrants, who have pitched their tents at the mouth of the Conewango, where they are visited by the citizens of the village old and young, and while looking at their quaint dress and wooden shoes, they can but gaze and wonder." During the same year, too, Thomas Struthers and Samuel A. Purviance, attorneys at law, became residents of the town.

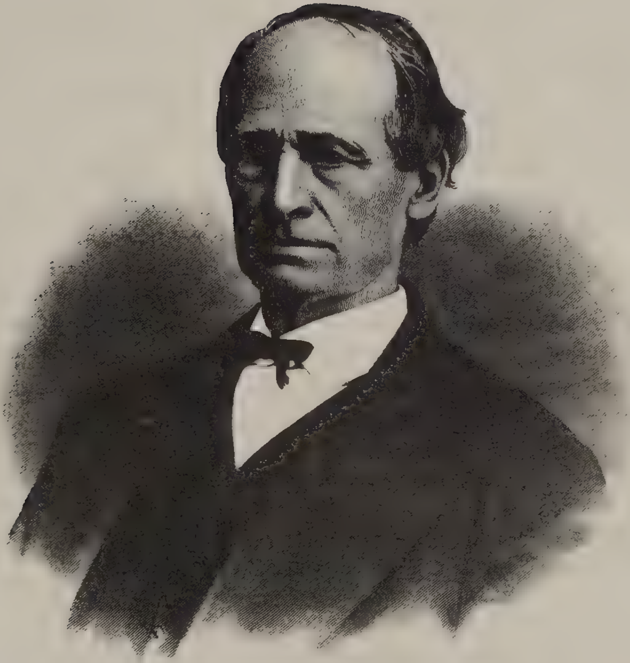
On the 22d of January, 1829, in a description of the town, furnished at the solicitation of the publishers of the *United States Gazette*, the editor of the Warren *Gazette* said: "The only public buildings we can boast of is a brick court-house and public offices of stone, fire-proof. The court-house is not large, but neat and convenient, substantially built and well finished, with a well-toned bell in it weighing with the yoke 362 pounds. We have a jail, also, although it has once or twice been mistaken for a *turkey pen*. Our village contains fifty dwelling houses, mostly frame, two stories high, painted white, and *tenanted*. Five stores (well filled), three taverns, two tanneries, two blacksmith shops, five shoemakers, one saddler and harness maker, two chair makers, one wheel wright, one cabinet maker, two carpenters and joiners, one hatter, one wagon maker, six lawyers, two doctors, one baker, two masons, six freemasons, two saw mills, and a grist mill."

The chief event of this year (1829) was the celebration of the 4th of July. It had been decided to assemble at "one of the Sisters," a small romantic island in the Allegheny River, about one mile and a half above the village. Accordingly about half-past one P. M. the party embarked on the *Warren Packet*. A small band struck up Hail Columbia and the boat moved off. But the voyage up the river suddenly terminated at the "ripples," where the craft stuck fast in the gravel, and the passengers, instead of going up, were only too glad to come down again; the men of the party being compelled to get out into shallow water and shove the boat off. This done they floated down with the current, and landed at the point formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Conewango rivers. Here in a beautiful grove "tables were erected and covered with the choicest provisions. After the repast the tables were cleared and the company again took seats, his Honor Judge Hackney, being appointed president, and Thomas Struthers, esq., vice president. Then followed volunteer toasts by Hon. Joseph Hackney, A. Tanner, esq., Thomas Struthers, esq., W. L. Adams, M. Gallagher, esq., Parker C. Purviance, William P. McDowell, Jefferson Smith, J. H. Shannon, and S. S. Barnes, which were respectively drank amid much good humor. In the evening the party re-embarked on board the boat, and, as the band played several national airs, slowly moved into the current towards the village. . . . On landing a procession was formed, and to an appropriate air struck up by the band it proceeded to Mechanics Hall, from which place the company retired to their homes at an early hour, all well pleased with the amusements of the day."

In 1830 the merchants doing business in Warren were Archibald Tanner, Lothrop S. Parmlee, Robert Falconer, Orris Hall, Samuel D. Hall, Daniel Chase, and N. A. Lowry, dealers in general merchandise; O. Stanton & Co., grocers, and Milton Ford, grocer and druggist. The physicians during the same year were Abraham Hazeltine and Thomas Huston.

By a legislative enactment approved April 3, 1832, the town was erected into a borough. The first borough election was held at the court-house May 7, 1832, when the following officers were chosen: John Andrews, burgess; Joseph Hackney, Lansing Wetmore, Zachariah Eddy, James Stewart, and Albinus Stebbins, town council. On the 12th of May following the burgess and council appointed Thomas Struthers clerk, and John King street commissioner, and June 2, of the same year, Dr. Abraham Hazeltine was appointed borough treasurer. At the time of its incorporation the town contained three hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants. The first separate assessment roll of those residing or owning taxable property within the borough limits — the original in lots comprising three hundred acres — was completed in 1833, and from this list it is ascertained that the names of the taxable inhabitants at that time were as follows:

Andrews, John, county commissioners' clerk, etc.
Arthur, James, lumberman.
Arthur, Robert, lumberman.
Adams, Warren L., cabinet maker.
Adams, Joseph, mechanic.
Booker, Philip, shoemaker.
Brown, Alfred, single man.
Bostwick, Henry, owner of shoe shop and tannery.
Blackley, John, single man.
Bell, William, mechanic.
Brown, Henry.
Brownell, Silas.
Chase, Daniel, merchant.
Coe, Ariel.
Clemons, Thomas, proprietor of printing office.
Curtis, Asa.
Curtis, Miner, shoemaker.
Crippen, Daniel.
Ditmars, John, single man.
Deitz, Adam, gunsmith.
Davis, John F., tailor.
Eddy, Zachariah.
Eddy, Isaac S., single man.
Eddy, William.
Edgar, John, mechanic.
Ferguson, Morgan, mechanic.
Farrington, Jesse, shoemaker.
Ford, Milton, grocer.
Falconer, Robert, merchant.
Graham, Samuel.
Gray, Simon.
Gregory, Porter.
Gregory, Asa.
Gordon, Joseph C., tavern keeper.
Graham, James W., single man.
Gordon, Lewis, single man.
Geer, Benjamin.
Geer, Caleb.
Hunter, John.
Hodges, Walter W.
Hall, Joseph.
Hawley, Alpheus, prop'r carding mills.
Hall, Samuel D., merchant.
Hackney, Joseph W., tavern keeper.
Hodge, William.
Hall, Josiah, attorney at law.
Hackney, John.
Hackney, Joseph C.
Hawk, Peter.
Hazeltine, Abraham, physician.
Hackney, Margaret, widow.
Houghwout, Daniel, carpenter.
Hook, Orrin.
Hook, Francis.
Hall, Orris, merchant.
Hook, Moses.
Jackson, David.
Jackson, Ebenezer.
Jackson, Thomas W.
Kidder, Truman.
King, John.
King, J. Hamilton.



Orris Hall

Kidder, Nelson.
Luther, Jacob, shoemaker.
Lilly, Henry.
Lane, Asahel, single man.
McDowell, William P., merchant.
Masten, Cornelius,
Morrison, Abijah.
Morrison, William, single man.
Mead, Darius.
Mead, William.
Merrill, Gilman, attorney at law.
Magee, Dudley.
Miles, Robert.
Newman, Hiram S., profession.
Nugent, James, mechanic.
Olney, Rufus, potter.
Osmer, John P., mechanic.
Olney, William A.
Portman, John.
Pier, William, justice of the peace.
Parmlee, Lothrop S., merchant.
Parker, Timothy F., physician.
Pierce, Thompson, single man.
Ray, Nesbit.
Reese, Martin.
Russell, Robert.
Reed, Samuel, single man.
Stewart, James.
Struthers, Thomas, attorney at law.
Sayles, Scott W.
Sands, Alanson.
Smith, William.
Stebbins, Albinus, mechanic.
Snyder, Simon, single man.
Scott, Asa, blacksmith.
Summerton, J. D., grocer; came here from Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1832.
Stone, Ellery, shoemaker.
Stanton, Daniel, single man.
Snyder, George, mechanic.
Sargent,[1] Henry, physician.
Skinner, Archibald, single man.
Stevenson, Simeon G., tin smith.
Stevenson, Reuben, mechanic.
Steadman, James.
Smith, Abel.
Turner, Thomas, tavern keeper.
Turner, Joshua, burgess.
Taylor, Justus, mechanic.
Tanner, Cyrus, single man.
Tanner, Archibald, merchant.
Temple, Stephen, single man.
Wetmore, Lansing, attorney at law.

The year 1834 was made memorable in the history of the borough by the building of the academy and the organization of the Lumbermen's Bank, detailed accounts of which will be found in succeeding pages.

In 1835 the town must have been almost as badly overrun with snarling, snapping hydrophobia breeders as it is at present; hence many of its best citizens attached their signatures to a paper of which the following is a copy:

"We whose names are undersigned do hereby agree to indemnify and keep free from all damages that may or shall legally accrue, to any person or persons, who shall kill any dog or dogs that shall be found running at large in the streets of the borough of Warren, the property of any citizen or other person residing in said borough for the space of three months from the date hereof, or any dog or dogs found as aforesaid without any owner or person along with them, claiming the ownership of them, for the space of time above mentioned. WARREN, February 2, 1835."

This agreement was signed by William Bell, W. E. Griffith, William Sands, T. H. Fenton, Samuel D. Hall, James O. Parmlee, William P. Clark, John A.

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[1] Dr. Henry Sargent was born at New Chester, N. H., in 1790; was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College; became a resident of Warren in 1833, and died here suddenly in August, 1851. His only child, a daughter, became the wife of Hon. C. B. Curtis. Dr. Sargent was highly respected as a citizen, and his great skill as a physician was widely known.

Hall, Harrison French, J. M. Olney, Milton Ford, Robert Falconer, Archibald Tanner, Archibald Skinner, Robert Miles, William P. McDowell, Darius Mead, Thomas Morton, Joseph W. Hackney, Josiah Hall, James Vanhorn, William Pier, Gilman Merrill, Thomas Struthers, Samuel P. Johnson, George W. Snyder, Francis Everett, Thomas Clemons, Morgan Ferguson, Warren L. Adams, David Jackson, Z. H. Eddy, William Smith, R. McKinney, W. G. Morrison, James Steadman, and Carlton B. Curtis.

Of those whose names appear in the above paragraph, only two now reside in the borough; but what is still more remarkable than the fact that there should be but two survivors after the lapse of fifty-two years, is the coincidence that these men were then associated together as members of a law firm, and that their names were affixed to the agreement side by side. We refer to Hon. Thomas Struthers and Hon. Samuel P. Johnson.

The Lumbermen's Bank failed in 1838, and, as we are informed by a relic of the past — a copy of the Warren *Bulletin* published in the early part of that year — Timothy F. Parker, Robert Miles, Cornelius Masten, jr., Archibald Skinner, and Benjamin Bartholomew were the commissioners appointed to investigate its affairs. This paper also announced the arrival of the steamboat *New Castle* from Pittsburgh, and the presence of a corps of engineers in the employ of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. During the following year (1839) the first bridge across the Allegheny was built.

The decade which followed was not marked by any extraordinary events nor an unusual degree of prosperity. The town kept along in the even tenor of its way, slowly increasing in population as a result of being the commercial center of a lumbering region. In the destruction of the pine forests in this part of the county a few of its citizens acquired considerable wealth, but the many — those who did the work, the chopping, sawing, hauling and rafting — barely earned enough to provide shelter and food for their families. A few minor manufacturing industries were established, while about an equal number from time to time suspended, by reason of the migratory habits of their operators. Many changes were likewise noted among mercantile firms, lawyers and doctors, as they came and went in the endeavor to better their financial conditions. There were a considerable number of men, however — such as Archibald Tanner, N. B. Eldred, C. B. Curtis, Thomas Struthers, Walter W. Hodges, Gilman Merrill, Orris Hall, Lansing Wetmore, Samuel P. Johnson, Henry Sargent, Abraham Hazeltine, Timothy F. Parker, J. D. Summerton, Hiram Gilman, Benjamin Bartholomew, Rasselas Brown, J. Y. James, Thomas Clemons, Andrew H. Ludlow, Joseph Carver, Stephen Carver, Robert Falconer, Richard S. Orr, Charles W. Rathbun, Lewis Arnett, Jerome B. Carver, Cornelius Masten, jr., D. V. Stranahan, John H. Hull, G. A. Irvine, G. W. Scofield, and a number of others — who, having become permanently established here prior to the close of the decade referred to, were active in the prosecution of their respective professions and occupations, and gave character and stability to the whole community.

Until the year 1848 the only brick structures in the town were the courthouse and the academy, while up the river a short distance a few Indian wigwams with tenants were yet to be seen. During the year mentioned, however, an innovation upon the old order of things began, by the erection of the Carver House, upon the corner previously occupied by the old Warren House, or, in other words, the tavern built by Ebenezer Jackson in 1819. The new hotel was opened for business in March, 1849, with John H. Hull (the former landlord of the old Warren House) installed as proprietor. In referring to the erection of the new building, the editor of the *Mail*, under date of August 1, 1848, said: "Our village — or rather our borough — presents many indications of improvement. Among them we notice a fine block going up on the corner of Front and Hickory streets; the basement of chiseled stone and the body of brick. It is to be used for a hotel and store, and bids fair to be what might be expected from the energy and enterprise of its proprietors — Messrs. Carver & Hall. It will greatly improve that part of *Front* street [an absurd expression, still in vogue, the calling of Water street, Front street], and contribute in making Warren as distinguished for the elegance and convenience of its buildings as it is for the beauty and romance of its scenery."

In the same number of the *Mail* the editor also said: "The early settlers of this country who still remain among us, can probably discover some improvement in the facilities for traveling at the present day. Formerly it required about four days to come from Pittsburgh to this place, though some have come in less time. The roads were bad, carriages could not be procured. Forests, hills, valleys, rocks, brush, and mud greeted the weary footman. Accommodations were scarce. Darkness often overtook him on Pennsylvania's hills, while thoughts of home and loved ones there, were all that cheered him on his lonely way. Now, by the new line of stages, recently established by Richard S. Orr and others, the traveller can go from Pittsburgh to Buffalo in less than three days. Stages leave this place for Buffalo every evening (Sundays excepted), arriving at Buffalo the next evening in time to take the Eastern cars. Also for Pittsburgh every morning at seven o'clock, going through in forty-eight hours. Good teams, good carriages, and low fares make this a good route."

This is a pen picture of the *wonderful* traveling facilities afforded the citizens of Warren, and other points on the route between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, less than forty years ago. Yet, if the people of to-day had no better way than is here described — the delights of being jolted, thrown forward, backward, to the right or left, without intimation or warning, for twenty-four hours at a time, and still the journey not half over — there can be no doubt that they would consider themselves in even a worse condition than were the first settlers who uncomplainingly made their journeys afoot.

In the fall of 1848 an old building, which stood on the point at the junction of Water and Third streets, was torn down, and it was then first proposed to make the place a "public common."

On Tuesday, March 6, 1849, between three and four o'clock A. M., the Exchange Building — in which were the stores of Taylor & Arnett; S. L. Axtell, and Baker & Hunter; S. G. Stevens, tin-shop and store; Summerton's tin-shop; the *Standard* printing office, S. J. Goodrich proprietor; the shoe-shop of E. N. Rogers, occupied by N. Ford; the tailor shop of county treasurer H. L. Church, and Benjamin Nesmith's harness shop — was discovered to be on fire, and two hours later was entirely destroyed. Loss from $50,000 to $75,000.

In May of the same year a resident, enraptured by his or her surroundings, indulged in a bit of poetic gush as follows:

"WARREN.

"Sweet village of a sweeter vale,
Where flows the Allegheny bright,
Thy beauteous scenes can never fail
To fill this bosom with delight.

"Let others talk of Southern climes,
Where flowers blossom all the year;
Let poets pour their flood of rhymes,
Where brighter lands to them appear;

"But I will sing of thee, my home,
For thou hast joys enough for me;
Nor will I breathe a wish to roam,
While thus inspired with love for thee.

"Yon river, on whose bosom sweet
I've often watched, with childish glee,
The sunbeams dance with merry feet,
Is Nature's loveliest child to me.

"Then can I breathe a wish to roam,
While thus inspired with love for thee?
No, thou art still my chosen home,
Sweet village, and must ever be."

In the summer following, the three-story brick block on the northeast corner of Water and Hickory streets, was commenced by Archibald Tanner. It was the second brick structure erected in the town for individual purposes, and to make room for it the old Jackson tavern, built by Daniel Jackson in 1805, was moved back.

At this time, too, Warren had other residents possessed of literary ability, as witness the following:

"THE END NOT YET.

"The subscriber believing that the world will not come to an end in '49, but that '49 will end the last day of December next, and that Gen. Taylor cannot ruin the Nation (alone) and that Tom Benton and Calhoun will not be president until after they are elected; that a National Bank or 'Independent Treasury' is very convenient in every family (under proper restrictions) properly managed, and having of late embraced the 'one idea' principle that every man must look out for himself, he has concluded to continue the

SHOEMAKING BUSINESS,

and spare no effort to please all who may favor him with their custom. You will find him 'armed and equipped' as St. Crispin directs, in his shop over the *Ledger* office on Second street. Therefore, in the language of the poet,

"All you who dote on a good fitting boot,
Whose pockets are filled with the Rhino,
Pass ye not by, like an ignorant coot,
He'll fit you most finely that *I* know.

"Warren, July 24, 1849. N. FORD."

Among the merchants doing business in the town in 1849–50 were Watson & Davis, Summerton & Taylor, Hull & King, Baker & Hunter, Parmlee & Gilman, S. C. Brasington, and John A. Hall, postmaster, dealers in general merchandise; William & T. S. Messner, grocers; Charles W. Rathbun, liquors and groceries; D. M. Williams, grocer, and Hazeltine & Co. (G. W. Hazeltine and S. P. Johnson) dealers in drugs, books, stationery, etc., at Variety Hall.

In 1850 Watson, Davis & Co.'s block at the junction of Second and Water streets was built, being the third brick structure of the borough. In excavating for the foundation walls the bones of a human body were found, supposed to have been the remains of a French hunter or explorer, or of an employee of the Holland Land Company.

In the spring of that year the maple trees, now densely shading the little park at the point separating Water and Third streets, were placed in position. Of the traveling "shows," which during that period regularly visited Warren in their rounds, the tent exhibitions of Quick & Co., Levi J. North, Barnum, and Dan Rice, and the hall entertainments of the Baker Family, the Burt Family, etc., seemed to be the most popular.

In the summer of 1851 a form of diarrhœa became epidemic in the town and carried off many of its residents, particularly young adults and children.

The Johnson block, on the southeast corner of Second and Liberty streets, was built in 1854, and was then considered to be the most imposing and best building in the county.

The year 1859 closed with railroad communication established between Warren and Erie, and great was the rejoicing thereat. The lower railroad bridge was completed in September of the following year, and, resting on rather low abutments or piers, terminated steamboat navigation to points above.

The United States census of 1860 revealed the following facts concerning the borough and its inhabitants: Total number of inhabitants, 1,742; total number of the same, foreign born, 417; total number of deaths during the year, 22; total number of persons whose estates exceed $30,000, 9; total number of persons whose estates equal or exceed $20,000, 19; total number of persons whose estates equal or exceed $10,000, 29; total number of dwelling houses, 308.

In July of that year the chief topic of thought and conversation for a short time was in relation to a bold burglary committed in their midst. The office of Hon. Thomas Struthers had been broken into and a safe containing $3,000 in gold and many valuable papers carried off by thieves who left no traces behind them. After two or three days, however, the safe was found on James H. Eddy's farm in Glade. It had been broken open and the coin taken away, but the papers were found nearly intact. Suspicion was soon directed upon three Irishmen living near by, who upon being arrested were found to be the guilty parties, and a portion of the money was recovered.

During the fall of 1860 the marshaling of the *ante-bellum* militia companies of the district under Brigadier-General R. Brown and staff (the latter composed of George V. N. Yates, judge advocate; Nelson S. Woodford, quartermaster; Leroy L. Lowry, paymaster; Harrison Allen, aid, and Samuel W. Brown, surgeon), the parades of the wide-awake marching companies, the great political campaign then in progress, and last, but not least, the oil excitement—all conspired to make matters exceedingly lively in and around the borough.

In the fall of 1864 wood was worth $7 per cord, and coal $12 per ton. For a small inland town literally surrounded by thousands of acres of timber land all in sight, this seems to have been an exorbitant price for common fire wood, even though it was at a time of inflated prices.

In March, 1865, occurred the great flood remembered so vividly by many, and still to be seen — as pictured by the photographer. The roily, rushing waters rose to their greatest height on the 18th, when the Irvine bottom opposite the town was one vast lake. The "Island" was covered to the depth of several feet, and all the buildings, lumber, cooperage, etc., near the banks of the Conewango and Allegheny were swept away. Hook's old saw-mill, which for nearly fifty years had been a familiar land-mark on the Allegheny some five miles above Warren, was lifted from its ancient site and transferred to Morrison's flat, below the town.

Among the dealers in various kinds of merchandise at this time (1865) were O. H. Hunter, Beecher & Coleman, E. T. Hazeltine & Co., George L. Friday & Co., P. J. Trushel & Co., George Ball, Arnett & Galligan, Pierce & Shafer, William Messner, John Honhart, Schnur & Ruhlman, J. M. Turner, F. A. Randall, S. Burgess, J. B. Brown, D. D. Babcock, Otto Huber, Kelly Weaver, Christian Retterer, Jacob Lesser, C. L. Hassel & Co., George Reig, L. D. Crandall, S. G. Stevens, L. W. Arnett, Adolph Saltsman, brewer, Smith & Messner, Abijah Morrison, A. Kirberger, and Rowan & Converse.

The years 1867–68 witnessed marked improvements throughout the borough. Many new buildings, both for dwelling and business purposes, were erected, a number of them of a size and ornate style of architecture to this time here unseen. The handsome residences of Hon. R. Brown, Judge William D. Brown, Boon Mead, and Colonel L. F. Watson were among the number then built.

War prices still prevailed, which, in comparison with present rates, were almost frightful. Thus, flour was worth from $12 to $16 per barrel; butter 60 cents per pound; potatoes $1.00 per bushel; lard 22 cents per pound; pork 18 cents per pound, and sugar 15 to 20 cents per pound. All other commodities bought and sold — dry goods, hardware, etc., were equally as high in price, while the laborer and mechanic received but little more pay for his daily toil than he does to-day.

About the 1st of November, 1869, the buildings on Water street, occupied by Bennett, Carrie Denison, A. Ruhlman, S. M. Cogswell, P. Bysecker, Mrs. A. Ruhlman, Taylor & Messner, M. Carpenter & Co., O. H. Hunter, F. Fettee, J. F. Wells & Co., and Allen & Reeves, were destroyed by fire. In February, 1870, another conflagration raged, at the corner of Liberty and Water streets. A newspaper writer of that day said: "There were a few men who worked faithfully to subdue the flames and save property, and a very large audience collected to *see* them do it."

By the census enumeration of 1870 it was ascertained that the borough contained two thousand and one inhabitants. The wire foot-bridge across the Conewango was built during the same year, and a stock company organized to build a suspension bridge across the Allegheny, which structure was finished in 1871.

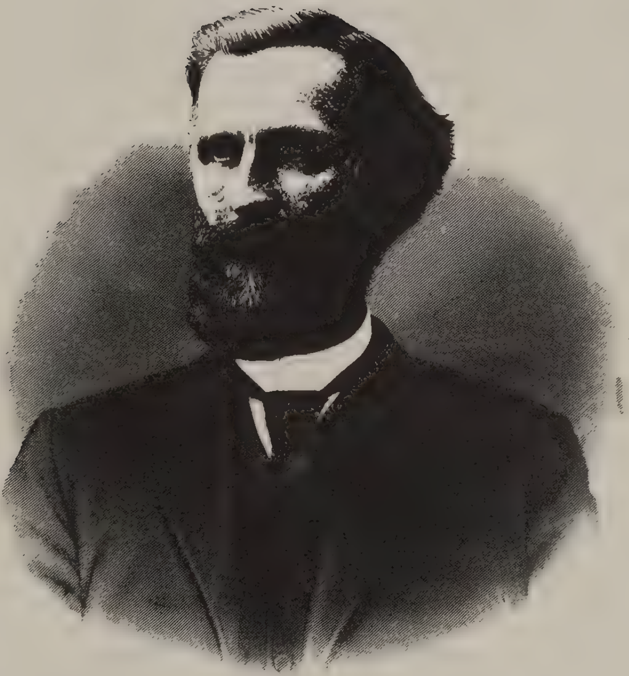
During the year 1872 a number of notable events occurred — Decoration Day was formally observed for the first time. The new union school building, which was completed a few months before at a cost of $23,000, was badly damaged by the fire which destroyed the old Germania Hotel. The old pioneer, Zachariah Eddy, died at the age of ninety-four years. A street railway extending from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad station, *via* Water street to Glade, was built. Two one-horse, or "bob-tail," cars were brought into use, but it appears that there were then *two* cars too many. The enterprise proved to be a complete failure, and after about two years the rails were taken up, and all the material shipped to some locality more populous or appreciative. During 1872, also, the Irvine family, of Irvineton, proposed to donate to the borough, for a public park, thirty acres of land, lying on the left bank of the Allegheny, about one mile below the town; but as the proposal was accompanied by conditions requiring the immediate expenditure of a large sum of money, it was considered that for a town having no gas or water supply, nor fire apparatus worthy of mention, the luxury would prove to be too expensive, quite out of character; hence the proposition was respectfully declined. Gifts bestowed under conditions are not always acceptable.

The building termed the Town Hall, on the southeast corner of Third and Hickory streets, was built in 1877–78, at a cost of about $9,000.

In 1884 the substantially-built structure now occupied by the Warren Library Association was completed. For a number of years there had been a chartered public library in the town, but it had neither home nor income. Its destitution excited the sympathy of the Hon. Thomas Struthers, and aroused his beneficence. He therefore proposed to the citizens that if they would furnish the grounds he would build and donate to the association a structure of which all might feel proud. The site, a rather costly one, corner of Liberty and Third streets, was purchased with money contributed by L. D. Wetmore, H. A. Jamieson, William D. Brown, S. P. Johnson, F. Henry, Rasselas Brown, Willard White, C. W. Stone, M. B. Dunham, A. J. Hazeltine, O. W. Beatty, L. F. Watson, David Beatty, M. Waters, Benjamin Nesmith, A. Hertzel, H. L. Bartholomew, Robert Dennison, S. T. Allen, O. C. Allen, S. W. Waters, Christian Smith, E. T. Hazeltine, Beecher & Copeland, J. H. Eddy, F. H. Rockwell, Thomas H. De Silver, W. H. Pickett, C. H. Noyes, E. B. Frew, J. K. Palmer, Charles P. Henry, E. Cowan, O. H. Hunter & Son, Sol Cohn, J. E. Berkstresser, G. I. Mead, J. W. Jenkins, J. A. Weible, G. G. Mead, F. Barnhart, Albert Kirberger, Alice W. Jefferson, W. A. Rankin, Henry Knupp, James C. Wells, Hazeltine & Baker, George H. Ames, A. J. Davis, Medora I. Mead, H. E. Brown, M. V. Van Etten, P. H. Towle, Manville Bros., L. G. Noyes, Henry Cobham, W. W. Wilbur, William Schnur, Rufus P. King, M. Shaeffer, S. T. Daggett, George L. Friday, John Kropp, Thomas Keelor, S. P. Schemerhorn, Fred Morck, M. Mead, S. H. Davis, S. V. Davis, George H. Leonhart, J. W. Stearns, Jane Orr, P. Greenlund, S. Keller, A. B. Miller, Rick Donovan, and A. H. McKelvy.

Not including the site, the building cost about $90,000. Besides affording spacious and elegant rooms for the books of the association and visitors, it also contains one of the handsomest and best appointed halls for the use of opera and theatrical troupes to be found in Western Pennsylvania. The post-office officials, and the publishers of the *Ledger*, likewise find commodious quarters within its walls.

A glance at the assessment roll of the borough for the year 1885 discloses the following pertinent facts: Value of lots and buildings, $1,514,759; number of horses and mules, 221; number of cows, 37; number of resident taxables, 1,167. The resident taxables for the year 1886 are 1,134 in number, thus showing a decrease of 33 in twelve months. This can be accounted for, however, from the fact that for ten years or more Warren has been the rendezvous of large numbers of oil men. As residents they are an uncertain quantity — birds of passage, coming and going constantly. Hence many former



H A Jamison

short-term Warrenites can now be found in Washington county, Pa., and the Ohio oil fields.

Though the town is built upon lands the surface of which is but a few feet above the bed of the Allegheny, it is credited with an elevation of eleven hundred and ninety-eight feet above tide water, and six hundred and thirty-three feet above Lake Erie. Its population numbered considerably less than three thousand in 1880. The present inhabitants are estimated to be full five thousand in number, or more than the entire county contained in 1830. The last decade has witnessed the introduction of illuminating gas; water, of the finest quality, from Morrison's Run; the formation of an efficient fire department; the inauguration of a system of drainage and sewage, and the utilization of natural gas as a fuel.

In the "Warren County Directory," published at the *Ledger* office in 1886, Judge S. P. Johnson closed a brief article relating to the borough, as follows: "Warren has always kept up even with, and sometimes a little ahead of, the enterprise and progress of the surrounding world of the same age. She had a bell in her court-house, a chartered bank, a public hall, an academy, and a street railroad before Franklin, twenty years her senior in judicial organization, enjoyed these luxuries. . . . For the last twenty-five years it has furnished the bench with more judges, and the legislative halls, both State and National, with more representatives than any other town of its size in the State. For some years it was the head of steamboat navigation, until bridges obstructed the river's channel. It has now within its limited territory eight churches, well supported, four hotels, four restaurants, and of saloons five too many. It abounds in dry goods, grocery, drug, hardware, shoe, millinery, clothing and fancy goods stores, mostly permanent and successful business houses. In mechanical and manufacturing establishments Warren is well supplied — of which the iron works of Struthers, Wells & Co., the Wetmore door and sash factory, and the Jamieson pail and tub factory are the largest. Besides these there are four planing-mills, two furniture factories, and other shops and factories in almost every branch of productive industry, including Piso's cure for consumption, and the Warren flouring mills.

"Outside local history has given Warren the reputation, for some years past, of being a wealthy town, having large capital in proportion to its population. As an evidence of that it has had, and now has, three banks — the First National, the Citizens' National, and the Warren Savings Banks — owned entirely by her own citizens. For the fact, if it be so, it is indebted to no factious aid or circumstance; it is the result of intelligent and persevering industry and attention to business for a lifetime, for which, notwithstanding the slurs of the ephemeral parasites that have floated into it upon the tide of oil developments, they are entitled to much credit. All the so-called wealthy men of the town commenced life poor, and have acquired what they have, not by gambling in an oil exchange or bucket-shop, but in the prosecution of honest and legitimate business. These men came, or were here, before there were any brick buildings in Warren, and by their enterprise have made it what it is — the most permanently prosperous and beautiful little city in the western portion of the State."

MUNICIPAL HISTORY. — The following is believed to be a full and correct list of those who have served as burgess, town councilmen, and clerks for the borough, from its incorporation in 1832 to 1886 inclusive.

1832. — John Andrews, burgess; Thos. Struthers, clerk; council, Joseph Hackney,[1] Lansing Wetmore, Zachariah Eddy, James Stewart, and Albinus Stebbins.

1833. — Joshua Turner, burgess; Thos. Struthers, clerk; Robert Arthur, Rufus Olney, Eben Jackson, Thomas Turner, and Scott W. Sayles.

1834. — William Pier, burgess; Thos. Struthers, clerk; Francis Hook, W. W. Hodges, Gilman Merrill, J. C. Gordon, and Warren L. Adams.

1835. — G. Merrill, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Henry Sargent, Orris Hall, John Edgar, Joshua Turner, and David Jackson.

1836. — G. Merrill, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Hiram Gilman, N. B. Eldred, Geo. L. Chapel, W. W. Hodges, and J. D. Summerton.

1837. — G. Merrill, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Geo. L. Chapel, J. D. Summerton, Hiram Gilman, W. W. Hodges, and N. B. Eldred.

1838. — Hiram Gilman, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Abraham Hazeltine, Thos. Clemons, A. H. Ludlow, Joseph Carver, and John King.

1839. — Zachariah Eddy, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Lansing Wetmore, Abijah Morrison, Stephen Carver, Thos. Clemons, and A. H. Ludlow.

1840. — Robt. Falconer, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Abijah Morrison, Lansing Wetmore, Richard S. Orr, Stephen Carver, and Zachariah Eddy.

1841. — J. D. Summerton, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; John Edgar, John H. King, Robert McKinney, S. G. Stevens, and H. L. Towle.

1842. — Joseph Carver, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; J. Y. James, John H. King, Richard Alden, Zachariah Eddy, and A. H. Ludlow.

1843. — John Edgar, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Henry L. Church, William Bell, S. G. Stevens, Silas Lacy, and Charles W. Rathbun.

1844. — S. L. Axtell, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Aaron S. Parmlee, Lewis Arnett, S. J. Page, James H. Eddy, and A. H. Summerton.

1845. — Aaron S. Parmlee, burgess; C. B. Curtis, clerk; Wm. S. Parmlee, Jerome B. Carver, S. G. Stevens, Geo. Lobdel, and J. H. Eddy.

1846. — Rassèlas Brown, burgess; C. Masten, jr., clerk; H. T. Baker, R. P. King, Richard S. Orr, John H. Hull, and D. V. Stranahan.

1847. — Carlton B. Curtis, burgess; J. D. James, clerk; Zachariah Eddy, Stephen Carver, Calvin C. Lovell, Thos. Clemons, and J. D. Summerton.

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[1] June 2, 1832, at a special election, Robt. Miles was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph Hackney.

1848.—W. W. Hodges, burgess; L. T. Parmlee, clerk; P. R. Bennett, G. W. Scofield, Benj. Nesmith, W. S. Parmlee, and Stephen Carver.

1849.—Richard S. Orr, burgess; L. T. Parmlee, clerk; D. V. Stranahan, John A. Hall, C. W. Rathbun, Rufus P. King, and Philip Bucher.

1850. — G. A. Irvine, burgess; John F. McPherson, clerk; Thos. Clemons, P. R. Bennett, Geo. L. Chapel, John Edgar, and Wm. Mead.

1851. — R. P. King, burgess; John N. Miles, clerk; John H. Hull, Milo Parks, J. D. James, Benj. Nesmith, and Starling Waters.

1852. — G. Merrill, burgess; J. A. Morrison, clerk; Boon Mead, J. D. James, Richard S. Orr, S. J. Page, and Milo Parks.

1853. — Milton W. Hull, burgess; I. S. Alden, clerk; S. J. Page, Richard S. Orr, Boon Mead, Milo Parks, and Andrew Hertzel.

1854. — Orris Hall, burgess; F. A. Randall, clerk; H. L. Church, John H. Hull, Stephen Carver, Rufus P. King, and Wm. S. Parmlee.

1855.— Gilman Merrill, burgess; Theodore C. Spencer, clerk; L. D. Wetmore, Thomas Clemons, J. B. Carver, A. Hertzel, and Peter Somers. Appointed under amended charter — Rufus P. King, John H. Hull, J. Y. James, and Chester Park.

1856.— G. Merrill, burgess; Theodore C. Spencer, clerk; Rufus P. King, John H. Hull, L. D. Wetmore, Peter Somers, Andrew Hertzel, M. W. Hull, A. J. Davis, W. F. Kingsbury, and Thos. Clemons.

1857.— J. D. James, burgess; S. N. Dickinson, clerk; S. D. Hall, John M. Olney, George Offerlee, M. W. Hull, A. J. Davis, W. F. Kingsbury, Rufus P. King, John H. Hull, and L. D. Wetmore.

1858.— J. D. James, burgess; D. J. Hodges, clerk; A. J. Davis, John H. Hull, John M. Olney, J. B. Carver, George Offerlee, C. W. H. Verback, S. D. Hall, W. F. Kingsbury, A. Brock.

1859.— Thos. Clemons, burgess; G. Merrill, clerk; C. W. H. Verback, A. Brock, George Offerlee, John M. Olney, S. Burgess, J. B. Carver, John Sill, E. T. F. Valentine, S. D. Hall.

1860.— G. N. Parmlee, burgess; H. Allen, clerk; E. T. F. Valentine, A. Brock, C. W. H. Verback, Starling Waters, Christian Keller, John Sill, Christian Smith, S. Burgess, and Andrew Hertzel.

1861.— J. B. Carver, burgess; J. A. Neill, clerk; L. Arnett, J. H. Hull, C. Smith, John Sill, A. J. Davis, Andrew Hertzel, Christian Keller, Seneca Burgess, and E. T. F. Valentine.

1862.— G. N. Parmlee, burgess; S. T. Allen, clerk; L. Arnett, A. Hertzel, George Offerlee, Christian Keller, John F. Davis, John Honhart, A. J. Davis, J. H. Hull, O. H. Hunter. C. Smith resigned.

1863.— S. J. Page, burgess; Thos. Clemons, clerk; L. Arnett, A. Hertzel, J. H. Hull, J. F. Davis, George Offerlee, O. H. Hunter, Rufus P. King, M. W. Hull, and A. J. Davis.

1864.— L. Arnett, burgess; Chas. Dinsmoor, clerk; G. N. Parmlee, A. B. McKain, Thos. Clemons, John F. Davis, O. H. Hunter, A. Hertzel, R. P. King, George Offerlee, and M. W. Hull.

1865.— L. Arnett, burgess; Chas. Dinsmoor, clerk; R. P. King, R. D. Bartlett, J. H. Hull, Thos. Clemons, A. B. McKain, P. Bucher, A. Hertzel, G. N. Parmlee, and M. W. Hull.

1866.— L. Arnett, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; J. H. Hull, R. K. Russell, A. P. Wetmore, R. D. Bartlett, Philip Bucher, G. N. Parmlee, John B. Brown, Thos. Clemons, and Chas. Dinsmoor.

1867.— J. S. Page, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; Philip Bucher, J. H. Hull, B. F. Morris, M. Schaffer, S. Keller, jr., C. Dinsmoor, R. K. Russell, R. D. Bartlett, and A. P. Wetmore.

1868.— A. Hertzel, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; R. K. Russell, Philip Bucher, C. Dinsmoor, F. A. Randall, S. Keller, jr., B. F. Morris, J. H. Hull, A. P. Wetmore, and M. Schaffer.

1869.— S. J. Page, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; J. H. Hull, S. Keller, B. F. Morris, C. Dinsmoor, John M. Olney, M. Schaffer, L. W. Arnett (died), F. A. Randall, and Philip Bucher.

1870.— E. T. F. Valentine, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; J. H. Hull, John M. Olney, Philip Bucher, George Offerlee, C. Dinsmoor, F. A. Randall, J. H. Eddy, Seneca Burgess, and S. H. Davis.

1871.— E. T. F. Valentine, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; J. H. Hull, John M. Olney, J. H. Eddy, Geo. Offerlee, S. Burgess, S. H. Davis, J. H. Mitchell, C. Dinsmoor, F. A. Randall.

1872.— Charles Dinsmoor, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; J. H. Mitchell, S. Burgess, J. H. Hull, F. A. Randall, James Nesmith, C. W. Stone, James Clark, jr., S. H. Davis, and J. H. Eddy.

1873.— John Sill, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; Seneca Burgess, Wm. Ryan, H. A. Jamieson, C. W. Stone, James Clark, jr., James Nesmith, F. A. Randall, John M. Davidson (removed), J. H. Hull (died Aug., 1873). D. W. C. James and Geo. Ott elected to fill vacancies.

1874.— John Sill, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; James Clark, jr., A. Hertzel, C. W. Stone, M. B. Dunham, George Ott, Wm. Ryan, S. Burgess, G. H. Ames, and James Nesmith.

1875.— E. B. Eldred, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; James Clark, jr., A. Hertzel, M. B. Dunham, George Ott, Wm. Ryan, W. C. Rowland, G. H. Ames, E. G. Wood, and S. Burgess.

1876.— W. H. Pickett, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; James Clark, jr., A. Hertzel, M. Spaulding, W. C. Rowland, M. B. Dunham, P. J. Falconer, G. H. Ames, E. G. Wood, and Geo. L. Friday.

1877.— C. H. Noyes, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; James Clark, jr., A. J. Davis, M. Spaulding, Geo. L. Friday, E. G. Wood, Peter Greenlund, W. C. Rowland, Wm. L. Lewis, and P. J. Falconer.

1878. — M. Miles, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; James Clark, jr., A. Hertzel, A. J. Davis, S. Burgess, Peter Greenlund, M. Spaulding, J. H. Palmer, G. L. Friday, and P. J. Falconer.

1879. — S. T. Allen, burgess; Geo. O. Cornelius, clerk; A. J. Davis, D. S. McNett, S. Burgess, T. J. Clemons, A. W. Morck, F. Barnhart, W. H. Heck, A. Hertzel, Peter Greenlund.

1880. — S. T. Allen, burgess; Geo. O. Cornelius, clerk; D. S. McNett, A. Hertzel, A. W. Morck, Robert Dennison, C. A. Waters, W. H. Heck, T. J. Clemons, S. Burgess, and F. Barnhart.

1881. — S. T. Allen, burgess; Geo. O. Cornelius, clerk; D. S. McNett, A. W. Morck, C. A. Waters, W. H. Heck, A. Conarro, Robert Dennison, George H. Leonhart, A. J. Hazeltine, F. Barnhart.

1882. — H. A. Jamieson, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; A. J. Hazeltine, Robert Dennison, G. H. Leonhart, L. T. Borchers, A. Conarro, C. A. Waters, J. A. Bell, A. W. Morck, J. H. Eddy.

1883. — Geo. P. Orr, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; S. H. Davis, G. H. Leonhart, J. C. Siechrist, J. A. Bell, S. M. Cogswell, A. J. Hazeltine, L. T. Borchers, A. Conarro, J. H. Eddy.

1884. — Geo. P. Orr, burgess; Rufus P. King, clerk; S. H. Davis, J. A. Bell, S. M. Cogswell, F. M. Knapp, J. H. Eddy, Joseph Walkerman, L. T. Borchers, J. C. Siechrist, August Morck, jr.

1885 — C. C. Thompson, burgess; F. A. Cogswell, clerk; S. H. Davis, S. M. Cogswell, J. C. Siechrist, August Morck, jr., F. M. Knapp, Joseph Walkerman, Robert MacKay, Wm. Schnur, A. A. Davis.

1886. — A. W. Morck, burgess; F. A. Cogswell, clerk; F. M. Knapp, Joseph Walkerman, August Morck, jr., Robert MacKay, William Schnur, A. A. Davis, Christian Smith, J. W. Crawford. P. J. Bayer.

Since the incorporation of the borough, by the provisions of various acts of the General Assembly, passed from time to time, the corporate limits have been widely extended, and the authority of the town council largely increased. The public grounds on the southeast and southwest corners of Market and High streets, as shown upon the original plot of the town, likewise valuable strips of land along the Allegheny and Conewango not included in the original survey, as well as lands bordering upon Water street east of Market, have been, under such authorization, transferred by the borough to individuals.

By scanning the minutes of proceedings of early councils, a few matters of interest, perhaps, to present residents have been ascertained. Thus, at a meeting held June 16, 1832, $80 were appropriated to grade and turnpike portions of Fifth, Liberty, and High streets; but a few weeks later the resolution was rescinded. At the same meeting — June 16, 1832 — ten dollars were voted to improve the road leading from Water street down to the eddy near A. Tanner's storehouse on the bank of the Allegheny river, by cutting a ditch on the upper side; "and prevent the water from running over and across the same, and by filling up the holes already washed next the wall in the lower side thereof." Fifteen dollars were also appropriated to be applied in reducing the grade of hills near John Andrews's office and the house of Lansing Wetmore. On the 4th of August, 1832, council met and "took into consideration the remonstrance of sundry citizens against the improvement of High street—No. 15 on the files, and the same being under consideration, adopted the following resolution, viz.: Resolved, That the said Remonstrance is couched in disrespectful and indecorous [terms] and that therefore the same be discharged from further consideration."

On the 8th of June, 1833, council by an unanimous vote directed that the mills of Hawley & Parker—carding-machine works—fronting on the borough, be assessed. On the 6th of July following it was "Resolved that the Equestrian Company of Mills & Harrison shall receive a license to exhibit and perform for two evenings within the Borough of Warren, upon paying to the Treasurer Six Dollars. License to issue in like manner as licenses are issued in pursuance of the Ordinance framed 28th May, 1832, any thing in said ordinance of 28th May, 1832, to the contrary notwithstanding." The members of this council (1833), after making settlements May 3, 1834, for the year preceding, unanimously resolved that they would make no charge against the borough for services rendered "as councillors."

On the 3d of April, 1843, council "Resolved that the Borough of Warren hereby appropriate Two Hundred Dollars for the purpose of Building a Bridge over the Conewango Creek, at the old location, at the foot of Second street, provided a sufficient amount can be raised to build said Bridge at the foot of said street, said amount to be paid to the Contractor as the work progresses." On the 28th of March, 1844, it was enacted "that from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any hog or swine of any age to run at large within the limits of the Borough of Warren." To that time it is to be presumed, free and unrestrained, they had rooted and wallowed to their hearts' content.

Fire Department.—For many years Warren, in its ability and state of preparation to fight fire, was in about the same condition as other country towns at an early day—*i. e.*, it had a small hand engine and a few feet of hose, the whole, usually, being out of repair when a fire occurred. We have ascertained that the borough possessed an engine of the class described in 1848; but there was no organized company to man it. This engine, with apparatus, etc., cost $1,000. During the year 1853 "Vulcan Fire Company No. 1" was organized, of which David Law was mentioned as foreman, and Rufus P. King, Richard S. Orr, M. W. Hull, L. Rogers, Julius B. Hall, G. W. King, C. A. Horton, and M. D. Waters as among the original members. The German residents organized "Rescue Fire Company No. 1" in August, 1859, and an engine house was projected during the same year. This company was incorporated by an order of court March 6, 1861, and they continued to render efficient service until 1869, when, becoming dissatisfied because the citizens seemed disinclined to render assistance either at fires or at any other time, they disbanded. The sum of $258, remaining in their treasury, was donated to the German Lutheran Church to aid in the purchase of a bell. Then followed the organization of "Allegheny Fire Company No. 1," and the "Conewango Hose Company," about the 1st of January, 1870.

The steam fire engine "R. P. King" was received at Warren in December, 1873, and the severe trial tests imposed proved to be eminently satisfactory. To the department has since been added the serviceable yet elegant apparatus manned by "Niagara Hose, No. 1," "Watson Hose, No. 2," "Struthers's Independent Hose, No. 1," and "Exchange Hook and Ladder, No. 1." The members of the department are handsomely uniformed. Commodious quarters for the storage of apparatus, etc., are afforded by the borough building, known as the Town Hall.

It is a fact worthy of remark, perhaps, that of all the conflagrations which have heretofore raged in the business part of the town, the flames almost without exception have spent their force upon old buildings, those that could best be spared; and in their places have arisen spacious brick structures, with modern improvements.

Warren Academy, and Public Schools. — The famous old academy building, so often referred to in the local annals of Warren, was built during the years 1834–36. It was of brick, and stood upon the southeast corner of High and Market streets — beautiful, spacious grounds, since divided into three large lots, sold to individuals, and now occupied by private residences. The history of the institution briefly told is as follows:

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1799, the governor was authorized to direct the surveyor-general "to make actual survey of the reserved tract of land adjoining the town of Warren, which has not been laid out in town or out lots," etc., and providing, further, "that five hundred acres of the same be laid off for the use of such schools and academies as may hereafter be established by law in said town." Under this act Alexander McDowell, of Franklin, then deputy surveyor-general, surveyed and marked the boundaries of the academy lands (lying west of the town and bounded on one side by the river), in the summer of 1799. By a legislative enactment, passed in 1822, Joseph Hackney, Lothrop S. Parmlee, and Abner Hazeltine were named as trustees, who, with their successors in office, to be elected, were to assume control of the lands and the academy when built. In 1829 an act was passed authorizing the trustees to lease "said 500 acres" (541 acres by correct measurement) for a period not to exceed ninety years. Thereupon, during the following two or three years, the tract was leased in lots of one hundred acres each for ninety years, at an annual rental of not much over $100 for the whole. By an act of the State Legislature, passed February 15, 1832, the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to erect an academy building at Warren. This was followed by another act, approved April 8, 1833, which authorized the trustees to erect the building on grounds reserved at the laying out of the town for public buildings, and directed that the sum of $2,000 already appropriated be used in the construction. This sum was increased to a considerable extent by individual subscriptions before the structure was completed.

Hon. Rasselas Brown, the first principal of the academy, commenced teaching in the court-house in February, 1836, the academy not yet being ready for occupancy, and continued there until June of the same year, when a transfer was made to the academy, and its doors were opened for the admission of pupils for the first time. Judge Brown, then a very young man, continued to preside over the academy until 1838, when he retired to engage in the practice of law, and was succeeded by W. A. McLean. The latter's successors were John Dixon, Cyrus Brown, L. A. Rogers, Charles B. Curtis and a number of others. Meanwhile the new Union School building of the borough having been completed and provided with a corps of very competent teachers, the now old academy fell into disfavor. Free tuition in a fresh, new building, as compared with $3.00 per term for the higher branches, and $2.50 per term for common studies in a somewhat dilapidated structure, left it almost without patronage; hence its doors were finally closed about the year 1857. It was condemned by the grand jury in 1864. An act of Assembly, passed March 22, 1865, authorized the burgess and town council to sell and convey to the highest bidder at public sale the lands on which the academy stood, the proceeds of sale to go into the borough treasury. Accordingly the square was divided into three lots and sold separately August 17, 1865, the sum realized being $5,785. The building was purchased by Hon. William D. Brown for $300.

Of the early history of the common, district, or public schools of Warren but little can be said in the entire absence of data, either traditional or authentic. We have in another place made mention of the fact that the father of the late Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, taught a school in Warren, in the winter of 1805–06. Thereafter no other reference or intimation regarding the schools or school-houses of the town is made until 1820, when the county commissioners agreed to assist the school committee to "finish building the school-house," to the end that courts might be held in the same until a court-house could be built. This little school-house stood on the site of the first and of the present court-house. It is probable that when the first court-house was commenced, in 1826, the school-house was removed to some resting-place not far away, and its use continued for educational purposes, until the building of the academy. The latter then became the school-house of the town, for those who were able to pay for the instruction of their children.

O. C. Allen

The old part of the present Union School building was built in 1854–56. Stephen Carver was the contractor for the stone and brick work, and J. L. Kappel for the wood work. The first teachers to preside within its walls were Charles Twining, of Lancaster, Pa., principal; assisted by Miss M. C. Shattuck, of Groton, Mass., Miss S. E. A. Stebbins, of Clinton, N. Y., Miss Kate Miller, of Sugar Grove, Pa., and Miss S. O. Randall, of Warren, Pa. Hon. S. P. Johnson stood at the head and front in the movement which led to the erection of the building and the securing of the first very excellent corps of teachers. The first building cost $7,500, and was completed in December, 1856. The new structure, which adjoins the one above described, was built in 1871 at a cost of $23,000. Together they afford room and educational facilities for a large number of bright-faced pupils. Prof. A. B. Miller, a veteran instructor, has been in charge some twelve or fifteen years. His assistants during the present year are Miss Kate C. Darling, Miss Arline Arnett, Miss Carrie W. Coats, Miss Nannie C. Locke, Miss Libbie M. King, Miss Mary O. King, Miss Jennie Thomas, Miss Ellen Glenn, Miss Berta Thomas, Miss Mary O'Hern, Miss Mary Kopf, Mrs. Blanche Hawkins. At the West End school, also under the supervision of Mr. Miller, the assistant teachers are Miss Bessie Richards, Miss Mary Conrath, and Miss Laura Snyder.

BANKS.—*The Lumbermen's Bank of Warren*, the first banking institution established in Warren county, was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature approved February 28, 1834. Robert Falconer, Josiah Hall, Robert Russell, Guy C. Irvine, Archibald Tanner, and Robert Miles, all of Warren county, were named as commissioners to execute the many provisions of the act. With Robert Falconer as president, and Fitch Shepard cashier, the bank began business during the same year (1834), with a paid-up capital stock of $100,000, divided into shares of $50 each. Subsequently the directors were authorized by a legislative act to increase the capital stock to $200,000. Its notes were widely circulated, and it transacted a large (and as it was supposed very successful) business until 1838, when the financial panic, which swept the whole country at that time, caused its sudden collapse and failure. Much of Mr. Falconer's private fortune went to swell the aggregate of losses; besides being unjustly censured because of the failure, his proud, honorable, and sensitive nature met with such a shock that it gradually destroyed his mind and hastened his death.

The Warren County Bank was chartered by an act of the State Legislature passed during the winter of 1852–53. The officers then mentioned were J. Y. James, president; Orrin Hook, Rufus P. King, Thomas Clemons, John N. Miles, Myron Waters, and Lewis Arnett, directors. Soon afterwards an installment of $5 on each share of the capital stock of $100,000 was paid in. During the following winter another legislative act was passed providing that the institution should be a bank of issue as well as deposit. All preparations having been completed, the bank opened its doors for the transaction of business during the last days of November, 1854, with J. Y. James, of Warren, officiating as president, and Herman Leonard, of the city of New York, as cashier. Said the editor of the *Mail* under date of November 24, 1854: "To-day (Friday) our bank is in the flood tide of operation. . . . . Certainly there never was more need of a Bank here, or a more favorable time for one to commence operations, and we hope it may have a long career of usefulness and prosperity." In 1855 a building for the accommodation of the bank was erected. Under date of July 30, 1859, we find the following mention of this bank in the columns of the *Mail:* "At the last term of court the *Warren County Bank* was changed to the *North Western Bank*, and under that name it re-opened last Monday. The bills of the old bank are redeemed when presented." From this statement it appears that business under the old title had been suspended for a time. In March, 1860, the officers of the bank were Rasselas Brown, president; John F. Davis, Rasselas Brown, F. Hook, J. Y. James, Carter V. Kinnear, Lewis Arnett, Rufus P. King, Carlton B. Curtis, Andrew Hertzel, Joseph Hall, George V. N. Yates, Hosea Harmon, and Lewis F. Watson directors. In December of the same year it was published as a noteworthy fact that all the banks in Western Pennsylvania had suspended, with the exception of the old *Bank of Pittsburgh* and the *North Western Bank* of Warren. The further existence of the latter, however, was destined to be but brief in duration; for during the latter part of May, 1862, the *North Western Bank* closed its doors. A day or two later they were reopened and an effort was made to redeem *home* circulation, but after two days this plan was abandoned. The affairs of the bank were always fairly and honorably conducted in Warren. The trouble originated in New York city, where its finances were really controlled, and where they put into circulation more of the bank's issue than could be taken care of at home.

Private Bankers.—In 1855 Augustus N. Lowry, of Jamestown, N. Y., established a private banking office in Warren. In December of the same year Chapin Hall, of Warren, also opened a similar establishment in Johnson's building, under the title of "C. Hall's Bank." After the failure of the North Western Bank Messrs. Beecher & Coleman opened a banking house in their hardware store opposite the Carver House, and continued it until the organization of the First National Bank, when their banking business, which had proved very satisfactory to the people, was transferred to the new institution.

The First National Bank of Warren was organized at a meeting of stockholders held at the Carver House on Saturday, August 6, 1864. At this meeting the following named gentlemen were elected to serve as directors: Chapin Hall, Thomas Struthers, Carlton B. Curtis, William D. Brown, Lewis F. Watson, Rasselas Brown, James H. Eddy, S. J. Page, and M. F. Abel. Subsequently, during the same day, this board of directors elected Chapin Hall president, and M. Beecher, jr., cashier. The capital stock of the association was fixed at $100,000, in shares of $100 each. During the two months which immediately followed the date of organization, Messrs. Hall and Beecher were actively engaged in collecting subscriptions to the capital stock, investing the funds thus obtained in United States bonds, and attending to the many and varied details preparatory to opening for business. This event took place on Monday, October 10, 1864, in the middle room of Johnson's Exchange block, Second street, George W. Tew, of Jamestown, N. Y., officiating as teller. The net profits for the first year amounted to $27,022.08, and the total business aggregated $17,655,749.62, being much larger than any year since, owing to the enormous sale of government bonds on which were allowed a large premium, and the immense purchase and sale of exchange during the great oil excitement of 1864–65. Until 1872 the annual sale of drafts averaged over $1,500,000, and the paper discounted per annum amounted to $1,000,000.

In April, 1871, the lot upon which stood the old building of hewn timbers, known as early as 1815 as Dunn's Tavern, was purchased from John F. Davis and S. Burgess. The old structure (then the oldest building in the borough) was speedily removed, the work of erecting a new bank building commenced, and in October, 1872, the handsome edifice now owned by the association was completed at a cost, including grounds, of $16,000.

Of the officers who have been connected with this bank, Mr. Beecher has served as cashier from the very beginning of its existence down to the present time. Chapin Hall, its first president, continued in office until January 2, 1866, when, having sold his stock, he resigned, and was succeeded by L. D. Wetmore, esq. The latter continued until July 22, 1871, when he resigned, deeming himself ineligible by reason of holding the office of president judge of this judicial district. Boon Mead was then elected to fill the vacancy and continued as president until his death, which occurred August 19, 1880. His successor, James H. Eddy, was elected September 6, 1880, and held the position until July 4, 1885, when he resigned. Thereupon Hon. L. D. Wetmore was again elected president and has continued to discharge the duties of that office to the present writing. Other officers of the bank (1886) are as follows: George H. Ames, vice president; M. Beecher, cashier; F. K. Russell, teller; L. D. Wetmore, J. H. Eddy, R. Brown, G. H. Ames, M. Beecher, A. T. Scofield, and Mrs. Medora I. Mead, directors.

The Warren Savings Bank was chartered by an act of the State Legislature early in 1870. Those named as corporators were Lewis F. Watson, R. Brown, O. C. Allen, W. F. Dalrymple, Patrick Falconer, David Beatty, P. J. Trushel, J. J. Taylor, B. Nesmith, S. J. Page, O. H. Hunter, J. R. Clark, M. Waters, W. W. Wilbur, Richard E. Brown, A. D. Wood, J. H. Nichols, L. B. Hoffman, W. H. Shortt, John A. Jackson, and James Kinnear. On the 12th of March, 1870, an organization was effected by the election of Lewis F. Watson, O. H. Hunter, B. Nesmith, P. Falconer, O. C. Allen, P. J. Trushel, and W. H. Shortt, to serve as directors. Subsequently Lewis F. Watson was chosen president of the association, and he has continued to discharge the duties of that office to the present time. Business was commenced in the Watson & Davis block in April following, George E. Barger officiating as cashier. The latter served until February, 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by A. J. Hazeltine, the present efficient incumbent of the office. The bank building now occupied was completed in 1876, at a cost of $10,500.

The officers serving in 1886 are as follows: Lewis F. Watson, president; Benjamin Nesmith, vice-president; A. J. Hazeltine, cashier; George B. Ensworth, teller; Lewis F. Watson, Benjamin Nesmith, James Clark, M. B. Dunham, O. H. Hunter, A. J. Hazeltine, and L. R. Freeman, directors.

The Citizens' Saving Bank was organized March 8, 1870. Among its stockholders were S. P. Johnson, L. L. Lowry, Boon Mead, Orris Hall, J. A. Neill, E. B. Eldred, J. H. Mitchell, R. Brown, L. B. Hoffman, J. R. Clark, R. K. Russell, David McKelvy, G. H. Ames, L. D. Wetmore, F. A. Randall, and William D. Brown. Of the stockholders named Messrs. Johnson, Lowry, Hall, Neill, Clark, McKelvy, and Eldred were chosen directors. L. L. Lowry was elected president and H. R. Crowell cashier. This association was not chartered. Its place of business was one door west of the Carver House; capital $25,000; stockholders individually liable. About the first of May, 1875, a reorganization took place and the title of the institution was changed to the Citizens' National Bank. Its business is transacted in the corner of the building known as the Carver House.

Manufacturing Interests. — Although Warren has never been noted as a manufacturing center of unusual importance — indeed, in this respect hardly up to the average of towns peopled chiefly, as this was, by New Englanders, New Yorkers, and their descendants — yet it has always had its quota of artisans skilled in their respective crafts. Among its first residents were blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, stone-masons, millwrights (those who could build, repair, and operate water-power grist-mills, saw-mills, etc.), wheelwrights, or those who made and repaired spinning-wheels, cabinet-makers, etc.

In 1829 the only mills within the limits of the town proper were two saw-mills and a grist-mill. One of these saw-mills had been built and operated by James Stewart for ten years or more prior to the date mentioned. The other saw-mill and the grist-mill were more recent acquisitions, having been built about the year 1828. Then followed a small tannery, and in 1833 the wool-carding and fulling-mills of Hawley & Parker were noted as in operation.

In the summer of 1851 the old structure known as Stewart's Mills was remodeled by W. F. Kingsbury, for use as a foundry and machine shop. His facilities as well as his manufactured products at first were limited, the latter being mainly mill-irons, plow-points, and repairing. His iron was brought up

A. LITTLE. PHILA.

B. Nesmith

the river on flat-boats, and the coal used was hauled from Dunkirk. Subsequently he began the manufacture of stoves. Still later Henry W. Brown became associated with him in the business, under the firm name of Kingsbury & Brown. In the fall of 1856 this firm completed a foundry, etc., at the lower part of the town, at a cost of $6,000. Not long after the completion of this building Mr. Kingsbury retired, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with his brothers John and Thomas, and the business was continued under the title of Brown Bros. During the year 1864 John and Thomas Brown retired from the firm, when another brother, Joseph, became associated with Henry W., thus still keeping intact the firm name of Brown Bros. In 1865 the firm employed sixty men, and their manufactures consisted of steam engines, circular saw-mill and shingle-mill machinery, stoves, plows, castings to order, oil pipe and oil tools.

During the fall of 1868 the successors of Brown Bros. — Brown, Arnett & Co., or, in other words, Henry W. Brown, L. W. Arnett, and Thomas Struthers — completed the quite extensive brick buildings known at that time as the "Allegheny Iron Works." The facilities were greatly increased thereby, and a still larger number of men were furnished employment. A few minor changes occurred during the next seven years, and in 1875 the works passed to the control of the firm since and now owning them — Struthers, Wells & Co.

The "Struthers Iron Works," under this management, have gained a wide reputation for the excellence of their products, and their machinery for oil wells, saw-mills, and tanneries reaches all sections of the United States, and also finds its way into Cuba, Europe, Mexico, and South America. Their specialty, however, is oil and gas-well machinery, and the large share of orders assigned to this department has frequently forced the management to run overtime. They build engines with cylinders from five by ten to thirty by thirty-six inches, ranging in horse-power from six to three hundred and fifty, and make boilers of any size required. The works are one square in extent, and the principal buildings, which are constructed of brick, range from one to three stories in height. They are conveniently located for the reception and shipment of freight — near the junction of the Philadelphia & Erie, Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroads — and natural gas is utilized as fuel. Individually speaking, Thomas Struthers, J. C. Wells, A. H. McKelvy, and J. P. Jefferson are the men who control these works.

In September, 1856, the sash and door manufactory of B. P. Bell & Co., on the "Island," was destroyed by fire. It had just been completed, and the losses sustained amounted to about $10,000.

In July, 1864, the editor of the *Mail*, in an article on home matters, said: "The grist-mill and old saw-mill, owned for several years by Arnett & Orr, between the town and island, have been torn away. A new grist-mill is being erected on the site of the old one, and a new saw-mill and factory will be erected where the old saw-mill was built so long ago as 1828. Arnett then (in 1828) came to Warren from Alsace, France, and worked on the mill-dam as a day laborer. . . . Now he superintends the erection of two mills and a factory on the same ground as principal proprietor, besides running one end of the Warren County Court." The new mills, and the sash, door and blind manufactory were completed in the summer of 1865, at a cost of $25,000. James Clark, of Warren, superintended the building of the saw-mill and "factory." A few weeks after their completion — in September, 1865 — these mills were sold by Arnett & Orr (Mrs. Jane Orr) to Boon Mead & McDaniels, for about $50,000. The saw-mills, etc., are now owned and extensively operated by the Mr. Clark above mentioned, who for many years has been known as one of Warren's most active and respected citizens.

The grist-mill, after some changes in ownership, passed to the control of George Ensworth, and while owned by him was burned in the conflagration which some four or five years ago again destroyed the "Exchange Row" on the south side of Water street. Upon its site was erected in 1882 the structure now known as the Warren Flouring Mills, by a company composed of George Ensworth (its present manager), S. P. Johnson, Andrew Hertzel, and M. Waters. The main building is of brick, 46 by 72 feet in dimensions, and four stories and basement in height, to which is added another structure, also of brick and the same height, covering grounds 32 by 32 feet in extent. The latest designed roller process for the production of the finest grades of flour, two run of stones for custom and feed work, etc., are among the equipments of this establishment. The machinery is propelled both by water and steam, an eighty horse-power Buckeye engine and a boiler of one hundred horse power being ready for instant use when the water supply fails. There are facilities for storing twenty thousand bushels of grain, and one hundred and fifty barrels of merchantable flour, branded as "Conewango," "Snow Flake," and "Patent," can be manufactured per day.

On the island, in the near vicinity of Clark's saw-mill, are located the buildings devoted to the manufacture of the world-famous remedy known as "Piso's Consumption Cure." About the year 1863 Mr. E. T. Hazeltine (then associated in business with Hon. S. P. Johnson, under the firm name of Hazeltine & Co., druggists, etc.), having learned of some remarkable cures being effected by this remedy, secured the formula and determined to manufacture the medicine for the general public. He began by preparing a few dozen bottles, and offering the same for sale at his drug store. The demand, when once its virtues became known, increased rapidly. An adjoining room was rented; then a room on the third floor of the Johnson block. In 1870 the business had grown so large that more room was necessary; hence a factory on the island was established, and the facilities increased to one thousand bottles per hour.

Since 1872 Mr. Hazeltine has devoted his entire attention to the manufacture and sale of Piso's Cure. Like all other proprietary medicines that have been made successful, its sale has been extended to every part of the United States and Canada by active agents and a constant and judicious use of the newspaper columns throughout the country. In 1880 a branch office and laboratory was established at Chelmsford, England, thirty miles from London. Mr. Hazeltine personally superintends every department of the business, and has invented machinery now capable of filling two thousand bottles per hour. He employs altogether about fifty people. He likewise distributes annually millions of almanacs which are printed in his establishment. During the past year an extensive brick building has been erected, the business demanding a still further enlargement in capacity, etc.; and doubtless the production will be greatly increased in the near future.

The very complete and extensive sash, door, and blind manufactory of L. D. Wetmore & Co. is situated in the lower part of the town, on and near High, Beech and Chestnut streets. The capacity is sufficient for the manufacture of 150 doors, 150 windows, 40 pairs of blinds, besides large quantities of siding and flooring, daily. Their mills, office, dry-kilns and lumber yards cover more than four acres of ground, the main building alone, which is fitted with the very best of modern machinery, being 192 by 65 feet in dimensions. The interior of this building is so arranged that no unnecessary handling of material is required; the rough lumber is passed in at one end of the mill, it goes from one machine to another, and finally comes out at the other end a finished and exact piece of workmanship. During the past year these mills consumed over 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Large shipments of manufactured products are annually made to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc., and intermediate points, besides supplying a considerable home demand. From fifty to sixty men are usually employed.

Besides H. A. Jamieson's pail and tub factory, James P. Johnson's furniture manufactory, Philip Leonhart's brewery, the gas works, etc., there are other and varied minor manufacturing establishments in the borough, about the same as are found elsewhere, which the future chronicler of local events can unearth by turning to the directory and newspaper files of the present time.

MERCHANTS.—In preceding pages the names of nearly all who have been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the town, from its first settlement until years quite recent, have been mentioned. As a rule the merchants of Warren,. no matter in what department of trade they have been engaged, have proved to be men of conscience, conservative, fair, and honorable in their dealings. In the dry goods trade but three failures (one of them by a non-resident) have occurred in forty years, and a number of well-known citizens laid the foundation of large fortunes while so engaged; among them

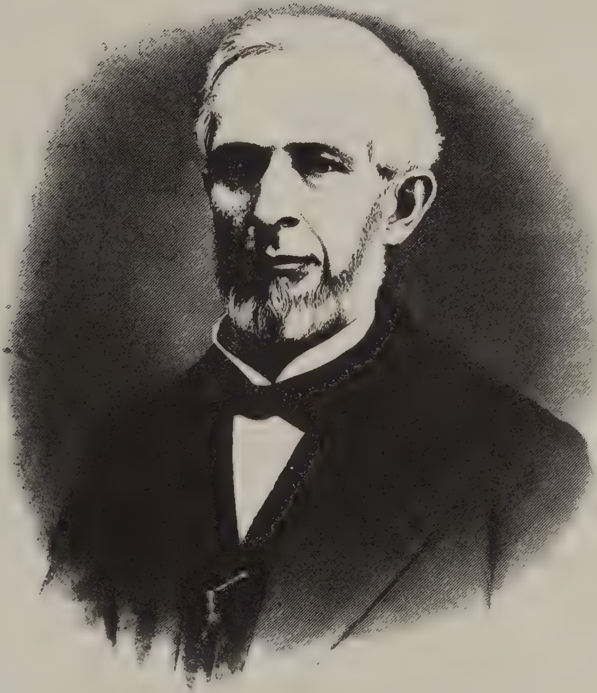
Lewis F. Watson, for twenty-one years a member of the firms of Watson & Davis, Watson & Rogers, Watson, Davis & Co., retiring in 1860; Benjamin Nesmith, of the firms of Arnett & Nesmith and Crandall & Nesmith for sixteen years, retiring in 1870; D. M. Gross, of the firm of D. M. Gross & Bro. for eleven years, retiring in 1884; M. Waters, as Hunter & Waters for four years, and O. H. Hunter, a member of the firms of Baker & Hunter, Hunter & Waters, Hunter & Mathews, O. H. Hunter, and O. H. Hunter & Son for forty-one years, and still in trade. The names of many others might be added, but those mentioned sufficiently illustrate the class of men who have heretofore represented the dry goods trade in Warren, in a manner quite satisfactory to themselves and their customers.

Mr. O. H. Hunter, the widely-known dry goods merchant above referred to, has had a longer continuous business experience than any other merchant in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and possibly in the State. More than forty-one years ago, when but a boy, he commenced business here. He has continued with varying success until the present, and now stands at the head of an extensive dry goods establishment, employing a large number of salesmen and women, the annual sales of which would be creditable to houses in any of our cities. He has seen Warren grow from a small hamlet to a populous town, containing among its residents a larger proportion of wealthy men than any other place of its size in Pennsylvania.

Among the other leading merchants now engaged in business in the borough are David Shear, a popular and heavy dealer in dry goods, etc., who with his brother succeeded an old firm in 1882; George L. Friday, C. P. Henry, George P. Orr & Co., Messner & Kopf, and J. J. Taylor & Co., grocers; Johnson & Siegfried, A. W. Morck, and Richard B. Stewart, druggists; Christian Smith, C. P. Northrop, and Offerlee & Son, boot and shoe dealers; Beecher & Copeland, and H. A. Jamieson & Co., dealers in hardware and oil-well supplies; Morck Bros., and Wyman & Davis, jewelers, etc.; George Ball, for many years an extensive dealer in clothing, custom work, etc.; Jacob Keller, J. K. Ronne, C. and J. F. Retterer, merchant tailors, and A. A. Davis & Co., books, stationery, etc.

PHYSICIANS.—Abraham Hazeltine and Thomas Huston were the first physicians to reside and practice here of whom we have authentic data. Both were here as early as 1828. The latter remained but two or three years. Dr. Hazeltine, however, continued for a decade or more. He as well as Abner Hazeltine, esq., the first lawyer to locate in Warren, were representatives of the family of that name, which for three-quarters of a century has been so prominently identified with the history of Warren, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y., all being descendants of a Vermont family of sterling worth, which traces its origin back to the Pilgrim fathers and beyond.

Then came Dr. Parker from Vermont, about 1832, closely followed by Dr.



[illegible]

O H Hunter

Henry Sargent, a native of New Hampshire, in 1833. Next in order came Dr. D. V. Stranahan, a native of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Sargent in 1833, graduated at the Fairfield Medical Institute in 1835, commenced to practice his profession in Warren in 1840, and died here May 19, 1873. Dr. G. A. Irvine died in Warren in February, 1867. It was then stated that he had resided in the county thirty years and in the borough twenty-five years. He was a skillful physician, an accomplished gentleman, the possessor of decided abilities, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.[1]

Dr. S. A. Robinson, it appears, who came to Warren in the fall of 1858, was its first homœopathic practitioner. Dr. B. G. Keyes, of the same mode of practice, came in the autumn of 1859. Since that time many changes have occurred; but the trails of those who have come and gone are considered too intricate to be followed.

A County Medical Association was organized at Warren May 31, 1871, and a constitution, by-laws, medical code of ethics, and fee-bill adopted. The officers then elected were D. V. Stranahan, president; William V. Hazeltine and A. C. Blodget, vice-presidents; H. L. Bartholomew, recording and corresponding secretary; C. H. Smith, treasurer; J. L. Burroughs, H. C. Daveny, and R. C. Sloan, censors.

The physicians now in practice in the borough are William V. Hazeltine, W. M. Baker, H. L. Bartholomew, D. V. Stranahan, Richard B. Stewart, J. M. Davies (homœopathic), W. S. Pierce, E. D. Preston (homœopathic), F. C. Stranahan, and F. W. Whitcomb.

HOTELS, TAVERNS, ETC.—Daniel Jackson, sr., was the first to receive a license to keep an inn in the town of Warren, and when this privilege was granted him, in 1806, he was the only licensed "mine host" in the eastern half of the county. In the western half at the same time Giles White was the only one lawfully entitled to dispense liquors and entertain the public as a tavern-keeper. Jackson had no opposition in town until about 1815, when Henry Dunn opened a tavern on the site of the First National Bank, in a house built of hewn timbers. In 1819 the third hostelry was opened by Ebenezer Jackson (son of Daniel), in a frame house which stood on the Carver House corner.

Some five or six years later Archibald Tanner, having gained a firm footing here and amassed some surplus capital, erected a row of buildings — small frame houses mainly — extending from Daniel Jackson's tavern to the site of a structure now occupied by F. R. Scott's book-store and G. W. Cogswell's meat market. On the grounds last described Tanner built a frame house intended for the entertainment of the public. It was the famous old "Mansion House," and it was first opened for business about 1826, by William Pierpont. His successor a year or so later was Joseph Hackney. After various changes in its management, this stand finally passed to the control of Richard S. Orr. It was a low, rambling, story-and-a-half structure, with no pretensions to elegance; but "Dick" Orr, in southern parlance, made a "heap of money" in it, and it is said dispensed more "hard licker" within its walls than the combined output of all his predecessors and contemporaries in the business, from 1806 down to the time of his retirement. Old Guy Irvine, and other coarse-grained and belligerent lumbermen and raftsmen, frequently "made things howl" around the Mansion House; but the able and good-natured proprietor was equal to the emergency, and would soon bring order out of chaos. But few landlords on earth, probably, have ever been bothered with a customer more unreasonable, noisy, bulldozing and murderously inclined than were those of Warren with old Guy Irvine when he was loaded with "Old Monongahela." By his own exertions and the driving of those in his employ he amassed considerable wealth in the lumber business, and his money gave him some standing in the community. Occasionally he was given to generous, commendable acts. Nevertheless he was naturally coarse and brutal, and withal seemed proud of the reputation he had gained—the power to intimidate and terrorize the timid and peacefully inclined when within reach of his arm. He has long since passed beyond the line dividing the known from the unknown; but his reputation, traits of character, etc., still linger on this side.

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[1] When this paragraph was written we unintentionally omitted mention of Dr. H. S. Newman, who it is believed settled in Warren prior to either Hazeltine or Huston. His wife died and was buried here in July, 1827, and he was still numbered among the resident taxables in 1833.

The Mansion House was closed as a tavern about 1856, when its lower rooms were utilized as stores, shops, etc. It was finally destroyed in the conflagration which swept that part of the street in March, 1869 Surmounting its low, broad roof was a quaint-looking bell-tower in which swung a bell. This bell was transferred to the "Tanner House"—the Falconer stone building nearly opposite the court-house—in 1859, when Editor Cowan indulged in some facetious reminiscences concerning it, as follows: "Who has not heard of the old Mansion House bell of Warren? For many long years it was the regulator of the town. The sleepy heads couldn't get up in the morning till the bell rung, and sometimes not then. The cook couldn't set the dinner on until she heard its familiar clang. The boys couldn't quit work for meals until the bell turned on its old wooden wheel and told them the glad hour had come. If the clock ran down in the cold night it couldn't be got right until the bell rung. Then it was all right again, for didn't everybody go by the bell, and didn't the bell go by Bennett, and didn't Bennett go by the sun? Yea, verily, and let him dispute the tell-tale rattle of the old bell who dare! A watch wasn't good for anything if it didn't agree with the bell. A clock was forthwith dismantled if it varied a hair from that standard. If we had a jollification, felt merry and all got drunk, forthwith the old bell echoed our joy in merry peals from hill to hill. If the shrill, startling cry of fire went up from any part of town, forthwith the old Mansion House bell re-echoed the cry in tones that roused us like a signal gun."

The building known as the Carver House was commenced in 1848, and was first opened for the entertainment of the public in March, 1849. It has ever since enjoyed the distinction of being termed the leading hotel of the town. John H. Hull, its first proprietor and manager, continued in charge until January 1, 1857, when he leased it or gave way to N. Eddy & Son. In February, 1859, Mr. Hull again assumed control, and remained until December, 1864, when M. W. Hull and J. B. Hall made their bows to the public as proprietors. An addition, sixty-five by forty feet, three stories in height, with an entrance on Hickory street, was commenced by Mr. Hull, its owner, in the summer of 1865. In April, 1867, J. B. Hall, having purchased the interest of his partner, M. W. Hull, became sole proprietor. Williams & Scott assumed control in September, 1871, and in September, 1873, Myron Waters became the owner of the property by the payment of $20,000. Of the changes in ownership to this time we have no knowledge; hence, where the term proprietor is used, as above, it refers to those who presided over its management, either as lessees or owners. Mr. Waters improved and enlarged the building to a great extent, and while owned by him it was leased and managed by different parties until about 1882, when Mrs. C. W. King, its present proprietress, became the owner by purchase. Under her control, assisted by her son the ever gentlemanly George W., and B. H. Johnson, the active, watchful manager, the Carver House has gained an enviable reputation far and near. Its furnishings are first class, and kept scrupulously clean and in order. Its *table d'hôte* is always well spread with tempting viands, game, fruits and vegetables in season, and last but not least, its employees are quiet, polite, and prompt in the performance of their duties.

The Exchange Hotel, under the management of George H. Leonhart, a life-long and highly respected citizen of the county, and the Warren House, H. Buss, proprietor, are the only hotels, other than the Carver House, in the business part of the town. The buildings occupied are of brick, comparatively new, well appointed throughout, and both are extensively patronized.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.—*North Star Lodge No.* 241, *F. and A. M.*, was chartered December 3, 1849. Its first principal officers were Joseph Y. James, W. M.; Henry Sergent, S. W.; Gilman Merrill, J. W. Those now officiating in these positions are James Cable, W. M.; Nelson Moore, S. W.; and Albert W. Ryan, J. W. The lodge has a present membership of about one hundred and fifty.

Occidental H. R. A., Chapter No. 235, was instituted August 17, 1871, with the following officers: Henry S. Getz, M. E. H. P.; D. M. Williams, king; George Hazeltine, scribe; John H. Hull, treasurer; Stephen Carver, secretary. The present officers are Nelson Moore, M. E. H. P.; Willis M. Baker, K.; Albert W. Ryan, scribe; Andrew Hertzel, treasurer; Robert W. Teese, secretary. Its members are about one hundred in number.

Warren Commandery No. 63, *K. T.*, was organized May 27, 1885. The first officers were Caleb C. Thompson, E. C.; Clarence E. Corbett, generalissimo; John M. Clapp, captain-general; O. W. Beatty, treasurer; George L. Friday, recorder. Those now serving are Clarence E. Corbett, E. C.; Nelson Moore, G.; George L. Friday, C. G.; O. W. Beatty, treasurer; William A. Talbott, recorder. The knights are about seventy in number.

Warren Lodge No. 339, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized in a hall which then included part of the third story of the Carver House, February 27, 1849. The first officers were John A. Hall, N. G.; J. Warren Fletcher, V. G.; A. J. Davis, secretary, and Stephen Carver, treasurer. The lodge started with a membership (including charter members and those initiated during the first meeting) of about twenty-five. Their hall was dedicated June 26, 1851. In 1852–53 there were nearly two hundred members in good standing. Thereafter for some years many seem to have become lukewarm in Odd Fellowship and gradually dropped out. Of late, however, the membership has increased, and now numbers about one hundred and forty. To the old steadfast members of this lodge is due the credit of establishing the Oakland Cemetery, and hastening the building of the suspension bridge. The present officers are A. M. Rogers, N. G.; Frank Werey, V. G.; A. S. Dalrymple, secretary; P. E. Sonne, assistant secretary; George H. Ames, treasurer; R. P. King, C. C. Thompson, and J. P. Johnson, trustees.

Kossuth Encampment No. 98 was instituted in 1850. Its present officers are F. K. Johnson, C. P.; J. P. Johnson, H. P.; S. E. Walker, S. M.; Frank Werey, J. W.; Dwight Cowan, scribe; George H. Ames, treasurer; R. P. King, W. C. Allan, and C. C. Thompson, trustees.

Warren Lodge No. 481, *K. of P.*, was instituted April 21, 1882, by Thomas G. Sample, D. D. G. C. The officers first installed were John C. Fuelhart, P. C.; Harrison Allen, C. C.; George H. Leonhart, V. C.; Christian Arnold, P.; V. Meck, M. at A.; C. A. Richardson, K. of R. & S.; Peter Greenlund, M. of F.; E. F. Hodges, M. of E.; George Bradenbaugh, I. G.; A. Carroll, O. G.; G. C. James, C. P. Northrop, and John Graham, trustees. J. C. Fuelhart, who died in November, 1885, was the first representative to the grand lodge. The present officers are Richard B. Stewart, P. C.; S. J. Martin, C. C.; A. J. Heibel, P.; John H. Sandstrom, M. at A.; E. J. Phillips, I. G.; Jacob Hartman, O. G.; Peter Greenlund, M. of E.; J. R. Bairstow, M. of F.; W. Corwin, K. of R. & S.; George Ball, John H. Sandstrom, and A. Mull, trustees. L. T. Bishop was the last representative at the grand lodge and was then elected grand inner guard. On the 10th of August, 1886, *Uniform Rank No.* 24, *K. of P.*, was instituted in Warren Lodge, of which L. T. Bishop is the chief officer. It has thirty-two members.

Eben N. Ford Post No. 336, *Dept. of Pa., G. A. R.*, was organized with twenty-seven charter members June 24, 1883. The first officers were G. W. Kinnear, commander; D. W. C. James, S. V. C.; John Rowland, J. V. C.; George W. Cogswell, surgeon; Fred Baltzinger, Q. M.; C. A. Waters, O. of D.; W. H. Taylor, adjt.; S. M. Cogswell, Q. M. S.; C. A. Still, sergt-maj.; Theodore Bach, chaplain; James A. Mair, O. of G.

The members now in good standing are one hundred and sixty-three in number. They have pleasant rooms, where regular meetings are held every Thursday evening. The members of this post are noted for their thorough and very appropriate manner of annually observing Decoration Day, also for their promptness in extending a helping hand to needy comrades and their families. Charity, however, is one of the cardinal principles upon which the grand association is built. None respect a soldier's reputation or revere his memory as *do* soldiers, and none are so prompt to respond to an appeal for aid from an unfortunate comrade as they, no matter whether the giver or recipient belongs to the Grand Army or not. The ties, thoughts, and impulses born in bivouac, on the march, or on the field of battle are beyond the ken, the comprehension of simple mortals whose cheeks have never been fanned by an enemy's gun or its missiles.

The present officers of the post are S. H. Davis, commander; Ameriah Cook, S. V. C.; John Rowland, J. V. C.; Dr. H. L. Bartholomew, surgeon; W. J. Alexander, chaplain; W. H. Taylor, adjutant; J. J. Leonhart, quartermaster; John Townley, O. of D.; R. H. Smith, O. of G.; C. A. Waters, sergt.-maj.; John Knupp, Q. M.-sergt.

Laban Lodge No. 52, *K. of H.*, named in honor of Laban Hazeltine, the originator of the lodge, was organized March 4, 1875. The officers then installed were Laban Hazeltine, dictator; J. H. Bowman, V. D.; Monroe Hall, ass't D.; W. P. Lightner, reporter; P. J. Bayer, financial reporter; J. C. Wells, treasurer; Henry P. Hunter, sentinel; A. Merrill, guide. This lodge has paid out, to the present writing, the sum of $12,000, for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased members. The present members are about sixty in number, of whom the following are serving as officers: C. T. Boberg, D.; J. J. Arnold, V. D.; W. S. Leffard, R.; J. Danforth, F. R.; F. K. Russell, treasurer; Dr. W. M. Baker, examining physician.

Besides the associations above named there are several others in Warren of varied titles and aims, not of much importance, however, to the general reader.

MILITARY COMPANY. — Company I, of the Sixteenth Regiment N. G. State of Pennsylvania, we had nearly forgotten. It is composed of an exceptionally fine-looking body of men, and completely uniformed and equipped, can be placed in line ready for active service at thirty minutes' notice. Its officers are John M. Siegfried, captain; F. M. Knapp, first lieutenant; George H. Hamilton, second lieutenant. Of its civil officers, George N. Frazine is president; Homer J. Muse, secretary; F. M. Knapp, treasurer.

CEMETERIES, ETC. — At the dedication of *Oakland Cemetery*, October 12, 1863, Hon. S. P. Johnson delivered the principal address. His somewhat lengthy article indicated much thought and research, and was considered to be quite correct; hence, from it we have selected the following paragraphs. We do not quote the judge literally, but close enough to render necessary the use of quotation marks:

"For several years after the first settlement of Warren, tradition furnishes no history of schools, places of holding religious worship, or burial grounds. No common place of burial had been selected, yet scattered graves were visible along the river side. Some time prior to 1810, however, a retired acre had been selected and set apart on the farm of Daniel Jackson as a habitation for the dead. Here the first settler in Warren, John Gilson, was laid March 12, 1811; but to the grief of his descendants his location is lost. In death as in life, he has around him many of his contemporaries, among them Jackson, Dougherty, McKinney, and Henry Dunn. Here were interred the dead from Warren and the surrounding country, down to 1823; but no head-stones or monuments were erected to mark their several resting places. The first memorial placed there was in 1839, at the grave of Sidney N. Berry. It consists of the stone by which he was killed at the Warren bridge, and, in the true spirit of monumental history, contains a record of that event. This yard is still used by several families on both sides of the Conewango, and a number of grave-stones have since been erected.

"In the spring of 1823 two lots in the town plot, near the bank of the Conewango, containing two-thirds of an acre, were selected and purchased by the people of Warren for a burial ground. It was then sufficiently rural and remote from the actual residences of the few settlers who lived along the river bank. In April of that year a portion of this ground was hurriedly cleared off to make room for the last tenement of its first tenant, Mrs. Patience, widow of John Gilson, who died April 4 of that year, aged seventy years; the pioneer of the dead to this new settlement, as she had been to the living in the local history of Warren.

"The ground had been purchased by subscription, and a 'bee' was made to clear it. Among the workers was one Eli Granger, an early settler, and prior to 1807 one of the proprietors of the property afterwards known as Hook's Mill. In a fit of simulated merriment he selected a spot under a hickory in the northwest corner, where he desired to be buried, and especially charged Judge Hackney and Zachariah Eddy with the execution of this request. A few weeks later he was drowned in the Conewango, and was buried in his chosen spot, the second body deposited in the new ground.

"As no record of interments was kept, it is impossible to ascertain after the lapse of so many years the date or order of burials there, except as indicated by the few head-stones erected by surviving friends, in spite of the absence of both marble and marble-cutters.

"Guided by these primitive monuments, it is ascertained that the body of Caleb Wallace, shot by Jacob Hook, on the 25th day of March, 1824, was the next one there deposited. A large native stone at the head of his grave has been rehearsing that melancholy occurrence for nearly forty years to all the passers-by, and is yet read by many with unabated interest.

"Next in the order of deceased adults is Margaretta, wife of Archibald Tanner, who died January 28, 1825, aged twenty-five years; and next to her in time, Climena, the wife of David Mead, aged twenty-four years. Harvey Jones, who died May 1, 1826, aged forty-three, is the next whose record is preserved; and after him Sarah D., the wife of Dr. H. S. Newman, who died July 30, 1827. The inscriptions recording these deaths were all cut upon rude stones native to the soil.

"During the same five years two similar memorials of parental affection, with tender and touching inscriptions, were placed over the graves of two infants—one of Dr. Newman, close to its loving mother, and the other of Ethan and Matilda Owen. Close beside the latter, whose age was but five weeks, is a marble stone that records the death of John Owen, in 1843, a Revolutionary soldier, aged one hundred and seven years ten months and eight days, thus presenting in strong contrast the extremes of age at which the insatiate archer seeks his prey in the same family.

"In about thirty years this two-thirds of an acre became filled so that it should have been entirely abandoned, when the two lots adjoining on the west were appropriated to burial purposes. About this time (1853) the idea of procuring new ground beyond the borough limits was generally adopted. Hence, for ten years the question was held in suspense; at one time the town council took the enterprise in hand, but after three years it came to naught—died still-born. In 1860 a company of gentlemen were incorporated by the court of this county, called the 'Warren Cemetery Company.' By this company, as well as by the town council and many private citizens whose zeal and public spirit would give the project no rest, every hill and dale, every mountain top and valley for miles around Warren was traversed, examined, and discussed. Indeed, upon the hill north of Warren considerable work was done, to make it accessible and adapt it to the purpose, by Mr. Tanner.

"In this, as in most other public improvements affecting the interests of Warren, Mr. Tanner was the pioneer. But with his decease, and burial upon his own chosen ground, that enterprise terminated."

At length Warren Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F., stepped to the front, and as a result "Oakland Cemetery" was dedicated October 12, 1863. It has since been beautified with a display of much good taste, and contains many handsome monuments. Nearly all of the bodies interred in the grounds opened for such purposes in 1823 have since been transferred to "Oakland."

The Odd Fellows purchased forty-eight acres from Thomas Struthers, May 14, 1863, for the sum of $2,100; the lands being deeded to John F. Davis, Charles S. Hessel, S. V. Davis, and their successors "in trust." Soon after two or three acres were purchased from the Biddle estate for a necessary frontage. The Odd Fellows began to improve the grounds in July, 1863. After the dedication lots were taken rapidly, and by the 1st of May following $900 had been returned to their treasury. About 1873-74 fifteen acres more were added. Thus this beautiful plot now contains nearly seventy acres. The soil is dry, underlaid by gravel.

The Catholics of this parish also have beautiful and extensive burial grounds here immediately adjoining "Oakland."

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.— *The First Presbyterian Church.* — There was no religious worship held statedly in Warren previous to the year 1819. Occasionally Methodist itinerant preachers had held services at various places in the town and vicinity; but there was no religious organization of any kind in the place. In 1819, Abner — afterward Judge — Hazeltine took up his residence in Warren. He had been in the habit of regularly attending worship at his former home in Vermont in the Congregational Church, and finding a number of persons here who had been accustomed to a similar attendance either upon Congregational or Presbyterian service in their old homes, he invited them to attend worship at his house every Sabbath, when he would read them a sermon. His invitation was accepted, and thereafter such services were held regularly until the school-house was built, on the site now occupied by the court-house, when the members of this little band removed their place of worship into the new building.

In 1822 the Rev. Amos Chase, a missionary under the Presbytery of Erie, came, and formed out of this nucleus what was termed the First Presbyterian Church of Warren. It consisted originally of nine members — viz., Abner Hazeltine and Polly his wife, Colonel J. M. Berry and Eunice his wife, Samuel Oldham — who was in the employ of the Pittsburgh Synod as teacher of the Indians at Cornplanter town — John Andrews, Mrs. Rose Eddy, Mrs. Margaret Hackney, and Mrs. Amelia Winter, all of whom except the last-named were received by letter. Only five of these members lived in Warren — John Andrews, Abner Hazeltine and wife, Mrs. Hackney, and Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Winter resided at what is now North Warren, on a part of the farm now occupied by the asylum for the insane; Colonel Berry and wife lived at Irvine's Mills, and Mr. Oldham at Cornplanter, fourteen miles up the river. This organization was not properly a church, having only one officer, a secretary, Abner Hazeltine, who remained in that position until he removed from Warren in 1823. The society was reported to the Presbytery of Erie, however, and enrolled under its care, and supplied now and then with preaching. In 1824 the organization was completed by the election of two elders, Nathaniel Sill and Colonel Berry. The first pastor was the Rev. Nathan Harned, who had been regularly educated for the ministry in the Baptist Church, but upon changing his doctrinal views and uniting with the Presbyterian Church, had been licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. On the 20th of April, 1825, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the churches of Sugar Grove, Brokenstraw, and Warren, at a meeting of the Presbytery which was held at Warren. On this occasion the Rev. Samuel Tait preached the sermon, and the Rev. Amos Chase made the ordaining prayer and gave the charges to both pastor and people. Mr. Harned must have been deemed rather impulsive by Mr. Chase, for in his charge the latter emphatically exclaimed: "Be discreet, you Nathan! I charge you, be discreet." The extent and laboriousness of this field made it necessary for this relation, harmonious though it was, to be dissolved in the following May. During his brief ministry, however, Mr. Harned had organized a Sabbath-school — a work in which he was greatly assisted by Cyrus Tanner and Colonel Berry. In 1829 what was known as "the accommodation plan" was adopted by the church. The congregation was made up in great part of those who had been Congregationalists, and naturally a desire was entertained for the ecclesiastical government to which they had been accustomed; and in deference to their wishes this plan was adopted, in which Congregational and Presbyterian forms were combined. The articles were drawn up by Thomas Struthers, esq., at the request of Nathaniel Sill, Colonel Berry, and others. The pulpit was supplied by ministers who were engaged temporarily to fill it, and in their absence by laymen who read sermons. Under this form of government Silas Lacy and John Hackney were made deacons in 1829, and the membership increased until in 1831 it numbered twenty-six persons. In that year a Rev. Mr. Coleman, of the Congregational persuasion, officiated for a short time; and it was during his term of service that, at the solicitation of Cyrus Tanner, Rev. Samuel Orton, the then noted evangelist, visited the church in company with the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Mayville, N. Y., and held continuous services for two weeks. The result of this revival was most gratifying. Forty-two members were added to the church, and immediately after, as a further result, the project of building a house of worship was started, and finally carried out. It was a wooden structure, surmounted by a cupola and bell, containing four pews and forty-six slips, besides a gallery on three sides, and a basement. The church was entered through a vestibule running the entire width of the church, reached from the outside by a flight of steps. The seats faced the two entrance doors, between which stood the pulpit, quite high, after the fashion of that day, and surrounded on three sides by a space inclosed by a low railing. The building occupied the same site covered by the present Presbyterian Church. The credit of pushing along this work is officially ascribed to Archibald Tanner. The frame was erected by George Snapp, and the structure finished by Archibald Skinner, almost without aid. To this fact it is no doubt owing that, although the church was begun in 1831, it was not dedicated until the early winter of 1833. At this time the Rev. John McNair had recently succeeded Mr. Stone, and by him the dedication was performed. The trustees of the property were Robert Miles, Warren L. Adams, and Samuel Graham. The expense of building the house of worship was met by the sale of pews and slips. In 1835 a call was extended to Rev. Absalom McCready, a member of the Presbytery of Erie, to succeed Mr. McNair. Mr. McCready began at once upon the work of the new position, though he did not officially accept the call until 1837, on the 12th of April of which year he was duly installed. In the mean time the church had become dissatisfied with the "accommodation plan," resulting as it did in interminable contentions, and in 1836 it was abandoned and the association was reorganized as a Presbyterian Church, and the reorganization approved by the Presbytery at a meeting held in Meadville on the 11th of May. In this reorganization the elders elect were Silas Lacy and John Hackney, the former of whom lived at Sheffield, fifteen miles away, and who walked that distance to attend divine worship on Sabbath. In October, 1839, the pastoral relation of Mr. McCready with the church having been dissolved, the Rev. E. C. McKinney was procured as stated supply. The month following, an election for an additional elder was held; but as no candidate received a majority of votes cast, it was postponed indefinitely. The existing session, though small, was not idle, for at a single meeting five cases for discipline were presented: Two for intemperance, one for dancing, and two for neglect of ordinances. In the early history of the church, both before and after this date, the discipline was more rigidly enforced than now, and that was made matter of discipline which is now tolerated. In 1841 Mr. McKinney was succeeded by the Rev. Hiram Eddy, as stated supply for one year, at a salary of $500. Mr. Eddy was connected with the Congregational Association of Connecticut, but upon the request of the church unhesitatingly united with the Presbytery of Erie. On the 18th of January following the church adopted a constitution, under which, upon application of a committee, consisting of Lansing Wetmore and S. P. Johnson, it was duly incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas for Warren county, on the 23d of March, 1842. The trustees named in this instrument were Lansing Wetmore, T. F. Parker, Archibald Tanner, J. D. Summerton, and Aaron S. Parmlee. On the 16th of July following this board was organized by the election of Dr. T. F. Parker as president, and A. S. Parmlee as clerk. During the fall of 1842 the church was visited with a fruitful revival, which resulted in the addition to it of fifty-three members, and an increased interest in the work. An election for elders soon after the arrival of Mr. Eddy resulted in the choice of Isaac S. Eddy, Archibald Tanner, and Eben Ewell; and another, immediately after the revival, in that of James Osgood and Lansing Wetmore.

The Rev. John Smith, the successor of Mr. Eddy, was installed on the 28th of January, 1846. Within two years, at his own request, the pastoral relation was dissolved, August 11, 1847. At this time the Rev. Miles T. Merwin was pastor of the church at Irvine, and was invited to supply the pulpit of this church in connection with his own, which he did, residing at Warren and preaching every Sabbath morning. While he officiated, the Sabbath-school, which, it has been said, "had died out from lack of wood and superintendents," was revived, the new superintendent being E. Cowan, and its teachers being all women. During Mr. Merwin's ministry the records of the church, session, and trustee books and papers concerning the building of the church and sale of pews, were irrecoverably lost. At a congregational meeting held April 1, 1850, it was resolved "That the Rev. John Sailor be invited to abide with and preach for us a year, in consideration of which the trustees be recommended to assume and promise to pay him $400 a year — provided a sufficient sum shall be raised upon subscription to justify their doing so." Mr. Sailor was thereupon engaged in accordance with this resolution. His ministry of five years was eventful, and was disturbed by a temporary schism — if such a phrase be admissible — concerning the ownership and right of disposition of pews and slips, which seriously affected the growth of the church, and the Christian zeal of the members of the community.

On the 29th of August, 1855, at his own request, Mr. Sailor was dismissed from the pastorate, though he continued to occupy the pulpit for some time. After his departure the pulpit was long supplied by occasional preaching or the reading of a sermon by one of the lay members.

On the 5th of February, 1856, a call was made out to the Rev. C. L. Hequembourg, who had been dismissed from the Ontario (new school) Presbytery, and had not united with any other. At this time it was said that he intended to unite with the presbytery with which this church was connected, and he began his pastoral duties here when this was the prevalent impression. The bitterness of feeling engendered between the members of the church in former years had not, apparently, abated, and the new pastor was confronted with unpleasant difficulties in the way of harmony. This bitterness was not allayed by his sermons and discourses, if record and tradition may be trusted, for he was accused of preaching and avowing heretical opinions, which elicited explicit and determined protests from members of the church and session. The matter ended in litigation, the circumstances of which are too multifarious to be detailed here. It is stated that the unfortunate division of the church was due far more to the unhappy occurrences of other days than to the undue independence of Mr. Hequembourg, who was a man of high scholarship and warm heart. His successor in the pastorate was Rev. Robert Taylor. His relations with the church were most pleasant and profitable, though they were cut short in about one year, as Mr. Taylor was dismissed upon his own request, to accept another call, on the 26th of September, 1862. His successor, the

Rev. Dr. Hamilton, was invited on the 29th of July, 1863, to supply the pulpit for one year, and received a regular call to become the pastor on the 11th of January, 1864, in consequence of which and his acceptance he was installed on the 12th of May, 1864. This promising relation was cut short by the unhappy deposition of Dr. Hamilton from the gospel ministry. For about two years the church was then without a pastor, during which it was supplied by several ministers. The project of building a new church had been pushed forward for several years, and in this interim H. A. Jamieson was appointed by the trustees to solicit subscriptions for that purpose. On the 21st of March, 1866, a resolution was passed by the trustees "that a new church edifice be built the present season, and that the plan submitted by S. G. Hoxie be adopted." On the 29th of the following August the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid. A week previous to this resolution a call had been extended to the Rev. W. A. Rankin, which was allowed to lie for a time in his hands for consideration, though in the mean time he was engaged to supply the pulpit and began his labors on the 1st of May, 1866. He subsequently accepted the call and served the church until his successor, the present pastor, Rev. Perry S. Allen, was called. Mr. Allen was installed on the 7th of May, 1883. During the early part of Mr. Rankin's pastorate the church edifice was completed at a cost of $26,000 (dedicated May 23, 1867), and a parsonage purchased and a fine pipe organ procured.

At the installation of the Rev. Perry S. Allen the Rev. W. A. Rankin preached the sermon, the Rev. E. I. Davies, of Pittsfield, conducted the installation ceremony, the Rev. Edward Bryan, of Bradford, Pa., delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. L. H. Gilleland, of Tidioute, delivered the charge to the people. During this pastorate, which still continues, the church has grown in numbers and liberality and efficiency. During these four and a half years there have been added to the roll of the church 194 members. There have been contributed by the church $21,777 for payment of debts, repairs, and current expenses, and $14,533 for the boards and benevolent objects. The church stands second in the Presbytery of Erie in its benevolence. The present officers are as follows:

Elders, Francis Henry, Elisha Thomas, A. H. McKelvy, H. S. Thomas, Prof. A. B. Miller, Hon. Wilton M. Lindsey, and Judge William D. Brown; trustees, Judge S. P. Johnson, W. C. Copeland, J. P. Jefferson, Francis Henry, Judge William D. Brown; superintendent of the Sabbath-school, Hon. Wilton M. Lindsey; assistant superintendent, Dr. J. H. Jenkins; superintendent of the primary department, Mrs. William D. Brown; secretary of the Sabbath-school, J. P. Jefferson; assistant secretary, John Danforth; librarian, Hiram Eddy; assistant librarians, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eichenberg; treasurer, Mrs. James Kitchen; chorister, Dr. Joel Danforth.

Connected with the church are two missionary societies which reflect great credit upon the the spirit of the members—the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

The present value of the church property is estimated as follows: Church edifice and lot, $20,000; parsonage, $5,000; sexton's house, $1,000.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Warren.—It is difficult to prepare a complete history of the Lutheran Church at this place, from the fact that the early records of the congregation have been lost or misplaced; and, as most of the members who participated in the organization have gone to their eternal rest, only a few dates and facts have been secured. About the year 1830 a number of German Lutherans immigrated into this country from Alsace and Bavaria, Germany. This small number constituted the nucleus of the present large and flourishing organization. Through the influence of these early German settlers many of their friends were induced to come into this country, and to this county. As these Lutherans were unable to secure the services of a Lutheran pastor, a number were led to abandon the faith of their ancestors, and connected themselves with the Evangelical denomination, or German Methodists. Those who remained convened in private houses and school-houses, and worshiped God as they had been taught from childhood in their native land. Among the early German settlers and organizers of the Lutheran Church were Messrs. Messner, Hertzel, Schirk, Knopp, and Schuler. Thus German services were conducted by different individuals in private families and in school-houses up to the year 1839, when the first German Lutheran minister, Rev. David Keil, occasionally visited and preached for these people. At first he served only as a supply, but afterwards more regularly until 1842, when he was succeeded by Rev. Brumbacher, who became a regular pastor of this congregation, residing among his people and preaching regularly in school-houses until 1845, when he resigned the pastorate.

The next pastor was Rev. Mr. Wucherer, who assumed the pastoral charge of this congregation in 1846. During his administration the first house of worship was erected and solemnly dedicated to the services of the Triune God, costing about $1,000. It is now occupied by the Swedish Lutheran people. He resigned this field of labor in 1848. In 1849 Rev. Julius Zoller took charge of the congregation and preached regularly about three years, and then was succeeded by Rev. Conrad Kuehn in 1852, who was the first pastor belonging to some regular synodical body. He served this people about three years. After him came Rev. Mr. Browneck in the year 1855, and after a service of about three years he resigned this pastorate.

In the year 1859 Rev. Henry Weicksel became pastor. Under his ministry the congregation united with the Pittsburgh Synod. He resigned in 1863.

The Sunday-school was first organized in the year 1860.

The next pastor was Rev. A. L. Benze. He assumed the pastoral charge of the congregation in June, 1864. During his administration the new, commodious, and handsome brick church was erected and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Also a parsonage was erected along-side of the church, on a separate lot. These lots and buildings cost about $20,000. After a faithful and self-sacrificing service of seven years and seven months he left this pastorate. His immediate successor was Rev. G. A. Bruegel, who took charge of the congregation on the 1st of July, 1872. Under his pastoral care English services were introduced and an English Sunday-school organized. He resigned this charge May 5, 1875. His immediate successor was Rev. F. C. H. Lampe, who assumed his office here on the 19th of September, 1875, and continued to serve this people until the beginning of 1879. During his ministry an addition was built to the parsonage, involving an expense of $1,000. In the spring of 1879 Rev. G. A. Wenzel became pastor, and left in the spring of 1881, having served two years. On the 3d of September, 1881, Rev. P. Doerr became pastor of this congregation, and has labored in the field to the present time. Services are conducted in the German and English languages. The membership numbers between 400 and 500 communicants. The Sunday-school numbers 200 scholars, twenty-one teachers, and seven officers. The instruction in the Sunday-school is almost exclusively English. Two active organizations exist in the congregation—The Ladies' Society and the Young People's Aid Society. Various improvements have been made recently. A sawed-stone walk was laid around the church property, a wrought-iron fence built, a pipe-organ placed in the church and the church beautifully frescoed, church and parsonage painted, and other improvements made—all involving an expense of over $2,500. In all the church work the members have shown an untiring zeal, activity, and self-sacrifice. The Lutheran Church, though not the oldest, has still become numerically one of the largest congregations of Warren, and our public services are well attended. The officers at present are Rev. P. Doerr, president *ex officio;* Jacob Rieg, secretary; C. Schelhamer, treasurer. The remaining members of the church council are Charles Bartch, J. P. Hanson, Albert Leonhart, Louis Bauer, and William Highhouse.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1806 Rev. R. R. Roberts, afterward elected bishop, visited Warren and other portions of Warren county, and was without doubt the first Methodist minister that preached the gospel in this county. In 1812 Rev. Jacob Young, presiding elder of the Ohio District, held a quarterly meeting on the banks of the Conewango, a short distance above the village of Warren; at this meeting Bishop McKendrie was present, and preached with great eloquence and power. In 1817 Rev. Ira Eddy preached a sermon on the banks of the Allegheny River, two or three miles below Warren, and quite a revival of religion took place, and a class was formed consisting of Joseph Mead and wife, Mr. Owen and wife, Martin Reese, wife and mother, Benjamin Mead and David Mead. Soon after this class was increased to twenty-six members. Of this number the venerable Benjamin Mead is the sole survivor; a hale man of ninety-one years, who through all these years has led an exemplary Christian life. In 1830 the Rev. James Gilmore was appointed to Youngsville charge, and, coming to Warren, found the small class spoken of above still worshiping below the village; but there was no Methodist preaching in the village. During the year an extensive reformation occurred in Warren and the class, numbering some seventy members, was transferred to the village; and this was the first organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the new borough of Warren. Until the church was built they held divine worship in the village school-house. The charter of the present church is dated in January, 1836, and recites that at a meeting of the male members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Warren Station, borough of Warren, Pa., pursuant to notice, in the east wing of the court-house on Monday, the 5th of October, 1835, Rev. Samuel Ayres in the chair and John P. Osmer secretary, it was resolved, on motion, to appoint a committee to draw up a charter to be submitted for approval to the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, according to the provisions of an act of the Assembly of April 6, 1791, and that the committee consisted of Rev. Samuel Ayres, William L. Snyder, and Benjamin Bartholomew. The style of the charter is "the Methodist Episcopal Church of Warren Station, borough of Warren, Pennsylvania." By its provisions the trustees of the church—viz., John Andrews, Albinus Stebbins, Joseph Mead, James Morrison, Robert Arthurs, Martin Reese, and Judah L. Spencer, and their successors—were to have all the care and management of all the property of the church, real and personal. The early history of the church, subsequent to the dedication of the first building in 1833, cannot better be given than in the words of the recent pastor, Rev. W. W. Painter, as they appeared in a sermon which he preached upon the occasion of the removal from that church fifty-two years later (May 24, 1885), and with a few introductory remarks in the *Warren Mail* of the following week. This article reads as follows:

"Another old landmark is gone, or is going. The old M. E. Church edifice was vacated last week, and will soon be torn down to give place to a new and larger house of worship. It has done its work, and now goes into the past after a service of half a century. On Sunday of last week, May 24, Rev. W. W. Painter preached the last sermon in the old church and reviewed the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Warren, most of which was published in the *Ledger*. He showed when this church was dedicated, fifty-two years ago, the M. E. Church in the United States had 2,265 ministers, and 638,787 members. In 1884 it had 12,900 ministers, and 1,800,000 members. Of this church he said:

"'Great are the changes in any church in a period of fifty-two years. Probably not in many churches have the changes been so great as in this church in Warren. Not one of those who were members of this society when this church edifice was dedicated in 1833 is a member of this society to-day. Mrs. Jane Waters, the oldest member of the society at present, united with it four years subsequent to 1833, when S. Gregg was the pastor. Benjamin Mead, for many years a member of this church, and one of the first members of the M. E. Church in Warren county, at the time this house was built was a member of a society organized a few miles west of Warren at a place then known by the name of Brokenstraw. E. P. Steadman was the pastor, and Joseph Mead, James Morrison, and Martin Reese were the trustees who superintended the erection of this house of worship.

"From what we can learn, the little band who composed this society when this edifice was erected, toiled hard and sacrificed nobly, some of them giving more than one-tenth of what they had of this world's goods. Even then they could not have succeeded had it not been for the liberal assistance of those outside of the church membership. They labored nobly and well, and we have entered into their labors. The time has come for us to show ourselves worthy to be their successors in the erection of a new church edifice; a house of worship not only for ourselves, but for our children and all who shall come after us to worship within its walls. A precious privilege I trust we shall esteem it, to bring to a speedy and successful completion this now prospective house of worship. May the same spirit of self-sacrifice that actuated that little society fifty-two years ago prompt us to give and work and pray until we shall together rejoice in the success that God gives to every self-sacrificing, believing worker in his vineyard!

"It is a source of regret to me that I have been unable to find the names or the number of members who composed this society in 1833; we trust their names are all written in heaven. In 1833 this region of country was a part of what was known as Pittsburg Conference. In 1836 the Erie Conference was organized. The following is a list of the names of the pastors stationed in the M. E. Church in Warren since the date of the dedication of the church edifice: 1834, A. Plimpton; 1835, S. Ayres; 1836–37, S. Gregg; 1838–39, B. S. Hill; 1839, in part, L. Kendall; 1840, A. Barnes and B. S. Hill; 1841, A. Barnes; 1841–42, E. J. L. Baker; 1843, John F. Hill; 1844–45, J. E. Chapin, 1946–47, N. Norton; 1848, J. K. Hallock; 1849, J. O. Rich; 1850–51, R. J. Edwards; 1852, R. S. Moran; 1853–54, H. H. Moore; 1855, A. C. Tibbitts; 1856, E. B. Lane; 1857, D. C. Osborne; 1858–59, J. Robinson; 1860–61, J. S. Lytle; 1862–63, O. L. Mead; 1864–65, P. Pinney; 1866, T. Stubbs; 1867, C. R. Pattee; 1868–69, R. W. Scott; 1870–71, E. J. L. Baker; 1872–73–74, A. J. Merchant; 1875, O. G. McEntire; 1876–77–78, R. M. Warren; 1879, W. F. Wilson; 1880–81–82, J. M. Thoburn; 1883–84–85, W. W. Painter.'"

About five years ago, or more, a project for the building of a new house of worship was set on foot, which culminated in the present structure, the finest in this part of the State or country. So successful were the sacrifices and labors of those who contributed time and labor and money to the accomplishment of this object, that we deem it worth while to describe the movement and the building in nearly the words of a writer in the *Mail*, in an article which appeared in that sheet on the 21st of September, 1886.[1]

"In 1881 it became apparent that the needs of the society, which was rapidly growing with the prosperity of our town and surrounding towns, required additional room to accommodate the church with its various departments of Sunday-school, social and other work. The official board that year, or in early winter of 1881–82, seriously considered the question. It was finally resolved to enter upon the work of remodeling the old church by erecting in front an auditorium connecting with the old building, provided a certain subscription could be realized. Plans were drafted by Jacob Snyder, of Akron, O., and a canvass made in the church by Rev. J. M. Thoburn, resulting in a handsome amount—over $6,000 being subscribed. After further consideration it was proposed to build entirely anew an edifice costing $15,000—the board rigidly acting in a conservative manner. At that time a church costing $20,000 was deemed to be out of the question. After the change was determined upon, Rev. Mr. Thoburn commenced the canvass anew, increasing the former amount, it all being subscribed within the membership of the church. Owing to local causes and those unaccountable reasons that often occur, the work, after this subscription was raised, was laid aside—not buried, but postponed.

"When Rev. J. M. Thoburn reads these lines in his present home, Calcutta, India, we trust that he will feel, what we believe to be the fact, that the church society to-day have to thank him for really founding the new church project upon a sure basis, and for planting the seed which has richly brought forth fruit.

"When Rev. W. W. Painter succeeded Mr. Thoburn, he found the society still quartered in the old church, more crowded than ever, and still firm in the belief that a new church must be provided. The church records show that on March 25, 1884, it was resolved to tear down the church and erect a new one. The question then of the location of the church was actively discussed. It was generally thought best to build on a larger lot and dispose of the old property, by which means the society would have a place to worship during the process of building. On April 5, 1884, O. C. Allen was appointed a committee to investigate and report in regard to lots which might be obtained. The school board thought it possible the church lot and building would be profitable and valuable for them, and the society was willing to exchange the building and lot for a lot suited to their purposes. Negotiations during the summer of 1884 toward obtaining a different location for church building were fruitless, and the old church lot was decided upon as location for a new church.

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[1] This article, we believe, was written by W. H. Hinckley, of the firm of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley.

"Rev. W. W. Painter in the mean time proceeded with the subscriptions and secured the required subscription list of $12,000. Early in 1885, as the list grew, the problem of actual work began to loom up, and the style of church to be erected was the next question to be decided. After consultation with various architects, the plan offered by Aaron Hall, of Jamestown, known as the Akron church plan, was adopted and Mr. Hall instructed to prepare necessary plans. On March 25, 1886, the building committee, M. B. Dunham, B. Nesmith, and A: Fisher, was duly elected.

"The court-house, through the courtesy of J. Clinton, T. L. Putnam, and M. Crocker, the county commissioners, was secured as the place for holding services.

"May 23, 1885, resolutions were passed to commence active operations at once. This was the decisive step toward which all previous efforts had been directed, and this dates the commencement of the work. On May 31, 1885, the last service was conducted in the old church by Rev. W. W. Painter, and on Monday, June 1, 1885, under the direction of A. Fisher, the first blow was struck toward demolishing the old church, which rapidly followed.

"The corner-stone was laid August 18, 1885. Rev. John Peate presided at the exercises, delivering an appropriate address and depositing beneath the corner-stone the box of records described at that time.

"The burden of the work almost from the beginning fell upon Benjamin Nesmith, of the building committee. He assumed charge with his accustomed vigor, and from the date of the commencement, June 1, 1885, down to September 19, 1886, there was no cessation of operations. The *débris* of the old church was properly cared for and removed, the excavation for foundation walls dug, and the stone work was contracted to Charles Ott, who laid the foundation walls completely. A. B. McKain superintended the frame work and erection of the trusses, rafters and towers. John Beebe, of Jamestown, was placed in charge of interior carpenter work when work was commenced inside. The brick work was contracted to Benjamin Jones, of Jamestown.

"Delays in securing plans carried the work late into the fall and winter of 1885 and 1886, which fortunately proved open long enough for completion of the brick work before frosty weather. The cut-stone work was under direction of Joshua Yerden, and the Ohio sandstone used, the native stone being used for steps and balance of stone work. Brick were furnished by Mecusker, of Jamestown; the front, including the towers, being finished in pressed brick and the balance in selected brick. The slating and galvanized iron work and spouting were furnished by Machwirth Bros., of Buffalo. The outside painting and sanding was done by N. K. Wendleboe, of Warren.

"The method of heating and ventilation is what is known as the Ruttan heating and ventilating process—the same employed in the new school-house in the West End, and insures distribution of heat and a constant change of air, which may be regulated to almost any temperature. The windows are made of rolled cathedral glass throughout, and put in by S. S. Marshall & Bro., and are of remarkable beauty in tint and design. The three large circular windows, fourteen feet in diameter, being especially attractive when lighted at night. The doors throughout, with the exception of eight hard wood doors, are from the factory of L. D. Wetmore & Co., Warren. The ceiling of the auditorium is of corrugated iron, furnished by A. Northrup & Company, of Pittsburgh. This ceiling is simple, durable, safe and handsome. Beck & Allen, of Warren, have made a lasting record for themselves in the plastering job. Tunstall & Thompson built the elaborate staircases and have also done themselves credit.

"No pews are used in the church; but in both auditorium and gallery chairs will be used, which are constructed with folding seats, provided also with foot-rest, book-rack, number-plate, hat-protector, and umbrella-rack. The wood-work is of deep, rich cherry or mahogany color. They are furnished by A. H. Andrews & Co., of New York.

"The inside graining and finishing has been principally done by B. M. Slayton, of Warren, and the work speaks for itself. All of the halls and the kitchen are floored in hard woods. The entire building is finished in oak and ash and wainscoated throughout, the natural grain of the wood being left untouched, except by the polishing, filling and varnishing, making the appearance delightfully substantial and handsome.

"The ladies of the church deserve the highest encomiums. They have never faltered a single moment. Their subscription of $1,000, increased to $1,500, was paid promptly, adding another round $800 for carpets and chairs in the Sunday-school rooms. They have sewed all the carpeting from gallery top to kitchen. They have labored in hot and cold, wet and dry, pleasant and unpleasant times, and as they have continued to do what they could, have given time, labor, money, everything, for the cause they loved. During the various changes of the church in the past fifteen months the utmost harmony has prevailed, and under the careful and sacrificing attention of Rev. W. W. Painter the congregation has remained intact and all current expenditures of the church provided for. Other churches and the Good Templar Lodge and order of A. O. U. W. kindly tendered them the use of their edifices and halls, and the congregation greatly appreciate their courtesy and interest. Rev. W. W. Painter will ever be held by church, congregation, and the citizens of the community in the highest esteem, for the highest measure of Christian fellowship and untiring zeal in promoting, fostering, and at last successfully terminating the work of erecting this building, from which Christian influence will go forth through all the coming generations. He has received no extra compensation, and mere temporal reward would be trivial; but the affection of his people and the blessing of God will surely attend him.

"The new pipe organ is a fine instrument. It was manufactured by Johnson & Son, at Westfield, Mass., and cost about $2,000. What is called the great organ has 406 metal pipes. The swell organ has 290 metal pipes, and the pedal organ has twenty-seven wooden pipes, with numerous accessory stops, pedal movements, and wind indicator. The descriptive list of stops, etc., would hardly be interesting to the general reader.

"The dedication took place last Sunday, September 19. The sermon of Dr. Sims Sunday morning was a very eloquent and earnest appeal for the Christian Church, from the 137th Psalm, 5th and 6th verses: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.' The doctor is a silver-tongued talker, and held the crowded audience in close attention for nearly an hour. When he closed Dr. Boyle, of Pittsburgh, read the treasurer's statement showing the cost of the new structure, including sidewalks, seating, lighting, heating, carpeting, furnishing, and new pipe-organ, is about $35,000. After deducting the amount subscribed and paid they found themselves in debt $20,000; and then commenced a zealous appeal for the money to be pledged then and there. The subscriptions were taken, payable in four annual installments. First they called for $500 promises. Mr. Thomas Keelor responded first, quickly followed by B. Nesmith, M. B. Dunham, and the other heavy men of the church. Mr. Dunham is the largest contributor, having paid nearly $7,000, besides giving his time and attention freely. Then came the $300 call. This dragged a little, but several responded; then the $200, $100, $50, and $25 subscribers made up the sum of $16,000, before adjournment. At the evening session the whole balance was pledged, making a splendid offering of $20,413.47 in a single day. The Methodist society entertain the deepest feelings of gratitude toward the citizens and friends who generously subscribed. It was a great success, and the members and managers have a right to feel very thankful to the liberal subscribers, as well as to God from whom all blessings flow.

"The formal ceremony of dedication in the evening, after Dr. Boyle's sermon, was beautifully impressive. Dr. Sims called up the trustees and solemnly charged them to guard carefully the sacred trust placed in their keeping."

Rev. W. P. Bignell, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Painter in the fall of 1886.

First Baptist Church of Christ. — On Friday, the 2d day of May, 1834, in response to a request from a number of communicants of the Baptist Church who had previously united in conference, a council representing churches at Pine Grove, Ashville, and Carroll, and partly composed of delegates from the New York Baptist State Convention, convened at the court-house in Warren, for the purpose of organizing a church. The ministers present were Revs. Foot, Fuller, Coleman, and Gildersleve. After being accepted by the conference as their council they proceeded to organize, choosing Isaac Fuller, moderator, and James McClellen, clerk. This body of believers was then recognized as a church — a member of the Baptist denomination. There were sixteen persons who thus composed the first germ of the present Baptist Church in Warren, viz. — Mrs. P. Curtis, Miss F. Curtis, Mrs. H. Gier, Mrs. P. Doty, Mrs. M. Shaw, Miss Elizabeth Morse, Mrs. P. Waters, Mrs. P. Strong, Miss Louisa Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Comstock, Mr. O. W. Shaw, Mr. W. M. Morse, W. M. Gildersleve, Mr. E. Doty, and Mr. Curtis Pond, who was soon after elected deacon.

The "articles of faith," though not recorded in the church book, were of that character, at least, that a Baptist council regarded them Baptistic. Hence public exercises were observed as follows: Sermon was preached by Rev. Coleman, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Fuller, and concluding prayer by Rev. Gildersleve.

For eight years this society held services without the aid of a regular pastor, and only occasionally listened to sermons from the missionaries, Revs. King, Williams, Gildersleve, Wilson, and Gill. All this time, and afterward, from 1842 to 1857, they worshiped in the old court-house, on the ground now occupied by the new court-house. In 1844 a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of building a church edifice. Ground was purchased and some of the materials were drawn upon it, but unforeseen hindrances prevented the consummation of the project at that time. The pastors through this period were Revs. Handy, Everetts, and Smith, and the deacons were Messrs. Winchester and William Snyder. At this time the Sabbath-school was organized. In the summer of 1859 the present church edifice was commenced, on the Miner Curtis lot, near the then residence of Chapin Hall. It was completed in the summer of 1860. A part of the subsequent history of this church is given in the language of Rev. E. D. Hammond, as reported in the *Evening Paragraph* on December 1, 1884:

"Commencing with 1857, we find this church still worshiping in the court-house. In answer to a pressing call from the little church, Rev. B. C. Willoughby became pastor, remaining until 1860. As a result of his wise management and persistent efforts, the church building in which we congregate to-day was built and dedicated to the worship of God in 1860. Too much praise cannot be given to the self-sacrificing pastor and little band at that time. During the same pastorate the church improved spiritually and increased in membership. It was during this period that two brothers were taken into this church who have proved to be ambassadors for Christ and an honor to the church. I speak now of John S. Hutson, received in April, 1858. Believing himself to be called to the work of the ministry, and the church discerning in him gifts and graces fitting for the work, he was licensed to preach the gospel. He soon afterward took a letter from the church and went to fully prepare himself for the work. After completing a college course and graduating from the theological department of Lewisburgh University, he was ordained in 1868 to the regular work of the gospel ministry, and has since served as pastor of the churches at Stockton, N. Y., Allegheny City, Pa., and Warren, O.

"Rev. G. W. Snyder was converted during the winter of 1857 and 1858, and at once began active work for the Master at Sheffield, where he was teaching school. A number of his pupils were converted. He united with the church in May, 1858. He pursued his studies in Allegheny College and Crozier Theological Seminary, graduating from the former in 1863, and from the latter in 1869. After this he became pastor of the church at Columbus, N. J., removing from there to Lock Haven, Pa., where he died in the summer of 1874, and in the summer of his life, being at the age of thirty-seven. He was a devoted minister of the gospel, an earnest student of the gospel, and loved learning for its own sake. His early struggles for a thorough education no doubt aided in taking him away.

"The church may well cherish the memory of these two sons. They are noble sons of their mother church, and may the church live to conceive and bear for the gospel many such men!

"In 1864 we find another era in the history of the church. Norman Snyder and Deacon Gerould are deacons. In the fall of 1866 Rev. George Balcom came to hold revival meetings; he was here four weeks, and as a result several were taken into the church. From 1866 to 1869 Revs. Hastings and Evens were pastors. In 1869 Rev. Trowbridge became pastor, remaining two years, during which time the church worked hard. This baptistry was then put in, the bell was placed in the place where it now is, and some members were added to the church.

"In December, 1876, Rev. Mr. Hulbert commenced meetings. A great revival spirit was then seen in the community, and the membership of the church was doubled.

"In May, 1877, Rev. E. F. Crane became pastor. In the month of July Brother A. J. Hazeltine, Mr. Waid, and Mr. Lorie were appointed deacons.

"In the summer and fall of 1877 the church underwent thorough repairs, costing $3,350, and was rededicated December 20, 1877. Thus we are enabled to see from this time a continuous growth along all the lines of church work and spiritual development.

"In January, 1879, Rev. H. H. Leamy became pastor, lasting two years, and some members were added to the church during the time.

"In the spring of 1881 Rev. Mr. Rea, a graduate from Rochester Theological Seminary, commenced his labors with this church. During his pastorate the church had a healthful growth and the membership grew from sixty-five to one hundred and seventeen. His pastorate ended in May, 1884. Within a year or more this church has lost by removal some efficient church workers.

The Great Shepherd, however, has kept watch over the flock, and has filled the vacancies by others. Let us believe in the providence of God."

The following are the names and dates of service of the respective pastors of this church from the beginning to the present:

Church served by missionaries, 1834–42; Alfred Handy, Nov., 1842–June, 1845; Rev. W. R. Northrop, supply, March, 1847–Sept., 1848; Wm. Everet, Sept., 1848–June, 1852; Wm. Smith, April, 1857–Sept., 1857; B. C. Willoughly, Oct., 1857–60; A. J. Hastings, Oct., 1865–Oct., 1866; Thos. Evans, Feb., 1867–Oct., 1867; I. Trowbridge, March, 1870–Aug., 1871; J. Harrington, Oct., 1875–Jan., 1876; E. F. Crane, April, 1877–Oct., 1878; H. H. Leamy, Jan., 1879–March, 1881; James Rea, April, 1881–May, 1884; E. D. Hammond, Sept., 1884–July, 1886; Wm. J. Coulston, Aug., 1886.

The present membership of this church is 144, of which number one-third are male members. During the past year $103.63 was expended for benovolent objects. The estimated value of the church property is now $6,000. The present officers are Rev. William J. Coulston, pastor; A. J. Hazeltine, clerk; D. L. Gerould, treasurer; and H. E. Davis, secretary of the board of directors.

St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic).—There is strong probability that the first religious services conducted by civilized men on the site of Warren borough took place more than a hundred and thirty years ago. There is evidence that during the progress of the French and Indian War an expedition of French Catholics passed from Canada to Fort Du Quesne and New Orleans by the way of Lake Erie, Lake Chautauqua, Conewango Creek, and the Allegheny River. From their records it appears that they were accustomed to land at various places on the route for the purpose of holding religious services under the guidance of priests who accompanied the expedition (which was military in its nature and object), and that they buried at such places leaden plates inscribed with language revealing that they had thus taken possession of the country in the name of France. The records show also that they landed for such worship and formality at the junction of the Conewango Creek and Allegheny River. The plates have been discovered at a number of the places described in their records; but, from vagueness, the spot on which they landed and in which they buried the plate at the mouth of the Conewango has never been determined. It has thus become a matter rather of conjecture than sober history, at least until the plate is unearthed and the exact site located.

Among the first Roman Catholic families to settle in Warren county were three brothers named Thomas, Patrick, and Joseph Archbold, who came from Philadelphia in the early part of this century and took up about three hundred acres of wild land each, about two and a half miles below Irvineton. They were there previous to 1830. Other early families in the county were the McGraws, of Triumph, the McGuires, of Tidioute, and William and Sylvester

Carlow, brothers, who came from Canada to Warren. The first bishop to visit Warren county was Francis Patrick Kendrick, who came from Philadelphia on horseback between fifty and sixty years ago, and held services at the house of Joseph Archbold. He also held services in the court-house at Warren. From this time the various places in the county were visited two or three times each year by priests from away, generally from Erie. The first Catholic Church edifice in the county was built at Warren about 1850, and has recently been converted into a school-house for that denomination. Rev. Father de la Roque remembers with gratitude the unselfish assistance rendered at that time by Protestants toward completing the house of worship. Orris Hall contributed the lot on which the church now stands, and Mr. Summerton, the merchant, gave two hundred dollars, which was increased by other contributions from similar sources. This building has now been used for a school-house about four years. When the first church was building, Warren was attended by Father Deane, of Erie, and also by Father Thomas Smith, of Crawford county, and Father McConnell, of Frenchtown, Crawford county. In 1854 Father John Berbiger, the present assistant rector here, made his first visit to the church at Warren. The first resident priest was Father Thomas Lornagen, now rector of the parish at Corry. He was here from about 1858 to 1866. Father Voisar, now in the diocese of Toronto, was rector of this parish in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 the present rector, Rev. M. A. de la Roque, came here from Meadville, Pa., and remained in charge ever since. His assistant, Father Berbiger, settled here in 1880.

The present house of worship was dedicated on the 6th of May, 1880, after a period of building which lasted two years. The cost of the edifice and site was about $20,000. There are now in the neighborhood of 150 families in the parish. The next church in the county was built at Tidioute by Father Lornagen about 1864. There are there at present some forty or fifty families. The church at Irvineton was erected in 1870, and is attended by Father James Lavery, of Tidioute. At this place there are about fifty Catholic families. A chapel was built on Quaker Hill in 1874, where about six families worship. The church edifice at Clarendon was built in 1876, and is attended by Father Berbiger. At this place are about 100 families. The church in Sheffield township was built in 1878, and is occupied by about fifty families, attended by Father de la Roque. In Garland a church has just been completed, which is under the care of the parish of Corry, and is occupied by some fifteen or twenty families. A lot has been purchased for the erection of a church at Kinzua, and this work will undoubtedly be completed in the near future.

The old church edifice at Warren was converted into a school-house in September, 1883, and was divided into two departments. It was soon discovered to be too small, however, and in the summer of 1886 it was supplemented by an adjoining structure. The entire average attendance at these schools at present is about 150. The school is taught by sisters of the Benedictine order, five in number, who came from St. Mary's, in Elk county. They are thoroughly efficient, and give lessons in music in addition to the common branches of learning.

Trinity Memorial Church.—The beginnings of the Episcopal Church are faintly indicated by the fact that a church called the Calvary Church, of Warren, was incorporated by order of the court on the 8th of October, 1860, and that the Trinity Memorial Church was incorporated on the 9th of March, 1867, and was undoubtedly the successor of the Calvary. The circumstances attending the organization of this church, and its subsequent history are given in the following extract from the *Warren Mail* of October 26, 1886. It is taken from an address written by M. Beecher, of Warren, and delivered upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the St. Saviour's Church at Youngsville, on the 21st of October, 1886. We reprint only so much as seems to be pertinent in this place.

" An interesting event for Youngsville was the laying of the corner-stone of its new Episcopal Church last Thursday, October 21, under the direction of Dr. A. W. Ryan, of Warren, who was assisted by Rev. Henry Mitchell, the new assistant to Dr. Ryan, Rev. H. L. Yewens, of Franklin, Rev. S. P. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, and by the choir and vestry of the Warren church.

" Among the ceremonies, William Schnur read the following paper prepared by Mr. Beecher, who was unable to be present. It was intended to be a correct history of Trinity Memorial Church, of Warren, and its missions, and is well worthy of being read and preserved.

" 'The part which has been assigned to me to-day in the exercises of this interesting, and, to the people of Youngsville, memorable occasion, is a very simple and prosaic one. It calls for no flights of fancy, flowers of rhetoric, or well-rounded periods. It will deal simply with the leading events connected with the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Warren county, which is in reality but a history of Trinity Memorial Church, Warren; and may the ordeals through which it has passed stimulate you to encounter and overcome obstacles and difficulties which in the distance may appear unsurmountable, but which grow smaller as you approach, and disappear when grappled with.

" 'It is only by earnest, persistent effort in any good work that success is ensured, and that too, oftentimes, in the face of apparent failure. " Be ye therefore steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

" 'Previous to the year 1858 there never had been but one service of the church held in Warren county. But in July of that year Rev. Dr. Egar, now of Rome, N. Y., who married a daughter of the late Judge Merrill, held one or two services in the Presbyterian Church in Warren. In 1860 Bishop Bowman made a visitation, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, of St. Paul's church, Erie, and held services in Johnson's Hall. The only ones to read the responses were Mr Struthers, Judge Johnson, Col. Curtis, Archibald Tanner (father of Mrs. Scofield), Geo. A. Cobham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. M. Beecher.

" 'Although the little band of worshipers there assembled looked somewhat lonesome in that large hall, it was an occasion of deep interest, and when the service was opened with—"The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him," there was a feeling of solemnity pervading every heart, and that even there might be realized the promise that "where (even) two or three are gathered together in His name He would grant their requests."

" 'Two years later Bishop Potter, with his son Henry C., now assistant bishop of New York, held services in the Baptist Church. After this Bishop Stevens visited Warren and held services in the Presbyterian Church, and a year later Bishop Lee, of Iowa, in the Methodist Church.

" 'On August 3, 1861, about a year after Bishop Bowman's first visitation to Warren, he started from Pittsburgh to visit what was then known as the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, a region infinitely smaller than what is now embraced in that name. When about twenty miles this side of Pittsburgh a landslide was encountered, which made a walk of about two miles necessary to enable the passengers to take a train awaiting them on the other side. In his then enfeebled condition the bishop was unable to keep up with the rest, and was missed when the train was about ready to start. On going back to look for him he was found dead by the roadside—another example of that mysterious dispensation of divine Providence which passeth man's understanding. So useful a life and so sudden and remarkable a death seemed to demand more at the hands of a bereaved people and diocese than was customary in ordinary cases to bestow. To that end it was suggested that a memorial church should be erected in the region he was about to visit when overtaken by death, and that the whole diocese of Pennsylvania should be asked to contribute for that purpose.

" 'Accordingly collections were taken up in all the parishes of the State, and the sum of $5,200 was realized. Then the question arose as to where the money should be expended. Bishop Potter, as one of the trustees of the fund, suggested that the site selected should be at some point on the Allegheny River between Kittanning and Warren—probably at the latter point. To this end he offered $4,000 of the fund, providing Warren would raise a like amount. This was deemed at that time as impossible.

" 'A delegation of sixteen was sent from Titusville to Philadelphia to represent the church interests there and to pledge a compliance with the conditions imposed. Colonel Curtis was the only champion Warren had to represent her interests, he having business in the Supreme Court, then sitting in Philadelphia.

He argued the case of his client ably and eloquently, but the odds were too great against him, and Titusville was awarded the $4,000. But as Bishop Bowman died on the banks of the Allegheny, Bishop Potter was anxious that a church should be erected to his memory immediately upon its bank, and to that end the balance of $1,200 was reserved for Warren whenever that amount would be required to complete a church edifice. This fund was invested in Philadelphia city 6 per cent. bonds, which afterward amounted to $1,800.

"'In the spring of 1864 Bishop Potter made a visitation to Corry with the rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Rev. John F. Spaulding, now bishop of Colorado, fully impressed with the importance of at once occupying this region; and through his solicitations and those of Bishop Stevens the Rev. C. C. Parker, then a deacon, was sent in June, 1864, to this new and then uncultivated field.

"'It was arranged that he should hold services at Warren and Corry on alternate Sundays, with his home at Warren. The first regular services were held in Warren in the Presbyterian Church, on the afternoon of June 26, 1864. The next service was held in the Baptist Church, which had been secured until the following December. In September of this year a Sunday-school was organized. It opened with five scholars. During the Sundays Mr. Parker was officiating in Corry the school was held in the dining-room of Mr. Beecher's house on Liberty street.

"'When compelled to vacate the Baptist Church, rector and vestry were in a quandary what to do, as they were again thrown upon the charity of a cold world without an abiding place. Finally they decided to apply to Judge Johnson for the use of the east room in Johnson's Exchange. This application was met in a most liberal and Christian-like spirit. The hall, with the requisite number of settees, was at once set apart for the exclusive use and control of the church, free of charge. It was neatly fitted up for church and Sunday-school purposes, and here services were held until the completion of Trinity Memorial Church, in the summer of 1867. Soon after Mr. Parker's coming to Warren much discussion was had relative to the building of a church edifice, thereby enabling it to claim the Bishop Bowman fund reserved for that purpose. After many vexatious delays and hindrances a subscription was finally started.

"'During the winter the rector and his estimable wife taught the Sunday-school scholars an oratorio, with the aid of local talent, from which entertainment was realized a sufficient amount to purchase a cabinet organ for the church.

"'In the mean time, subscriptions having progressed satisfactorily, the building of a church was decided upon. Matters were pushed as vigorously as possible — some delays occurring as a matter of course — and on the 16th day of July, 1867, the church was finished and furnished complete, at a total cost, including the lot, of $11,375, ready for the first service, which was held that P. M. at five o'clock.

"'The day following, July 17, the time fixed for the consecration of the church, the procession entered, preceded by J. H. Palmer, senior warden; M. Beecher, junior warden; C. B. Curtis, L. L. Lowry, John T. McPherson, John Sill, and Lewis F. Watson, and followed by Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie; Rev. Marison Byllesby, of Christ's Church, Meadville; Rev. Henry Purdon, D. D., of St. James Memorial Church, Titusville; Rev. R. D. Nevius, of Christ's Church, Oil City; Rev. George C. Rafter, of Emmanuel Church, Emporium; Rev. John T. Protheroe, of Emmanuel Church, Corry, and the rector, Rev. C. C. Parker. The sentence of consecration was read by Rev. Mr. Billesby, and the sermon was preached by the bishop. The services throughout were exceedingly interesting and impressive, and all rejoiced that the labors of years had at last been rewarded with full fruition. Mr. Parker continued his earnest work for nearly a year afterwards, when he resigned his charge and removed to Greenburg, Pa. His resignation took effect Easter Monday, 1868. To his self-sacrificing efforts and untiring zeal, and a faith that though in darkest hours sometimes wavered yet never forsook him, to him more than any one else is Trinity Memorial Church of Warren indebted for its present existence. At this date there were only sixteen names on the list of communicants, of which only three were males; and of these for a long time the only one present to respond to the invitation "Draw near in faith," was Isaac Ruff, a colored man.

"'The next rector of this parish was the Rev. Henry S. Getz, of Mahonoy City, Pa., now assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia. He was a God-fearing, God-loving, faithful Christian worker, who was beloved not only by his own congregation, but by all others with whom he came in contact, for his many noble qualities of head and heart. He was dean of this convocation until it was merged into the Erie deanery. He was also rector of the church at Tidioute, holding week-day services there. His rectorship covered a period of upwards of thirteen years, when he resigned, his resignation taking effect on the 1st of October, 1882.

"'No special effort was made to secure another rector for several months, although many letters were received on the subject. It was not until the fall of 1883 that matters assumed a definite shape and the Rev. Albert W. Ryan, of Howell, Mich., was secured. Of his work in Warren, Clarendon, Youngsville, and other points in the county it would be out of place to dwell upon on this occasion. That he is peculiarly fitted for the work he has undertaken is fully attested by his superior mental endowments, his sound and varied scholastic attainments, and a push and vigor which stop at nothing short of success. His present assistant, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, comes to us as a stranger, but with a good record as an efficient and successful co-worker.'"

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church.— This church was organized on the 7th of June, 1871, some of the original members being Axel Carlson, George P. Miller, Herman Greenlund, Lars Hanson, Erik Anderson, and Adolf F. Larson. These with others, numbering in all about thirty-five, constituted the first organization. The meetings both before and after this time were held in the building still occupied, though it then belonged to the German Lutheran Church. In this same year (1871), however, the Scandinavian Church purchased the church building and lot, and now own it. The work of acquiring this property should be accredited chiefly to a Miss Sara Carlson (now Mrs. Larson), who distinguished herself by her Christian zeal at this time not only, but later, when she and her husband removed to Rock Island, Ill., they presented $125 to this church, a remarkably unselfish gift, considering that they were and are by no means well to do. The price of the church building was about $800. It has been greatly repaired within and without since the last purchase was completed, and an addition erected in the front, surmounted with a neat steeple.

The first Swedish preacher at this place was J. P. Loving, now living at Chandler's Valley. He was not an ordained minister, but came with good recommendations from the old country, and proved himself to be a man of sound doctrine and profound faith. He remained here between three and four years, preaching once or twice a month. J. Vender (who went from here to Rock Island, Ill., was graduated from the Aug. College and Seminary, was ordained a minister, and in 1882 died at his post on the Pacific coast), Axel Carlson, Erik Anderson, and others were good members and deacons of the church, who by their unwearied efforts in leading the Sabbath-school and prayer meetings, etc., kept up the interest of the congregation during vacancies in the pulpit. Several ministers of this conference who were stationed in this vicinity gave such time and attention to the welfare of this church during its feeble efforts at learning to walk, as their own congregations would permit. Rev. J. Millander, the first ordained minister who was given charge of this church, began his labors here in July, 1874. He was well liked, and it was a great blow to his flock when about eighteen months later he handed in his resignation. For some time after this the society was under the protection of students from the Aug. College and Seminary of Rock Island, Ill., especially under that of L. G. Abrahamson. In 1879 Rev. M. U. Norbury was called to take charge of the church; eight calls previous to this one had elicited negative answers, but Mr. Norbury accepted. His stay here was but of a year's duration. Thus far this congregation had been obliged to divide the services of their pastors with several other congregations, as Kane, Titusville, Sheffield, etc. On the 14th of September, 1881, the present pastor, Rev. N. G. Johnson, took charge of his labors here. Although he has had the care also of other charges, he has devoted as much time, or more, as could be expected. In the spring of 1882 he was forced by ill health to visit Sweden During his absence of some five months a Danish minister named P. C. Fronberg, then a recent arrival from Denmark, filled the vacancy. Although he was scholarly and zealous, his ideas did not conform with the preconceived opinions of his congregation, and a division arose in the church, which culminated in the separation from the congregation of a number of members.

In 1883 a resolution was adopted that the church should build or buy a new parsonage, and subscriptions soon amounted to about $1,100, with which the present suitable and neat dwelling was purchased. The congregation, although necessarily small in numbers, has indeed made wonderful progress, considering the adverse circumstances which have conspired to retard their growth. In 1885 the young people bought a fine pipe organ for the church. The pastor has much to do, for besides his pastoral labors in Warren he has charge over congregations, or missions, at North Warren, Glade Run, Stoneham, Clarendon, Irvineton, Tidioute, Triumph, etc. As a rule the Swedes are a religious people, and have a decided *penchant* for the Lutheran persuasion. The church is an Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Augustana Synod, which synod has a membership of more than 100,000, and an ordained ministry of about 230 members. There are not far from 140 members belonging to this church in Warren. The present officers are George P. Miller, Martin Nelson, Charles Peterson, J. Seyser, C. P. Anderson, Peter Holmes, and Otto Marker. The church property is valued at about $3,500, while a small indebtedness rests on the church of about $200.

The Evangelical Association, of Warren, was organized in 1833 by Rev. John Seybert. Its original members were H. D. Grunder, Mary E. Grunder, Conrad Gross, Saloma Gross, Adam Knopf, Mary E. Knopf, Jacob Wise, Saloma Wise, Magdalene Martin, Philopena Martin, George Weiler, Barbara Weiler, Martin Esher, J. J. Esher, George Esher, D. Gross, sr., D. Gross, jr., Jacob Ott, F. L. Arnett.

In 1852 a brick church edifice was built on Liberty street. In 1883 this structure was extensively remodeled at a cost of $4,000. During the year 1876 a frame church was built at Mack's Corners, in Elk township, costing $1,200.

The pastors of this association, which extends into Conewango, Glade, and Elk townships, have been, in the order of their coming, as follows: John Seybert, J. K. Kring, E. Staver, J. Brickley, J. Honecker, J. Boas, J. Yambert, H. Bucks, R. Miller, J. Lutz, H. Heis, J. Long, S. Heis, J. Rank, J. Truby, J. C. Link, J. Edgar, J. Dick, A. Stahle, S. B. Kring, A. Niebel, J. G. Pfeuffer, A. Long, C. Lindaman, B. L. Miller, Jacob Honaker, C. G. Koch, R. Mott, J. J. Barnhart, R. Mott, A. Rearick, B. L. Miller, W. Houpt, T. Bach, and L. M. Boyer; the latter gentleman, a veteran of the late war and a native of Somerset county, Pa., still being in charge.

For many years the Warren congregation was exclusively German, and religious exercises were conducted in the language of the Fatherland. By degrees, however, English was introduced, and in the spring of 1884 it was wholly adopted.

The present members are two hundred and forty-seven in number, and the church property owned by them (two churches and a parsonage) is valued at $11,000.

We will conclude our remarks on church matters by saying that the first preaching in the county, of which we have authentic data, was rendered by the Rev. Jacob Cram, of Exeter, N. H., a missionary of the Congregational Church. From his journal it appears that in 1805 he journeyed across Vermont and New York States to Olean, preaching at many points along the way. From the latter place he proceeded down the river to Warren. He met the Cornplanter, and informs us that the Quakers had a mission near the latter's settlement, which was established by them about 1798. They also operated a small saw and grist-mill located near the mission. Cornplanter was rather cool, and expressed his distrust and dislike of Yankee preachers. He said he had seen and heard them at councils. They would preach and talk very fair to the Indians, but immediately afterwards would be found trying to cheat the poor Indians out of their lands. The missionary preached at Kinzua and at the house of Daniel Jackson, on the Conewango. At this place he said the people were very attentive, and he received more money from them for missionary purposes than at any other place in the western country. He also made note of the fact "that Warren had a beautiful situation for a town, though there were but four or five houses in the town plot." From Warren he journeyed northward (stopping to preach at the "Beech Woods Settlement") to Buffalo and into Canada, and thence eastward to his home.

The first Methodist quarterly meeting ever held in the county was also convened at the Jackson homestead, on the Conewango, in 1812. There were present Bishop McKendrie, Rev. Jacob Young, the presiding elder of the Ohio District, Rev. John P. Kent, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and Rev. William Connelly, of Venango county, Pa. Many people assembled from Kinzua, Brokenstraw, and the Beech Woods, and numbers of them, being compelled to stay all night, slept on the hay mow in the barn.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF CONEWANGO TOWNSHIP.

ALTHOUGH Conewango was not the first township to be organized in the county, it is given a place in these pages next to the borough of Warren, by reason of the fact that from 1808, when it became the second township of Warren, until 1832, the town was only part of the township, and the corporate limits of the former are still largely environed by the latter. The term Conewango is supposed to be of Indian origin, but as now written and pronounced it bears no more resemblance in form and sound to the name applied one hundred and fifty years ago, than do the letters A and Z. From "Kanonogon" it has been changed through a long series of years to "Kanaougou," "Kanoagoa," "Canawagy," "Conewauga," "Conewagoo," "Canawago," "Connawango," until now we have what many simple folk suppose a simon pure Seneca term, spelled *Conewango.* A majority of our so-called Indian names of streams, towns, counties, territories, and States have gone through the same processes of change at the hands of white men. Indeed, they were wholly the work of white men in the first place. The Indians, as we all know, had no written language, and in the attempt to fashion their gutteral monosyllables into written English, hunters, traders, and interpreters — some of them densely ignorant in letters — have furnished us many wonderful *Indian* names.

The name and original boundaries of this township were established by a commission (appointed by the Venango County Court in 1806), whose report and recommendations were adopted and confirmed by the same authority in 1808. (See Chapter XIII of this work.) The township of Conewango then embraced the eastern half of the county, and the first township election was held at the house of Daniel Jackson, in the *town* of Warren, which then consisted of five houses, in the spring of 1808.

The first settler within its present limits, probably, was Daniel Jackson, who with his family began a residence on Jackson's Run, just north of Warren, in 1797. Much concerning him will be found in the history of Warren borough, to which place he removed about 1805.

Michael McKinney followed closely in the footsteps of Jackson as a settler of Conewango township, and it is believed by his descendants that he settled upon the farm where he lived for more than fifty years as early as 1798. He came here from Southwestern Pennsylvania, the scene of the Whisky Insurrection — 1790–94. He died at the age of eighty-five years, of injuries received by a kick from a horse. His wife, a sister of Robert Russell, of Pine Grove township, attained the great age of more than one hundred years. Of the children born to them but one is now living — Eliza A., the wife of F. O.

Crocker, of this township. The old McKinney homestead is now embraced in part by the asylum farm at North Warren.

Jacob Goodwin also settled in the township about 1798, by squatting upon the premises since known as the Dougherty or Dunn farm. He was McKinney's immediate neighbor on the north.

Martin Reese, sr., with his two sons Martin, jr., and John, came from Lycoming county and settled on the beautiful plateau lying in the bend of the river below Warren, about 1803–04. Here the family resided for many years, the tract occupied being known as part of the outlots of Warren or "Reese's Flats." John Reese, one of the sons above mentioned, married Miss Marcia Owen and settled upon the farm on Conewango Creek, where he resided for more than forty years, or until his death, which occurred in July, 1852. They were the parents of an intelligent and respected family.

William Sturdevant, Asa Scott, and Asa Winter were also very early pioneers in the township. The latter was one of the first three county commissioners elected, and as early as 1815 he owned and operated a grist-mill on the Conewango.

In 1821, by an order of court confirmed March 8 of that year, the two townships of Brokenstraw and Conewango, which to this time from 1808 had embraced the whole county, were divided into twelve townships (see Chapter XXV). By this division the area of Conewango was reduced to but a fraction of its former extent. Still, it was yet a large township, for by the boundaries confirmed in 1821 it included the major portion of the present township of Glade, while *Tionesta* was temporarily attached to it. The first township election, after the changes above referred to, was held at the house of Daniel Jackson, in the town of Warren, March 16, 1821.

In the mean time, while the town had increased but slowly in population, the township had become quite populous, and a number of well-improved farms were already to be seen. The first assessment under the new condition of affairs was made in 1822, and the following list embraces the names, etc., of the resident taxables in town and township during that year:

Andrews, John, J. P., county commissioners' clerk, etc.
Andrews, Robert.
Arthur, Boon.
Alden, Richard, clothier, operating fulling-mill.
Arthur, James, lumberman.
Arthur, William.
Arthur, Robert, lumberman.
Ayres, John W.
Ayres, Alfred.
Adams, Joseph, carpenter.
Ballard, Samuel.
Buckalew, Isaac.
Brewer, Philo, cordwainer.
Brown, Samuel.
Brown, John, prothonotary.
Brown, David, Esq.
Bell, Robert.
Chandler, Alvah.
Crull, Emanuel.
Cranston, Peleg.
Chapman, Elijah.
Clark, Joseph.
Dalrymple, Mark C., distillery, value $400.
Dalrymple, Wm.
Dunn, Henry, inn keeper.
Doan, Levi.
Dougherty, Charles.
Derby, Edward.

Davis, Patton.
Eddy, Zachariah.
Follett, James, Senr.
Follett, James, Jr.
Foster, Jesse.
Foster, David.
Gilson, John.
Granger, Eli.
Geer, Asa.
Geer, John.
Graham, Saml., tailor, house and lot in town.
Gray, Joseph.
Green, John.
Green, Christopher.
Green, Parker.
Green, Edmond.
Hackney, John, tailor.
Hook, Moses.
Hunter & Fisher.
Hook, Jacob.
Houghwout, Danl., carpenter.
Harriot, James, of Meadville, Hackney's partner in saw-mill and lumbering business.
Houser, John P.
Hall, Josiah, house and lots in town.
Hackney, Jos., Esq., associate judge.
Hall, Joseph, stone mason.
Hubbel & McConnell.
Hazeltine, Abner, attorney at law.
Jackson, David, house and lot in town.
Jackson, Danl., Esq., Justice of the Peace.
Jones, Harvey.
Jordan, Elisha.
Jones, Jehu, single man.
Kelly, Julius.
King, John, house and lots in town.
Kidder, Corbin, single man.
Kidder, Nathaniel, settled about 1820.
Lewis, James B.
Littlefield, Stephen, carpenter.
Miller, Linus H.
Marsh, John, Sr.
Marsh, Enoch.
Marsh, Joseph.
Mansfield, Abel, carpenter.
McKinney, Michael.
McKinney, John, 2d, single man.
Mead, Joseph.
Mead, David, Jr.
Mead, Benjamin.
Owen, Eben.
Owen, Barnabas, single man.
Olney, Rufus.
Olney, Stephen, Senr.
Olney, Stephen, Jr.
Olney, Wm., carpenter.
Owen, Eben, Jr., single man.
Owen, Orange.
Owen, Ethan.
Potter, Jabez.
Parmlee, Barrett & Co., merchants in town.
Parmlee, L. S.
Pier, Wm., cordwainer in town.
Portman, John.
Reese, John, innkeeper and owner of saw-mill.
Reese, Martin, Senr., outlots west of town.
Rogers, Levi.
Reese, Martin, Jr.
Rogers, John.
Stewart, James, double saw-mill, lived in town.
Stebbins, Elijah.
Stebbins, Albinus, cordwainer.
Swift, Seth, single man.
Sturdevant, James, Jr.
Scott, Asa, blacksmith in town.
Sawyer, Hezekiah, carpenter.
Saxton, Saml., house and lot in town.
Shirley, Moses, single man.
Simmons, Peter.
Sly, Timothy, single man.
Shipman, James.
Trask, Samuel.
Tanner & Dunn.
Thompson, Abraham.
Thompson, Caleb.
Tanner, Arch., merchant.
Valentine, Robt., saw-mill.
Wetmore, Lansing.
Wait, Reuben.
Willson, Johnson, single man.
Wallace, Caleb.
Winter, Asa.
Walbridge, ——, a distiller.
Young, Matt., county treasurer.

When Limestone was organized, in 1829, and absorbed the now obsolete township of Tionesta, it took the latter, of course, from the jurisdiction of Conewango; and by the erection and organization of Glade township, in 1844, Conewango was reduced to about its present limits. It is centrally located in the county, the Conewango Creek forming its eastern boundary.

In 1832 the town of Warren was erected into a borough, and at this time the interests of the two—town and township—in civil affairs became separated. Separate assessment rolls were made out in 1833, and from them we learn that Conewango's taxables, including that part across the creek afterwards attached to Glade, were as follows. We will first explain, however, that a considerable number of those owning lands in the township were residents of the village. The names, where positively known to us, will appear in italics:

Arthur, Robert, saw-mill and seat.
Adams, Warren L., 18 acres.
Berry, Sidney, single man.
Berry, John M., saw-mill, 288 acres.
Buckalew, Isaac.
Berry, John J., 94 acres.
Babcock, Merritt, 100 acres.
Bell, Robert, 357 acres.
Babcock, Harley, 200 acres.
Babcock, David.
Blakesley, Benjamin, 50 acres.
Brown, Joseph, 100 acres.
Cogswell, Hubbard.
Crull, Emanuel.
Carter Zoar, 50 acres.
Clark, David, 50 acres.
Colver, John D., 50 acres.
Chapman, Amos B., 100 acres.
Chandler, Josiah.
Cole, William, 100 acres.
Canon, Gilbert, 120 acres.
Connoutt, Harry, 190 acres.
Canon, Samuel, 92 acres.
Chase, Danl., 100 acres.
Clark, Martin.
Davis, John S., 124 acres.
Dunn, Henry, 204 acres.
Doty, Halsey, 100 acres.
Doty, Elisha, 150 acres.
Doty, Isaac, 100 acres.
Dailey, Saml., 160 acres.
Dalrymple, Corning, 234 acres.
Dalrymple, Joseph, 50 acres.
Doan, Levi, 34 acres.
Follett, James, 3 acres.
Follett, James, Jr., 254 acres.
Farnsworth, Josiah, 100 acres.
Grunder, Henry, 100 acres.
Geer, Asa, 50 acres.
Gregory, Anson, 50 acres.
Gibson, David, 150 acres.
Gordon, Joseph C., 95 acres.
Green, Parker, 50 acres.
Gray, John E., 137 acres.
Green, Christopher, 250 acres.
Gregory, Asa, 113 acres.
Graham, Joseph, 50 acres.
Gray, Jason, 30 acres.
Huntington, Jacob, 100 acres.
Hook, Orrin, 1186 acres.
Houghwout, Danl., 74 acres.
Herrick, Henry, 50 acres.
Hibbard, Luther, 205 acres.
Holt, William, 100 acres.
Hatch, Dorastus, 84 acres.
Hook, Francis, 56 acres.
Hall, Saml. D., 83 acres.
Houghton, James, 149 acres.
Hamlin, Jacob, 150 acres.
Hackney, John, 100 acres.
Jackson, David, 100 acres.
Joy, John.
Jackson, Wm., 100 acres.
Irvine, William A., 336 acres.
Jennings, Edmond, 100 acres.
Knapp, David, 50 acres.
Kidder, Nathaniel, 100 acres.
King, John, 73 acres.
Leonard, Levi, 90 acres.
Leonard, Calvin, 40 acres.
Leonard, Arnold, 57 acres.
Lee, Philip, 96 acres.
Littlefield, John, 180 acres.
Morrison, Abijah.
McKinney, John, Jr., (sheriff) outlot.
Morse, Joseph.
Morse, William.
Morrison, James, 100 acres and outlots.
McKinny, John, 50 acres.
Mead David, 56 acres.
Mead, Joseph, 114 acres.
Mead Benjamin, 236 acres.

McKinny, Michael, 160 acres.
Mair, Hugh, 550 acres.
Mallony, John, 100 acres.
Mallony, Meredith, 89 acres.
Owen, Ethan, 50 acres.
Owen, Barney, 100 acres.
Owen, Heman, 124 acres.
Owen, Mary (widow) 124 acres.
Olney, John, 100 acres.
Olney, Stephen, 185 acres.
Ott, Jacob, 75 acres.
Parker, Timothy F., 231 acres.
Porter, Abraham B., 156 acres.
Parker, Oliver, saw-mill.
Perkins, Edson, ⅓ saw-mill.
Reese, John, 539 acres.
Russell, Robert, 100 acres.
Reese, Martin, 56 acres and outlots.
Reed, John, single man.
Shipman, William, 400 acres.
Sturdevant, William, 150 acres.
Salmon, Amos, 100 acres.
Sturdevant, James, 100 acres.
Simmons, Peter, 586 acres.
Strubler, Andras, 100 acres.
Sidler, Jacob, 40 acres.
Shaw, Joseph, 83 acres and ⅓ saw-mill.
Snapp, George, 100 acres.
Spencer, Judah, 92 acres.
Spencer, Abner, 250 acres.
Spencer, Alfred, 112 acres.
Shutt, Adam, 80 acres.
Scott, Asa, 119 acres.
Sly, Timothy, 50 acres.
Turner, Thomas, 99 acres.
Taggart, James, 240 acres.
Tanner, Archibald, 244 acres.
Tanner & Falconer, 814 acres.
Turner, Luke, 400 acres and tavern stand.
Taylor, Charles, 360 acres and saw-mill.
Winter, Asa.
Williams, Wm.
Wilcox, Thomas, 75 acres.
Wilcox, Thomas, Jr., 110 acres.
Wiley, Saml., 4 acres and saw-mill.
Whitney, Joel.
Wright, Justus B., 40 acres.

During the last fifty years many and varied changes have taken place. The township has not increased in population and wealth to an unusual extent, but the names and personal characteristics of its people have undergone almost a complete transformation. Those of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry have given place to those of Alsatian and German origin to such an extent that at this time the latter seem to be largely in the majority. They are an honest, moral, and industrious class of citizens, of which any country should be proud.

The general surface of the township is high and broken. The stranger in driving over its roads in mid-summer, when the foliage by the wayside is dense, is suddenly confronted by an abrupt hillside, or has an opportunity of peering down into a deep ravine at frequent and the most unexpected places. The land when brought under cultivation is productive and lasting, and abundant crops of hay, potatoes, oats, corn, etc., are annually produced. It is also well adapted to grazing and dairying purposes.

In 1886 the assessed valuation of taxable property, etc., was reported as follows: Value of lots and buildings, $80,735; acres of seated lands, 17,302; acres of unseated lands, 281; number of horses and mules, 312; number of oxen, four; number of cows, 386; number of resident taxables, 443.

The little village of North Warren is very pleasantly located on the right bank of the Conewango, about two or three miles north of the borough of Warren. Besides the great structure known as the State Hospital for the Insane, it has a woolen-mill, hotel, post-office, lumber yard, two or three small stores for the sale of groceries, hardware, flour and feed, and a number of blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.

The woolen-mills, first known as the "Falconer Woolen Works," were established about 1848. Their principal work was wool carding, though even at the first some coarse cassimeres, plain cloths, tweeds, etc., were manufactured. In later years they were owned by Judge Wetmore. About twenty years ago George Hazeltine came into possession, and he has since successfully operated them under the firm name of George Hazeltine & Co.

In 1873 a State hospital for the insane was located near the village by a commission appointed by the governor. After a personal inspection of several of the northwestern counties, for the location of such an institution, its members found no place so perfectly adapted to the wants and purposes as this, in the beautiful valley of the Conewango. The corner-stone was laid in the presence of Governor Hartranft and other distinguished visitors, September 10, 1874, and was sufficiently completed in 1880 as to admit patients. From the beginning its construction and management had been under the superintendency of Dr. John Curwen. In style, finish, and perfect adaptation to the purposes of its creation it is not surpassed by any similar institution in the State or on the continent. Its great good fortune has been to have the designing eye of Dr. Curwen over its architecture and construction, and of his learning and experience as physician-in-chief in its management and care of the unfortunate inmates.

During the month of April, 1886, a correspondent of the Bradford (Pa.) *Era* prepared the following very complete description of this building, its size, cost, appointments, etc., and, believing that we can do no better by way of explanation, we insert it:

North Warren Asylum.—The building, of brick faced with sandstone, is about 1,200 feet long, practically four stories high, situated about two miles north of the borough of Warren, in a beautiful valley drained by the Conewango Creek. It consists of a central building devoted to officers, reception-rooms, quarters for superintendent and medical staff, steward's office and rooms, pharmacy, sewing-room, chapel, and amusement hall. Extending at right angles from the center, and connected with it are a series of three connecting wings, the north series devoted to male and the south series to female patients. These two series are divided into eleven wards each, making a total of twenty-two wards, capable of accommodating 600 patients according to the original plan, but now containing about 650, owing to the excessive overcrowding of other similar institutions, and can hold without injury to the inmates quite a good many more. These wards connect with each other, those on the same floor by doors leading from one hall to another, and those on different floors by fire-proof stairways. In addition to the large double central stairway there are two exits from each ward by means of the fire-proof stairways referred to. The building is fire-proof throughout, well heated, lighted, and ventilated. Each is classified, patients being assigned to such one as their condition warrants; No. 1 being filled with those convalescent or nearly so, while No. 11 contains the cases that are most violent and hopeless. The intermediate numbers are graded from one to eleven, except No. 4, which, on the north side, is a private and on the south a sick ward. Each ward contains a dining-room, pantry, bath-room, wash-room, clothes closet, an automatic closet, sitting-room, and is supplied with hot and cold water, elevator from the kitchen, dust-shaft, clothes-drop, dry room, and is thoroughly lighted, warmed and aired. There is not in the entire building a single room of any kind, used by patients or attendants, which is not better lighted, heated, ventilated, and kept cleaner than the rooms of the best hotel in your city. Absolute cleanliness of rooms, halls, table service, beds and bedding is the most striking feature about the building.

The heat is furnished by four steel boilers, each one hundred horse power, by a system of indirect radiation as simple as it is complete. The cold air is drawn through two towers by means of large fans, and by the same fans driven through underground tunnels arched with brick into the halls or chambers in the cellar, containing the radiators. Above the fans in the towers is a coil of steam pipe, another at the entrance to the tunnel, and still another at the point where the tunnels enter the radiator rooms. Air having an external temperature of zero will thus reach the radiator at about forty-eight above, and then passes through another individual radiator, inclosed and connected with the portion of the building designed to be warmed by it. Each room and hall has separate heating radiators, and can be shut off or opened at pleasure without in any way affecting the balance of the house. By means of ventilating flues from each department the foul air is carried into air ducts connected with the towers on the main building, the towers being thus not only an addition to the looks, but also to the utility of the structure.

The same boilers also supply hot water, steam for cooking, and the laundry, and for running the carpenter and machine shops. The water is pumped from the Conewango into a reservoir back of the house, and from there distributed by gravity. The pumps are of the Worthington duplex make, and the quantity of water for all purposes is about 180 barrels an hour. The pump house and gas works are contained in a handsome brick building near the bank of the creek, about an eighth of a mile from the hospital. The gas is made from coal and is abundant in quantity and of fair quality. Coal (anthracite) is used as fuel, although natural gas was used until the gas company wanted the building and some of the rest of the earth, when the trustees concluded to fall back on the old standard fuel, and coal was reinstated. All the furniture used in the building is made in the shop, and all repairs, plumbing, gasfitting, etc., is also done by the regular employees of the State. A fine coach house of brick, in the rear of the house, furnishes ample quarters for the horses used for carrying the mail, airing the patients, and the steward's business. The garden supplies all the more common vegetables used, while the farming is perhaps as yet in its infancy. An immense barn, which will hardly bear favorable criticism either as to economy of construction, location, or adaptability to the requirements, is under process of erection. The grounds are being gradually laid out and beautified quite as fast as the limited means at the control of the superintendent will allow, and will in time be beautiful.

Sixteen millions of brick were used in the building, which cost, including farm and buildings completed, in round numbers $1,000,000, and it can be said, to the credit of the gentlemen who had charge of the building and fitting up, that the money was well and judiciously expended. The work throughout is good, durable, and handsome, the material of the best, and the effect of the whole harmonious and elegant.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF BROKENSTRAW TOWNSHIP.

BROKENSTRAW township, which was organized as "Number Four," on the 8th of March, 1821, lies near the geographical center of Warren county, and is bounded north by Sugar Grove, east by Conewango and Allegheny River, separating it from the township of Pleasant, south by Deerfield, and west by Pittsfield. Although the soil of the town is for the most part well adapted for farming purposes, and is well drained by the Big Brokenstraw Creek, which takes its rise in the township of Columbus, and flows southerly and easterly through the townships of Spring Creek, Pittsfield, and Brokenstraw into the Allegheny, and by Mathew's Run and Irvine's Run, which flow into the Brokenstraw, yet the original motive which induced settlement was the unusual facilities afforded by these same streams, and the splendid forests which at first covered the town, for lumbering. The names of these hardy and adventurous pioneers will be given soon.

The name Brokenstraw, it seems, is taken from the Indian word of that meaning — Cushanadauga — bestowed upon this region from the fact that the Irvine Flats once bore an annual crop of tall prairie grass, which in the fall would break and fall over. About on the site of the present borough of Youngsville, during the Revolutionary War, the Indians had quite a village, called Buckaloon, from which they descended the river in canoes and committed depredations on the country below. In 1781 Colonel Brodhead, with a detachment from Pittsburgh, attacked, and, after a siege of some days, drove them from their village, and destroyed a large crop of corn then growing on the flats. He then fortified his position by erecting breastworks at the highest point on the bank of the river, a short distance above the mouth of the creek, traces of which may still be seen. It is stated that Robert Andrews, who is mentioned more at length in the "History of Pittsfield," was the pioneer settler on the Brokenstraw; but he was not long in advance of the first settlers in this township. The first resident settler here was probably John McKinney, who came on in the summer of 1795, with commissioners appointed by the governor to survey this part of the country. "McKinney," as the Hon. Samuel P. Johnson has well said, "was then a fresh import from the Emerald Isle, young, vigorous, and adventurous; had first halted at Lancaster, where his services were engaged by the commissioners. His visit here had given him a view of this valley, and a knowledge of the fact that there was land here to be had for the taking." Accordingly he returned the next year, and took up what is still known as the McKinney farm, about one and a half miles east of Youngsville, on the road to Irvineton. There he lived two or three years alone, clearing the forests and subduing the obstinate wilderness. He then returned to Lancaster and married Miss Arthur, who afterward lived here with him and reared a family which have since become prominent beyond the town limits for energy and integrity. McKinney's house afterward became the hotel of the settlement. He was shrewd, hospitable, genial, and thoroughly democratic. He was one of the most extensive farmers of the neighborhood, and was a heavy dealer in lumber, horses, cattle, etc., etc. He had a large family of boys, and one daughter. The children of his son, Arthur, now occupy the old homestead. John McKinney, jr., became a very wealthy citizen of Youngsville. He was the fifth sheriff of Warren county, elected in 1831, and it was during his term of office that his father died. In 1829 he married Loranda, daughter of William Simmons, of Jamestown, N. Y., after which event they always lived on the place now occupied by his widow, in Youngsville. He died in December, 1878. He was prominent as a lumberman, who in all his dealing avoided loss.

In 1797 Callender Irvine, then a young man, undertook in person, aided only by his servant, "Black Tom," to make the actual settlement then required to perfect the title which his father, the famous Revolutionary general, had procured. The first house stood on the ground now occupied by the railroad station at Irvineton, but this was abandoned for higher ground after the memorable "Pumpkin Flood" of 1805. When he came here his nearest neighbors were John McKinney, two miles above him, Mathew Young, on the site of Youngsville, and Robert Andrews, at Pittsfield. The Irvine family are of Scotch descent, some of their ancestors having received a grant of land in Ulster

Yours
W. A. Crane

county, Ireland, from James VI. For some time before the year 1804 (when his father died) Callender Irvine was in command of the fort at Erie, Pa.; but he then resigned his command to look after the extensive property left to him. He shortly afterward became commissary-general of the United States army, a position which he filled for some thirty-four years and until his death. (For a sketch of this family, especially of Dr. William Irvine, see later pages of this work.) The title to this extended property in the eastern part of Brokenstraw has thus never been vested in any hands but of the Irvine family.

In the spring of 1796 Mathew Young, a Scotchman and a bachelor, "pitched his tent" on the site of the borough of Youngsville, and began a career which justly entitled him to the distinction of bequeathing his name to the beautiful and prosperous village that sprang up around him. Mr. Johnson relates an incident of him which so tersely illustrates one of his peculiarities that we cannot forbear inserting it in this place: "Late in the spring of that year (1796) Callender Irvine, anxious to cultivate acquaintance with his neighbors, and to see how they prospered, walked up to see Mr. Young, and found him engaged in opening out what is now the main street of the borough, and extending it down the creek. He inquired of Young, with real curiosity, what he was about, and why he was not putting in some crops. With the utmost simplicity he replied: 'Why, man, I'm more fond of a beautiful prospect.' To which Mr. Irvine retorted: 'The prospect is, you will either starve or have to leave the country before spring.' Sure enough, when fall came he had no corn and was kept from starvation only by the surplus of provisions Irvine had and generously furnished him, when he went abroad to winter."

Young lived for many years the life of a recluse, making his home most of the time with John McKinney, sr., at whose house he often taught children in the evenings. He taught school frequently in town, a calling for which he was well adapted, being well educated, and a friend and general favorite of children. He was county treasurer from 1821 to 1823, the second to hold that office (Archibald Tanner being the first). In 1807 he built the first saw-mill, on what is called the Siggins water power. He died on the 4th of August, 1825, while on a visit to Charles Smith, in Deerfield township, and was brought back in a canoe and buried in the village cemetery at Youngsville. His remains now lie in the cemetery of the Odd Fellows. He is described, by one who well remembers his appearance, as being tall, slender, and erect, with very light complexion and (in later years) with white hair. "He was simple in his character, earnest in his purposes, and eccentric in his habits, with a kind heart for all, and an integrity that was never tarnished."

In 1798 Hugh Wilson emigrated from Northumberland county and settled on the place now occupied by the Rouse Hospital. He owned this entire farm of four hundred acres, and became a prominent and influential farmer and lumberman, though he had no mills. He reared a large family, and had one of the best farms in the county at the time. About 1835, by some misadventure in business, he became involved in debt, and was obliged to leave the home to which he had become endeared. He went to Clearfield county, where he died in 1846. He was a man of generous and manly impulses, and an honest purpose. His hospitality was boundless.

Contemporary with him, Joseph Gray settled on what was afterward called the McGuire and still later the Horn place, on the Brokenstraw.

In 1793 Darius Mead, with his sons David, John, Darius, and Joseph, and two daughters, emigrated from the Susquehanna River in what is now known as Lycoming county, to the tract of land now embracing Meadville, from whom it took its name. By reason of the hostile demonstrations of the Indians they removed to Franklin, where was a fort and United States garrison. The following spring, while the father was plowing in a field in the vicinity, a party of three Indians came stealthily and suddenly upon him, seized and bound him hand and foot. They took him about twenty miles into the woods westerly from Franklin, where they stopped to encamp for the night. While the Indians were cutting wood for their camp fire, Mead succeeded in extricating one of his hands. As one of the Indians came up with an armful of wood, and was bending over in the act of kindling the fire, Mead stepped up, and drawing a large hunting knife from the Indian's belt, plunged it into his heart. The other two came up at that moment, and a desperate encounter at once commenced. It is supposed that Mead succeeded in mortally wounding one of his antagonists, but he was finally overpowered and brutally murdered, and cut to pieces with a tomahawk.

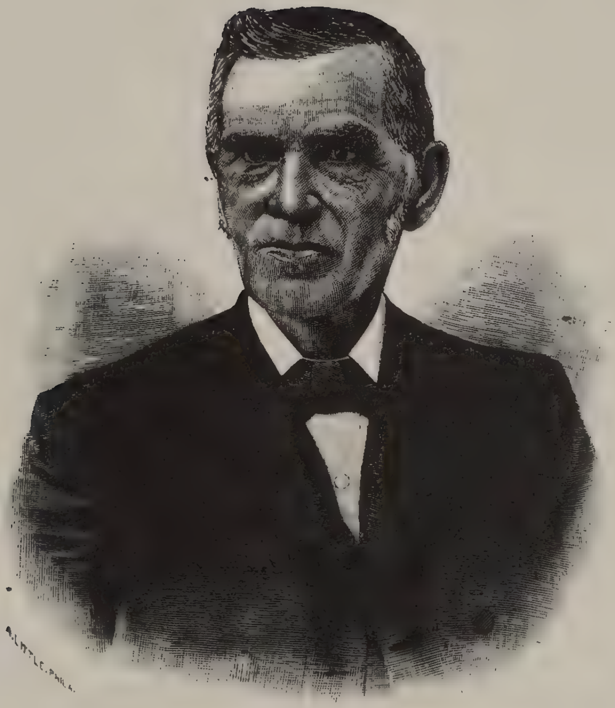
After the subsidence of the Indian troubles, David and John Mead returned to Meadville. In the spring of 1799 Joseph and Darius removed to Warren county with their families, the former settling on the Big Brokenstraw, where Mead's mill now stands, about a mile west of Youngsville. Darius located on the farm more recently owned and occupied by Captain James Bonner. In a year or two, however, he joined his brother, and with him built a grist-mill and two saw-mills. This was the first grist-mill in Warren county, there being at that time no mill within a radius of thirty miles. To the mill at Union, and that belonging to the Holland Land Company at Titusville, many grists were borne from this county on the backs of their owners or of the patient oxen, guided through the trackless forests only by Indian trails. Mead's mill, it has been said, was the Mecca to which the population of a large district made regular pilgrimages for supplies. It is said that in dry times some grists came forty miles. The inhabitants of Columbus brought their grists to this mill in canoes. Darius Mead was an acting justice for several years, and was hospitable and social in his habits. It is told of him that once, pending the delivery of a sermon at his house the Rev. Bishop Roberts, Darius Mead and his friend Isaiah Jones went to the cupboard and indulged in a drink of whisky. When requested to postpone the drinking until after the services were over, he replied: "Bishop, stick to your text; never mind us and we'll not disturb you."

Darius Mead died in 1813, and was buried in the cemetery on the original John Andrews farm. In 1813 Joseph removed to a farm on the Allegheny River, three miles below Warren, including the island which still bears his name, and passed the remainder of his life there, dying in March, 1846. His wife, Hannah, died on the 25th of February, 1856, at the age of seventy-seven years and four months. They were the parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom were living at the time of their mother's death. Many of the descendants of these hardy brothers are now living in Brokenstraw township, and are worthy of their ancestry.

After the death of Darius Mead the mill came into the hands of his nephew, John Mead, who had labored in them since 1807, as a hired man. John Mead, jr., was born near Sunbury, Pa., on the 28th of August, 1786. While he was yet a mere child his father, John, sr., removed to the valley of French Creek at Meadville, as before stated. In the spring of 1807 John, jr., came to the valley of the Brokenstraw, in company with his brother William, to labor in the mills of his uncles, Joseph and Darius. He married Sallie Hoffman on the 12th of October, 1809, and built his house on a piece of land which his father-in-law gave him. In 1814 he and John Garner bought the Mathew Young tract of 400 acres, for $2,500 — the tract containing nearly all the land now within the limits of the borough of Youngsville. He rebuilt the Mead mills several times. He died on the 4th of November, 1870. Before his death his son Darius operated the mills for some time, and finally sold the saw-mill to Mad. Alger and the grist-mill to H. T. Marshall. In connection with these mills it is well to mention honest and ingenious John Gregg, who came in the early part of this century and settled about two miles north of Youngsville. He ground the corn for the Mead mill, and also preached the gospel according to the Methodist persuasion, made hickory splint cables for the lumbermen at three dollars apiece, and educated two sons for the ministry. His brother, Samuel Gregg, a bachelor, hired out to Judge Siggins and cleared for him the place now occupied by his son, William F. Siggins.

Another early settler, whose arrival in Brokenstraw antedates the year 1806, was William Arthur, who lived two miles west of Youngsville on the Brokenstraw, and as late as 1820 owned the mills at Wrightsville. His farm is now occupied by his son, William Callender Arthur. William Carpenter, also here previous to 1806, lived on the Brokenstraw, and is remembered as a lumberman of considerable activity. On one occasion he accompanied John Siggins and Daniel Horn to New Orleans on a raft. On their way back Siggins died at Natchez. Carpenter died some time previous to 1830, and has now no descendants in town. Still others who are mentioned in the list of taxables for 1806 were William Cochran, a single man, who sawed in the mill of Judge Siggins, and who afterward went to Pithole during the oil excitement, and became wealthy; David Carr, who owned two hundred acres of land at the mouth of the Brokenstraw; Abraham Davis, brother of Elijah, who (Abraham) lived on the Brokenstraw in the eastern part of the borough of Youngsville, on the place now occupied by his son, William A. Davis, and who farmed and lumbered until his death, something over twenty years ago; John Davis, brother of Abraham, who lived on what is now East Main street in Youngsville, on the place now occupied by his descendants, who was the father of ex-Sheriffs Sylvester and Sylvanus Davis, now of Warren, and who, though poor, left his children an inheritance of brain and brawn which has secured them a competence and a good position in life; William Davis, brother of John Davis, and father-in-law of W. H. Shortt, who, until his death about seven years ago, lived in the eastern part of Youngsville borough; Philip Huffman, who lived in the western part of the present township of Brokenstraw, and carried on quite a farm there, where he died more than thirty years ago, an old man; and Barnabas McKinney, who at first lived on a farm near the present Irvinton, until the early death of his wife, after which he came to live with his nephew at Youngsville.

Nearly or quite all of the settlers before 1806 have now been mentioned, among them being some of the most prominent men in the history of the town. This chapter would be very incomplete, however, without some mention of such men as Judge Siggins and Abraham Davis, and others who arrived between the years 1806 and 1820. Judge William Siggins was born in Center county, Pa., in 1789. His father died in 1801, and two years later he came with his brother George to Pithole, in Venango county, then a wilderness almost uninhabited. It is related that the few settlers who were there were holding at that time an old-fashioned revival, that William Siggins was converted from the primrose paths of religious indifference, that he had the power, and that he received a pious impulse which did not forsake him in all the after years of struggle and activity. In 1807 he settled on the Brokenstraw, on the site of Youngsville and of the place now occupied by his son, William F. Siggins. There was no house of worship in this neighborhood then, and four years elapsed with little opportunity for Christian converse. In 1811, however, he had the privilege of going to Meadville to attend the first camp-meeting ever held in this part of the country. He married in 1812, and at that time built a grist-mill at Pithole. In 1815 he returned to Youngsville, where he remained until his death, on the 15th of July, 1875. His wife preceded him in 1855. Judge Siggins was a life-long and fervent Christian, though for reasons best known to himself he severed his connection with the church as early as 1837. He had not only a "sound mind in a sound body," but a powerful mind in a powerful body, and it was a pity that he had not the advantage of a more thorough academic training, which would have made him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more skillful in the use of the weapons that nature had put into his hands. He bore an active part in the War of 1812, and was with Commodore Perry at Erie. His mind was admirably adapted for judicial labors, a fact sufficiently attested by his long service as justice of the peace, and his long train of decisions, not one of which, it is said, was reversed on appeal. He was also associate judge for the five years following 1842. He was decidedly impulsive in disposition, though his strong sense of justice usually checked him from making a perverse use of his natural force.

The parents of Judge Siggins were both from the north of Ireland, and were of Scotch descent. His wife was Polly Wilson, of Center county, Pa. They had twelve children — eight sons and four daughters — of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. Two of the sons, Nathaniel and William F., now reside in Youngsville. His youngest son, Porter, served during the late war in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and rendered distinguished assistance to the Northern cause — taking part in nineteen engagements. He was killed at Antietam by a bullet, which passed through a pocket Testament to his heart. (For a sketch of William F. Siggins, see biographical notes at the close of the volume.)

James Davis, who is now the most aged of the surviving settlers in Brokenstraw, came to this township from Columbus with his father, Elijah Davis, in 1809. Elijah came to Columbus from Northumberland county six years previously. In 1809 they settled on the site of Irvinton. In 1815 they removed to what is now Youngsville, where Elijah Davis died in 1823. James Davis was born in Columbus on the 2d day of October, 1804. On the 7th day of November, 1827, he married Jane Martin, a native of what is now Fulton county, N. Y., who at the present writing (December, 1886) is still living with her husband. On the 7th of November, 1886, they were given a party by their numerous friends in Youngsville, and presented with several elegant gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have seven children now living — two sons and five daughters. Mr. Davis says that when he came here in 1809 the "forest primeval" had hardly been broken into. The largest clearing was a five or six-acre plot at Irvinton. On the east side of the Brokenstraw, in what is now Youngsville, Mathew Young had cleared a tract of nearly the same extent, and had built and started a single saw-mill. Young then kept bachelor's hall in a small log house on the ground between the present Wade house and the hardware store. John Arthur then lived on the site of the present residence of William F. Siggins, and operated the saw-mill for Young. The two saw-mills and the grist-mill of Joseph and Darius Mead were then in active operation in the western part of the town. One John Crawford lived near the turn of the road leading to Tidioute, at Irvinton, the place being afterward occupied by John Long. Joseph Gray lived near the site of the Irvinton station, where the spring and the oak trees may now be seen. John Andrews had built a saw-mill below Irvinton, and lived where Dr. William Irvine recently died. There were no hotels or taverns in town, and no mills but those mentioned. The principal business even at that early date was the rafting of lumber to Pittsburgh and New Orleans. The principal farmers in this neighborhood were Hugh Wilson, on the Rouse farm, and John McKinney, on the next farm below.

Settlers Arriving between 1806 *and* 1820.—Following are brief items concerning the inhabitants of Brokenstraw township, whose arrival dates between the years 1806 and 1820. Joel Barton was a farmer who lived about one and a half miles north of Youngsville, and a number of years after his arrival here removed to Pittsfield. Stephen Crippen lived about one and a half miles south of Youngsville. He was a carpenter by trade. He went west as many as thirty years ago. John Camp, a millwright, and an officer of the Methodist Church, lived on what is now called the Charles Whitney place. He was more than an ordinary man. About 1828 or 1830 he went to Missouri. John Crippen took up a farm on York Hill, also about one and a half miles south from Youngsville, but afterward sold his farm and moved to Youngsville, where he died, probably about twenty-five years ago. It seems that he has descendants now in Deerfield township. Judge Isaac Connelly settled on the farm which lies on the eastern line of Youngsville borough. He was the first associate judge appointed in Warren county, in 1819, and held that office for twenty-one consecutive years. His son, W. W. Connelly, who now lives near Tidioute, was also associate for the five years following 1876. Isaac Connelly lived for a number of years in Deerfield township, where he owned and operated a saw-mill, but came back to Brokenstraw, where he died about 1864. None of his descendants are now in town, though he has two sons and several daughters elsewhere.

Isaac Davis lived on Hull's Hill for a number of years, but died in Youngsville. He had a large family. John Dougherty was one of the earliest of the school teachers in Youngsville. Between 1825 and 1830 he removed to Buffalo, where he became a merchant and speculator in lands, and acquired great wealth. Jeremiah Dunn, it is said, gave Dunn's Eddy its name by the proximity to that place of his residence. This is two miles below Irvinton, in the Allegheny River. He had an early tavern at that point, but went away years ago, and none of the family remain in the vicinity. Richard Duprey occupied a farm in the northern part of the town, toward Sugar Grove. Although he had a large farm, he also had a large family, and the wants of the one encroached to such a degree upon the productiveness of the other that poor Duprey was nearly always "hard up." He died at least as early as 1850, leaving descendants which still survive. Andrew or "Andy" Farrely lived below Irvinton, and had a whisky distillery near "Still House Run." He also engaged more or less extensively in the lumber trade. He is described as a hearty, driving fellow, tall and stout, and withal a good judge of whisky. He moved away at a pretty early day, leaving no descendants hereabouts. Roger Filer was a carpenter and joiner, and lived in Youngsville, where two of his sons, Samuel and Wallace, still reside and carry on the trade of their father. Roger died here of old age only a few years ago. Christopher Green came here in 1817, and settled about half a mile east of the business part of Youngsville borough. In 1820 he removed to Yankee Bush, in Conewango township. James Green (grandfather of Dorwin Green, now a respected resident of Youngsville) also came here in 1817, and for some time kept a shoe shop in the western part of the borough. James Sturdevant, also grandfather of Dorwin Green, came in 1817, and brought Dorwin with him, then an infant. Sturdevant settled on a farm in what is now the western part of the borough. He died very early, and was one of the first tenants of the old burying-ground. John Garner, who only a few years ago moved to Ohio, was an early settler on a farm about three miles west of the borough. He also owned and operated a saw-mill. Nathan Howard was the first occupant of what is now called Crull's Island, in the Allegheny River, and gave to that island his name for a number of years. He went away, however, at an early day, and little is known about him. Powell Hoffman lived many years on the line between Pittsfield and Brokenstraw. His brother Jacob lived on the adjoining farm. They at last sold out and went to Union City. Descendants of theirs are now residing at Corry. Hull's Hill derived its name from Chester Hull, who was the first settler on its bosom. There he reared a large family and carried on a large farm. Three of his sons became Methodist ministers. Chester Hull died on Hull's Hill as early, probably, as 1825. Miner Noble, a cabinet-maker, lived and moved and had his being and plied his trade in the eastern part of the borough until about fifty years ago, when he and all his house went West. Amasa Ransom, a lumberman and farmer, lived about one mile west of the borough. He went to Beaver, Pa., forty years ago, though his son Adoniram has repurchased the old place and now occupies it.

John Siggins was a single man and a brother of William, with whom he abode. He died previous to 1830. Another brother, Alexander, was a blacksmith in Youngsville, and the pillar of the Methodist Church. His death occurred about twenty-five years ago.

Adam Shutt lived and died on the Barney McKinney place, adjoining the Rouse farm. He reared a family of a number of sons and two daughters. One son, Jacob, is now an influential citizen of Covington, Ky., and another, William G., lives in Pittsford.

Stephen Littlefield, a carpenter by trade, resided about two miles west of Youngsville until the oil excitement "in the sixties," when he sold out and removed to Kingsville, O. He was a strong Democrat and an influential politician. He was elected the second sheriff of Warren county in 1822. His descendants are not living in this neighborhood at the present time. Thomas McGuire had a farm and dwelling house a short distance west of the site of the railroad station at Irvineton, where he died not far from forty years ago. Philip Mead lived in the western part of Brokenstraw township. He had a large family of children, a number of whom are now residents of this vicinity. He died about twenty years ago. He was but distantly related to his namesake, who was so long a merchant and justice of the peace in Youngsville. Samuel Trask, a farmer, lived in the western part of Youngsville village, where he died ten or twelve years ago. He had quite a family. A granddaughter, Sigourney by name, is at the head of a mission at Hong Kong, and is also a physician. Alfred Van Armon will be mentioned again in connection with the early taverns of the town. He was accustomed, when his guests were treating each other, to invite himself to join them with the remark, "What have I done that I shouldn't have a drink?" and thus receive pay for drinking his own liquor. Charles Whitney, who died about twenty years ago at his home in the western part of Youngsville borough, was one of the wealthiest and most extensive lumbermen of early times. None of his children are now living. Nehemiah York, who has the distinction of giving his name to York Hill, acquired his possessions in part by taking up 400 acres of State land. He died at his home but a few years ago, leaving "him surviving," according to legal phrase, a number of sons and daughters.

Henry Kinnear, son of Robert, was born in Ireland on Easter Sunday in 1764. He came to this country about the year 1790. After passing a short time in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, he settled in Center county, where he remained a number of years. He married in 1797. Thence he went to Venango county, near Titusville, and came to Youngsville in 1815. During this season he purchased a part of the Mathew Young tract, built and occupied a small log house, and in the following summer erected a small framed storehouse. These buildings stood about on the site of the present Odd Fellows' Hall. Henry Kinnear was the first merchant in Youngsville. On the 6th day of August, 1816, he was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace by Simon Snyder, then governor of the State. His commission was recorded in Franklin, Venango county, on the 27th of August, 1816, and again in Warren county on the 19th of December, 1820. In 1819 he was appointed one of the first commissioners of Warren county, continuing in that office two terms. Besides clearing his land and cultivating in some measure his farm, he kept a store sufficiently stocked to supply the needs of the community, and continued an acting justice of the peace during his lifetime.

About the year 1810, while Henry Kinnear was acting in the capacity of constable in Venango county, he had a warrant for the arrest of a notorious ruffian and desperado named Polen Hunter. Against the threats of the criminal, Kinnear attempted his forcible apprehension, when he received from

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Hunter a wound in the hip from which he never recovered. It is said that he succeeded in obtaining pecuniary redress for the injury. He died on the 6th of March, 1826. He had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all now dead, but many of whose children are now residents of Brokenstraw township or Youngsville borough. Henry P. Kinnear and C. V. Kinnear have been perhaps the most prominent of his sons in Youngsville. The latter was born in Venango county on the 8th of January, 1808, and came to Warren county with his father in 1815. Upon the death of his father he took up the trade, and continued to be one of the prominent and active merchants of Youngsville for a period of fifty years, besides engaging to some extent in the lumber trade. On the 19th of May, 1836, he was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Joseph Ritner. When the office was made elective in 1842, he was the choice of the voters of Brokenstraw township, and by successive re-elections held the position for twenty-four years. He was county auditor for ten years, represented the county in the State Legislature in the session of 1852 and 1853, and in 1871 was elected and commissioned an associate judge of the county, and served in that position for five years. He was a warm friend of the common schools, serving as director for near a quarter of a century. He died September 6, 1884. Henry P. Kinnear was born in Youngsville on the 26th of July, 1816. As soon as he reached years of discretion he began to manifest an interest in public affairs, and, as has been said by another, he became a politician because he could not help it. He served two terms as sheriff of Warren county; the first from 1843 to 1846, and the second from 1861 to 1864. He was a member of the Legislature in the session of 1847 and 1848. It was he who obtained for Youngsville its charter and for the Odd Fellows Cemetery Association theirs. He died June 28, 1886.

Early Business in Brokenstraw.—Mention having already been made of the first mills in the township, it is unnecessary in this place to recur to them. We have also stated something concerning the rude condition of the country in the first decade of years in its settlement. As late as 1809 there were in all this part of the country only such roads as were demanded by the most imperative necessities of the inhabitants. When the route was determined upon, the underbrush was cleared away; such trees as could not be avoided by a gentle curve were cut down, and the stump frequently left to be straddled by the wheels or runners of the vehicles; and such mud holes as interposed very seriously in the path of the traveler were converted into corduroy. There was thus early no bridge at Irvineton, and the stream had to be crossed by fording, or by patronizing the ferry of Elijah Davis and his sons. Indians were plenty. About 1825 or 1830, however, the population had increased very perceptibly, and internal improvements had been considerably developed. The principal business was manufacturing lumber, or rafting timber down the river to the various markets between this place and New Orleans. Saw-mills were therefore numerous. John Garner and Charles Whitney owned and operated the mill which stood farthest up the Brokenstraw within the present limits of the township, on a site which now gives forth no sign of former industry of this kind. Next on the way down stream were the saw-mills and the grist-mill of Joseph and Darius Mead. Then appeared the grist and saw-mill of Judge William Siggins, in the central part of the present borough of Youngsville, which their owner kept in operation until 1872. They then ceased running. About forty rods farther down stood another saw-mill, owned also by Judge Siggins, which has not been in operation for many years. Still farther down Judge Siggins owned a grist and saw-mill (about three-fourths of a mile east of Youngsville). He afterwards sold them to Charles Whitney, who allowed the grist-mill to go down, but rebuilt the saw-mill. The last owner of this mill was William Freese, who long ago left it to the mercy of the decomposing elements. At Irvineton were the grist and saw-mill of Dr. William A. Irvine, which had been erected very early by his predecessor, under the direction, it is said, of his father. The mills are still in operation under the management of Dr. Irvine's estate. Dr. Irvine also erected and started a woolen-factory about thirty years ago, and a short time later set in operation a foundry which had been erected under his management. Both have been quiet for a number of years.

The first tannery in town was built and operated by John McKee, on the site of the present stave-mill in Youngsville borough, as many as fifty years ago. After successfully operating it for a number of years McKee allowed it to fall into inocuous desuetude. Since that event Bowman & Culbertson built and operated a tannery in the northern part of Youngsville borough, which continued in operation until ten or twelve years ago.

The only distillery in town within the recollection of living men was started by Mark Dalrymple on Still House Run, below the mouth of the Brokenstraw. Andrew Farrely afterward kept it running for a time, but left it early to decay.

The Rouse Hospital.—Full details of the manner in which the munificent intentions of Henry R. Rouse were effectuated in part by the erection of this building in war times are given in an earlier chapter of this work.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Youngsville.—This borough, named from its first permanent settler, who laid out many of its streets, and seemed to have a prophetic vision of the relative importance in the county which the offspring of his somewhat fanciful energy would attain, had grown to be quite a village when it was incorporated, on the 4th day of September, 1849, and organized on the 15th of February following, by the election of Archibald Alexander, burgess; William Siggins and John

Hull, councilmen; Philip Mead, treasurer; Henry P. Kinnear, clerk; John Siggins, collector, etc. James Davis is authority for the statement that as early as 1800 Mathew Young carved the quaint word "Yungval" on a large flat stone which stood for many years on ground now covered by the brick hardware store, and was used as a doorstep. The name Youngsville was naturally given to the place as soon as it became a settlement, in the first decade of the present century. We have seen that the first store in the village or township was that of Henry Kinnear, opened in 1816, which was practically continued until the death of his son, Carter V. Kinnear, in 1884. It is worthy of remark that W. D. Kinnear, a grandson of Henry and a son of Carter V. Kinnear, is now a merchant here. The next merchant was probably Henry McCullough, who started a store across from Kinnear previous to 1830, on land which he had purchased from William Siggins. He removed to Pittsburgh as early as 1832 or 1833, where he engaged in the wholesale iron trade and became very wealthy. John Gillespie started a store in Youngsville soon after the business of Henry Kinnear was established; but he soon failed, and his name has not become prominent in the annals of the town.

The first tavern in town was probably that unpretentious hostelry of John McKinney, below the Rouse farm. Mathew Young next built a hotel on the site of the present Wade House and sold it to John Mead and John Garner. The first landlord was Amasa Ransom, who leased it of Mead. In a short time after it was opened Mead and Garner sold the property, with ten acres of land adjoining the site, to John McKinney, who rented it to Cephas Hurlburt about a year. William Siggins followed, and was there in 1822, when William F. Siggins was born. The proprietors or lessees since the retirement of Judge Siggins, about 1823, have been, as well as may be remembered, as follows: John Layler, William Arthur, Morrell Lowrey, Robert McKinney, son of John, sr., Mathew McKinney, brother of Robert. At this period the house was torn down, and John McKinney immediately rebuilt, on the same ground, the present Wade House. Since then some of the landlords have been Peter S. Wade, son-in-law of John McKinney, who remained a number of years, besides others who remained but a short time, among them John Siggins, about 1846 or 1847, William Gray and his successor, A. P. Garfield, the present proprietor, who came here about three years ago. The house is well kept, and looks carefully to the comfort of its guests.

About 1822 Alfred Van Armon started a tavern on the site of the new brick store on East Main street, and was succeeded by Elijah Davis the younger, Robert Kinnear, and several others. It did not last long. The site of the American House was first used for hotel purposes about 1827 by Charles Whitney. Among his successors were Abraham Wilson, Thomas Turner, Dorwin Green and others. A short time previous to 1850 it burned and the present structure was erected by William Mead.

The Fairmont House first saw the light about 1851, when John Siggins built it. Siggins had erected one there about three years before, but it had burned in the fall of 1849, and he rebuilt it in 1851, about as it is at present. After keeping the house for a number of years he rented it to J. S. Trask, of Irvineton. Dorwin Green bought the property afterwards of the estate of John Siggins, and entertained the traveling public hospitably for a period, when he was succeeded, in November, 1879, by the present proprietor, C. H. Gregory, who besides keeping a first-class house deals extensively in horses and other live stock, carriages, wagons, etc. The house will comfortably accommodate thirty guests.

Mills.—The early mills having been already mentioned at length, it will be necessary only to say a word concerning the mills now in operation in and about Youngsville. Some ten or twelve years ago R. A. Kinnear built a planing mill near the railroad station, of which he still retains the ownership and active management. J. W. Agrelius, another of Youngsville's most prominent business men, in company with Carter V. Kinnear, who had a one-third interest in the concern, built a stave-mill, of which he is now the sole owner. It stands near the site of one of the old mills before mentioned. At the present writing we have not learned the new owner of the new saw-mill, built about six years ago by Jed. Bartlett, and afterward owned by Henry Woodin. The planing-mill now owned and operated by George Pierson was built about five years ago by himself and W. Filer. Mr. Pierson has been sole proprietor since the spring of 1886.

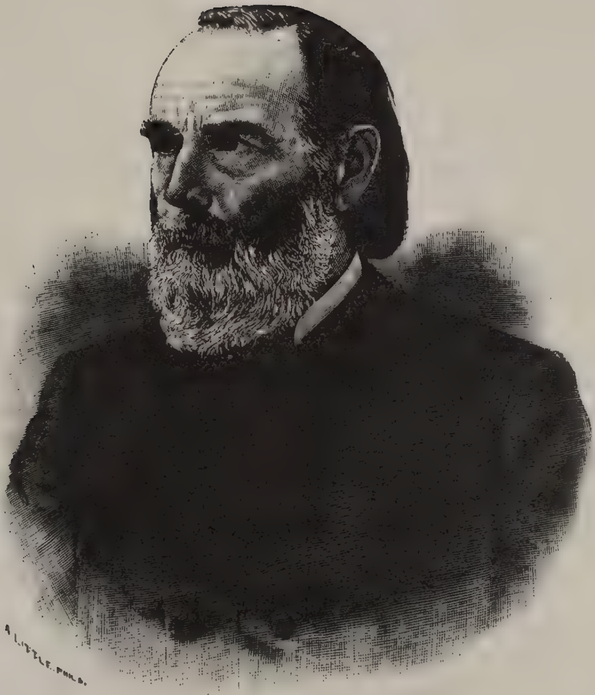
Mercantile Business.—The merchant of longest standing now in Youngsville, we believe, is J. G. McKee, who established himself in business here about twenty years ago. Excepting about three years he has occupied the building which is now his store, all this period. He carries a stock of groceries valued at about $2,000.

Mad. Alger came to Youngsville and opened a store on West Main street in the fall of 1867. In June, 1885, he removed to the building which he now occupies. He carries stock worth about $3,000.

W. J. Mead and B. J. Jackson, who keep on hand a good line of hardware stock, and trade under the firm style of Mead & Jackson, formed their partnership about eighteen years ago. Their goods are estimated to be worth about $7,000.

J. W. Agrelius, who deals in a stock of drugs and medicines valued at some $8,000, began his career as merchant in Youngsville about ten years ago. After dealing in partnership with Carter V. Kinnear one year and with W. A. Mains two years he continued the trade alone, and is now sole proprietor of the business.

The dry goods and general mercantile business now conducted by H. L. Mead & Co. was established by J. D. Mead in November, 1877. In Decem-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ber, 1883, he took into partnership with him his son H. L. Mead, the relation continuing until July, 1886, when the present firm, consisting of H. L. and C. S. Mead, was formed. Their stock varies in value from about $7,000 to $8,000.

The firm of McDowell & Kinnear, composed of L. McDowell and W. D. Kinnear, was formed about four years ago. The business was established about six months previously by William Spinner. The present firm are extensive dealers in hardware of all kinds, carrying stock worth some $5,000. The junior member of this firm is, as has before been stated, a grandson of the first merchant in the town, and a son of the merchant who was longest in business in Youngsville.

The general store of A. F. Swanson was started by the present proprietor three years ago. George K. Murray has dealt in jewels in Youngsville about three years. W. B. Phillips has had a harness shop here about two years.

W. D. Belnap began dealing in general merchandise here in November, 1886. Excepting three years which he passed in the army during the last war, and nine years in California, he has passed his mature life in Warren county, his father, Guernsey Belnap, having emigrated to Pittsfield from his native (Erie) county in 1826, when W. D. was six years of age.

The Youngsville Savings Bank was established in 1875. The first president was John McKinney; vice-president, Henry P. Kinnear, and cashier, John A. Jackson. Mr. Kinnear succeeded Mr. McKinney as president and remained in that office until his death. B. J. Jackson is at the present writing vice-president, and John A. Jackson is cashier.

Physicians, Past and Present.— The first resident physician in the township of Brokenstraw was Dr. John W. Irvine, who settled in the vicinity of Irvineton in about 1822, and after abiding there some eight or ten years returned to Philadelphia. He was, it is stated, an uncle of Dr. William A. Irvine. About 1826 Dr. James A. Alexander settled in Youngsville and remained here in active practice until not far from 1853, when he removed to Kentucky, the place of his death. Dr. Benjamin F. Parmiter came to Youngsville about the same time as Dr. Alexander, but remained only two or three years. In 1847 Dr. A. C. Blodgett, the veteran physician of Youngsville, made this place his home. A more extended sketch of his life appears in the biographical department of this work.

Dr. A. C. Axtell was born at Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa., on the 14th of July, 1828; attended lectures and dissections in 1853–54 in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, O., and began to practice in 1854 at New Lebanon, Mercer county. In April, 1865, he removed thence to Youngsville and has since then been continuously and busily engaged in practice here — a period at this writing of nearly twenty-two years.

Dr. C. H. Jacobs was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1856; was graduated from the medical department of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O., in February, 1883; and after a brief period of practice at Evansburg, Crawford county, came to Youngsville.

Dr. S. C. Diefendorf, born in Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 21st day of May, 1847, was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in the class of 1868–69. He practiced for a time with a preceptor at Syracuse, N. Y., and removed to Youngsville two years ago.

Hugh Addison Davenny, M. D., is also a native of Mercer county, Pa., where he was born in 1849. He has been engaged in practice about twenty-one years. In 1869–70 he took a course in the Buffalo Medical and Surgical College. He first practiced seven years in Youngsville, then four years in Oil City, seven years in Fredonia, Mercer county, Pa., three years in Mercer, the county seat of that county, and on the 28th of July, 1886, came back to his old home in Youngsville.

Lawyers.— The only regular legal practitioner acknowledged by all the courts of the State who practiced in Youngsville was J. B. Delamater, who made Youngsville his home for a short time about thirty-five years ago. He afterward became prominent as an oil dealer and politician, and is now wealthy.

The Post-office. — Until about the year 1819 the inhabitants of all this vicinity used to obtain their mail matter from the earlier office at Pittsfield. At that time Henry Kinnear was appointed postmaster, and opened an office in Youngsville, which was named Brokenstraw. Alfred Van Orman succeeded Kinnear in two or three years, and during his brief term the present name of the office was adopted, an office having been given to Dr. William Irvine at Irvineton, with the name of Brokenstraw. Other postmasters at Youngsville, nearly in their order, have been F. W. Brigham, W. F. Siggins, Andrew Alexander, Henry P. Kinnear, Frank Kinnear, Erasmus Foreman, A. M. Belknap, about twenty-one years, J. W. Agrelius, and the present incumbent, W. J. Davis (2d), who received his appointment from President Cleveland on the 9th of November, 1885.[1]

Irvineton.— Twenty-five years ago the site of Irvineton village presented to the traveler no signs of life beyond the quiet industries of the farmer, or the occasional shouts of lumbermen rafting their timbers down the river. Soon after that period, however, the intense oil excitement that agitated the entire region embraced within the limits of the several northwestern counties of Pennsylvania served to develop the resources which were given to this place by its natural position, and a lively village grew up. The name of Irvineton had been given to the vicinity previous to this time, and it now centered at this village. The post-office had been kept during all the previous years across the river, by Dr. Irvine and Edward Biddle. The first settler, strictly speak-

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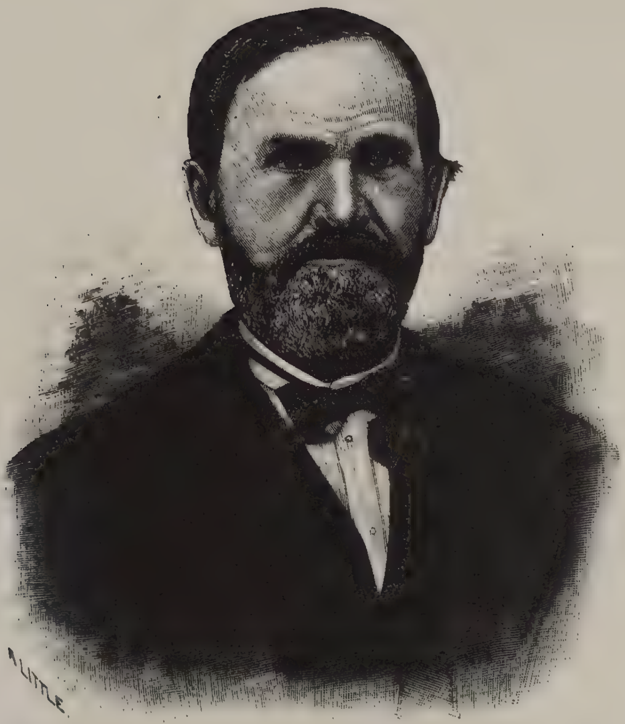
[1] W. J. Davis is a grandson of Abraham and a son of Elijah L. Davis, the latter of whom is now a resident of Cincinnati, whither he removed in 1838.



Robert Thompson.

ing, on the site of the present village, was John Cooney, who is now a merchant of thrift, and the postmaster at this place. Mr. Cooney came here in in 1866 and "pitched his tent in a field;" the nearest neighbors being the Irvine family across the creek. Mr. Cooney built a house a few rods west of his present residence, opened a store in the front, and slept in the rear. At this time the oil excitement was very high, and there was also considerable lumbering. Besides his business as a merchant, Mr. Cooney boarded a number of men for several years, and thus deserves the credit of opening the first tavern in Irvineton. During his second year here he built another house, and during the third year still another. Three years ago he removed one of these old buildings to the site of his present store, and removed to it. He lumbered extensively when he first came, and acted also as a contractor for the building of railroads. There were then no mills in this part of the township except the mills of Dr. Irvine, at the mouth of the creek. The first regular hotel at Irvineton was built by Michael Swing in the latter part of the year 1866, and opened in the spring of 1867. It stood just north of the present railroad station. It burned about eleven years ago, while kept by R. Donovan. Donovan rebuilt it and kept it until another fire consumed it, in the spring of 1886. The only hotel now in the village was built by R. A. Kinnear in the fall of 1886, and is kept by T. C. Nuttall.

The first mill built in the village was erected by Perry Patch and Henry Walters about eight years ago. It is now operated by Patch & Arnold. H. and F. Walters are also now engaged in the manufacture of staves, etc., at Irvineton.

After Mr. Cooney, the next merchant in Irvineton was William Singleton, who opened trade in 1867. There are now three stores in the village besides that of Mr. Cooney, viz., the drug and general store of George W. Shannon, which has been open for fifteen or sixteen years; the general store of William H. Metzgar, who has traded here also about fifteen years; and the general and feed store of George W. Kolfrat, which has been open a shorter time.

The Post-office. — In 1867 the post-office was removed from "across the creek" for the convenience of the greatest number. Frank Metzgar was appointed postmaster, and since then he and his two brothers, William H. and G. W., have held the office for eighteen years. John Cooney was appointed to the position in November, 1885, and is the present incumbent.

Schools of Brokenstraw Township. — The first school taught in this township was under the management and instruction of Mathew Young. The next teacher was probably Edward Jones. One of the earliest school-houses stood on the brink of the hill in Irvineton, near the site of the present union school at that place. Another early teacher was John Lee Williams. After the organization of Youngsville borough in 1850, two school-houses were built in the borough, and for eight or ten years these seemed to answer every purpose, though one of them was enlarged in 1854, at an expense of $281. The next year a new building was erected on the east side of the creek, at a cost of $476. The schools were first graded in 1858, and W. F. Siggins took charge of the higher department, at one dollar a day and his dinner. Elizabeth Siggins took charge of the primary department, at four dollars a week, and boarded herself. The union school building was erected in 1871 at a cost of something more than $8,000. Its rooms are all spacious and well lighted and ventilated, besides being well furnished with modern furniture and all the equipments necessary to a school of the present day. It has four departments. The first principal was J. M. Hantz. The present one is W. W. Fell. At Irvineton the stone school-house built by the Irvine family was used until about fourteen years ago, when the present union school was built. It has three departments and is well prepared for the purposes of its erection. The principal is H. H. Weber. Besides these schools there are four others in the township.

Ecclesiastical. — The first church organized in Brokenstraw township was the Methodist Episcopal, though there were services held here for years before the permanent organization was effected. Rev. William McConnelly, the first preacher on the Brokenstraw, preached near the site of Youngsville in the year 1809. At this time (from 1800 to 1816) the salary of an itinerant preacher was eighty dollars a year and traveling expenses; an additional eighty dollars being allowed for the care of the wife, unless she was otherwise provided for, and sixteen dollars for each child. In 1812 Jacob Young and Bishop McKendree passed through the valley of the Brokenstraw, stayed over night at the house of Darius Mead, and on the following day the bishop preached, after which Jacob Young formed a class consisting of the following members: John Gregg and wife, Jacob Goodwin and wife, William Arthur and wife, Anna Mead and her son Philip, Betsey Ford, Polly Arthur and Polly Campbell — eleven in all. That was previous to the formation of a circuit. In 1813 the Chautauqua Circuit was formed, and was in the bounds of the Ohio Conference and the Ohio District. Youngsville was then one of the appointments. The circuit then had a membership of 150, and the entire conference, 1,690. John McMahon was preacher of the circuit, and Jacob Young was presiding elder of the district. From that time to the present there has been regular preaching at Youngsville. The list of preachers is as follows, it being borne in mind that they were not resident preachers before about 1851: 1814, Burrows Westlake; 1815, Lemuel Lane; 1816, Daniel Davidson; 1817, Curtis Goddard; 1818, John Summerville; 1819, John Summerville; 1820 (this year the Chautauqua Circuit was taken into the Genesee Conference and Genesee District, Gideon R. Draper presiding elder), Philetus Parker and David Smith; 1821, Parker Buell and Sylvester Cary; 1822, Parker Buell and Benjamin Hill; 1823, Asa Abell and John W. Hill; 1824, Nathaniel Reader and John Scott; 1825 (Chautauqua Circuit and Erie District taken into Pittsburgh Conference), Peter D. Horton and Joseph S. Barris; 1826, Joseph S. Barris and Dow Prosser; 1827, John Chandler and John Johnson; 1828 (Youngsville Circuit taken from Chautauqua Circuit), Hiram Kinsley and John Johnson; 1829, John P. Kent and L. L. Hamlin; 1830, James Gilmore and John J. Swazy; 1831, John C. Ayers, Samuel E. Babcock, and G. D. Kinnear; 1832, A. Young and Thomas Jennings; 1833, Hiram Luce and D. Pritchard; 1834 (Jamestown District), David Preston and H. N. Sterns; 1835, William Todd and James E. Chapin; 1836, J. H. Tocket and Theodore Stone; 1837, Josiah Flower and John Deming; 1838, C. C. Best and John Scott; 1839, B. S. Hill and Luther Kendall; 1840 (for this year only, this was named Youngsville, Warren, and Smethport District), B. S. Hill, A. Barris, and S. Henderson; 1841, Alexander Barris; 1842, John F. Hill; 1843, Martin Hineback; 1844, Horace Hitchcock; 1845–46, O. P. Brown; 1847, D. Vorce and D. King; 1848, D. Vorce and R. L. Blackner; 1849, S. Henderson and O. D. Parker; 1850, Samuel Sullivan (this year the circuit was divided by cutting off Wrightsville and Lottsville); 1851, Albert Norton; 1852, J. N. Henry and M. Hineback; 1853, James B. Hammond; 1854, Samuel S. Warren; 1855–56, A. R. Hammond; 1857, Samuel Holland; 1858, Samuel Holland; 1859, H. M. Bettis; 1860, George F. Reese; 1861–62, David Mizenn; 1863, A. H. Dome; 1864–65, C. M. Heard; 1866–67–68, James C. Sullivan; 1869–70, B. F. Delo; 1871, A. H. Bowen; 1872–73, Joseph F. Hill; 1874, S. S. Burton (Garland added to the charge and the parsonage built); 1875–77, L. W. Riley; 1878, W. B. Holt; 1879–81, A. S. Goodrich; 1882, I. N. Clover; 1883–86, H. G. Hall; 1886 and at present, T. W. Douglas.

From the beginning until 1818 the meetings were held for the most part in private houses or barns, and occasionally the school-house. In 1817 a house of worship was begun on the site now occupied by the Swedish church, and was completed and first used in 1818. It was a small, cheap, structure, and in 1827 was replaced by a second edifice, which is now occupied for purposes of worship by the members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. This house the Methodists were satisfied with until about 1882. In that year their present convenient and commodious church edifice was built. A Sabbath-school was started about sixty years ago, and has been kept up ever since; the average attendance upon the Sabbath-school is now said to be about fifty. The present trustees of the church and parsonage are Willard J. Davis, John Agrelius, Erastus A. Davis, G. A. Jackson, John Jackson, J. I. Sanford, M. D. Whitney, John Black, Henry Mead. The Sabbath-school superintendent is J. I. Sanford. The other church officers are, stewards, John Agrelius, Sarah Agrelius, Erastus A. Davis, Adelia Davis, W. H. Shortt, Willard J. Davis, Miss Florence Chipman, and Mrs. Jane Thatcher. J. I. Sandford is class leader. There is now a membership in the church of about 125.

In the first half of this century, at the same time that she displayed her unselfish interest in the town by building the stone school-house at Irvineton, Mrs. William Irvine showed her devotion to her spiritual faith by also constructing, or causing to be constructed, a church in the same community, in which the Presbyterians for some time worshiped, but which is now occupied in common by the Presbyterians and Methodists. The services of the former denomination are conducted by the Presbyterian clergyman from Sugar Grove, and of the latter by the pastors of the Methodist Church of Youngsville. There is also at Irvineton a Roman Catholic Church, which was erected in 1871. It is attended by Father Lavery, of Tidioute, and has a membership of about forty families. At Youngsville also the Swedes have established a Lutheran Church, and have since their organization, some three years ago, occupied the old Methodist Church, though at the present writing they are engaged in building a neat and commodious edifice of their own.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF SUGAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed, as will be seen by reference to the general chapter devoted to the history of township organization, on the 8th of March, 1821, and was called, for immediate convenience, "Number Three." Its northern boundary line is coincident with the southern limit of the State of New York (Chautauqua county). It is bounded on the east by the township of Farmington, south by Brokenstraw and parts of Conewango and Pittsfield, and west by Freehold. The southeastern part of this town is drained by Jackson Run, which flows thence southeasterly through the southern part of Farmington and the northeastern part of Conewango, into Conewango Creek just south of North Warren. Stillwater Creek rises in the western portion of Sugar Grove township and flows easterly through Sugar Grove village, and thence northerly into the State of New York. The soil in the valleys is principally a gravelly loam, and on the highlands chestnut. The surface was originally covered with a dense growth of forest — on the ridge in the south part with chestnut, to the north with beech and maple, and in the valleys with pine, maple, cherry, and black cherry. The remarkable predominance of maple timber afterward gave to the township its present significant name. For its agricultural wealth Sugar Grove is not surpassed by any region in this part of the State. While dairying is profitable here, it is not the exclusive interest, as the fruits and cereals are easily produced in great abundance.

At the time of the formation of the township a conisderable population had

R M Gray

congregated here, composed, for the most part, of the most intelligent and industrious elements of the older societies of the Mohawk valley and New England. A number of the early inhabitants of the town were also natives of Ireland and Scotland. The first permanent settler was undoubtedly Robert Miles, whose son and namesake afterward became prominent in Warren. He came up the river from Pittsburgh in June, 1797, with his family, in the first keel-boat that found its way to Warren. His farm at first embraced an area of nearly three miles square, though it was not rectangular in form. His dwelling house stood about one and one-half miles directly east of the site of Sugar Grove village. (See sketch in later pages of his son Robert.) Soon after his arrival Major Howe, Brigham Howe, and John Dickinson came from Long Island, though none of them was here long enough to become prominently identified with the business interests of this part of the county. About 1800 came William Lopsley, the ever-to-be-remembered John Barr, and John Hood; in 1802 John Stuart, and in 1803 James Stuart, all from Ireland. Lopsley made a clearing about two miles east of the village, but moved away at an early day.

John Barr was born in Ireland in 1766. Being of the ardent temperament peculiar to his race, he bore too conspicuous a part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was forced to flee his native country. His wanderings soon brought him to Sugar Grove, which he decided to make his home. He settled on the summit of the hill, in what is now the village, erecting his dwelling house near the site of the Congregational Church, as it now stands. He is described by those who remember him as an ingenious man, capable of turning his hand at any kind of work, besides engaging in his chosen vocations of agriculture and shoemaking. Many of his descendants are in town at the present day, and are numbered among the most respectable class. Mr. Barr was a born wit, and innumerable amusing anecdotes related to-day attribute their paternity to him. Among his personal possessions was an old-fashioned "bull's-eye" watch, more weighty than accurate. He was, for some reason, perpetually annoyed by questions as to the time of day, to which he invariably replied: "Sex past nine, and be d——d to ye! Keep a time o' your own." In later life Mr. Barr became extremely convivial. He died on the 9th day of January, 1839, and was buried—not with his fathers, but in the village cemetery.

David Brown, who deserves prominent mention by reason of the fact that he probably did more to build up the village of Sugar Grove than any other man, was another pioneer of the county. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on September 7, 1777, and came to the United States in 1802. He resided in Franklin, Venango county, for a short time, at which place, on the 7th of November, 1803, he married Jennet Broadfoot. Soon after his marriage he removed to Warren, and was for a time in the employ of the Holland Land Company, living in the block-house built by that company on the bank of the

Conewango Creek, a short distance above the site of the present grist-mill. He was the purchaser from the Commonwealth of a large number of the town lots in Warren borough. He owned land in what is now Sugar Grove village as early as 1806, as the list of taxables of that year sufficiently attests, and moved thither in 1807, or 1808, or possibly as late as 1809. Here he made his permanent home. He erected one of the first framed dwelling houses (by some said to be the first) in Warren county, on the north side of the road from the village to Lottsville, a few rods west of Stillwater Creek, and upon the site of the present residence of James C. Hamilton. His farm had already been partly cleared by John Dickinson. In this house all his children, with the exception of his eldest daughter, were born. The old house has been moved a short distance from its original location, and at this writing (November, 1886) still stands, one of the few relics of the early settlement of the village. Near to the house may still be seen the spring noted among the early settlers for its abundant supply of clear, cold water. Near to his dwelling house Mr. Brown erected, and, to the time of his death, in connection with a farm, carried on a tannery, said to be the first started in the county.

He died November 26, 1825, and is buried in the village cemetery at Sugar Grove. In a lecture on the early history of Warren county, one who knew David Brown well, said: "He was well educated, wrote an elegant hand, and had an easy and flowing style of composition. He possessed the impulsive feelings peculiar to his nation; was hospitable and generous to a fault. The needy never sought aid of him in vain when it was in his power to relieve them, and he frequently did so to his own pecuniary injury. These estimable qualities were concealed beneath a stern, sedate exterior. He was retiring and diffident, and seldom smiled."

Jennet Broadfoot, who became the wife of David Brown, was born at Wigton, Scotland, November 4, 1781. She had the solidity of character, the energy, the quiet resoluteness of purpose, and the tenacious adherence to religious convictions that characterize Scotch Presbyterianism. Attacked by disease that baffled the skill of local physicians, she sought medical treatment at Philadelphia, going the entire distance on horseback, and returning to her home after a few months restored to health. A few years later her husband died, leaving her with limited means to care for a family of seven children, the eldest eighteen years of age. With Christian fidelity, with patient, self-denying love, she met the responsibilities cast upon her. She gave her children such education as was possible with the scanty means at her command, and by precept and example she sought to lead them in the way of Christian living. She was a friend to the poor, she sympathized with the sorrowing, and her ministrations of love to the sick and the dying were so universal, so constant, and so cheerfully rendered, that the benediction of all who knew her rested upon her. She died June 4, 1841, and lies buried by the side of her husband.

The children of David and Jennet Brown were Mary, now living at Sugar Grove, and the widow of James Jagger; Barbara, who died at Sugar Grove in 1840, the wife of N. B. Langdon; Catharine, now living at Warren; John B., who died and was buried at Warren in 1883; Agnes H., now living at Jackson, Mich., and the widow of Walter Fish; James, who died and was buried at Sugar Grove in 1851; and William D., living at Warren, and now the president judge of the thirty-seventh judicial district of Pennsylvania.

About the time of the settlement in Sugar Grove of David Brown, two of his brothers, James and John, also came here to live. The former settled on the farm afterward owned and occupied by Henry Catlin, and went down the river not far from 1820. John was a single man, kept one of the first schools opened in town, and lived with his brother David. He was nineteen years an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, and was prothonotary of Warren county at the time of his death, which happened suddenly at Warren on January 25, 1823, when he was in his thirty-sixth year. He was buried at Sugar Grove with Masonic honors.

Other names found in the tax-list of the county for 1806, belonging to Sugar Grove inhabitants, are those of Charles Byles, William Evans, John Hood, John Portman, and John, James, and William Stuart. The first-named married a daughter of Robert Miles, and resided in town for a number of years. William Evans settled in the south part of the township, in the vicinity of Chandler's Valley, where he remained until his death, not long previous to 1840, and where some of his descendants are now living. John Hood was one of the very earliest of the pioneers in this vicinity, being a contemporary arrival with Robert Miles, about 1797 or 1798. He cleared, and occupied all his life after, a farm in the extreme north portion of the township, adjoining the New York State line, on the Jamestown road, and there operated a small grist-mill. He died in the decade of years which closed with 1830. John Portman lived here but a short time, and removed to Pine Grove township. He was still a young man in 1820, and married Pamelia, daughter of Alexander Clantz, who was probably the first man on the farm afterward owned by James Brown, and later still by Henry Catlin. Clantz then bought the old Robert Falconer place, and soon went away, giving place to Mr. Falconer himself.

John, James, and William Stuart, three brothers of Irish nativity, settled here between the years 1802 and 1806, residing in the eastern part of the township until their deaths. James died August 3, 1825, aged sixty-eight years eight months and twenty-two days. His wife, Catharine, a sister of John Hood, survived her husband until March 26, 1847, when she followed him, aged eighty-seven years and twenty-eight days. They landed in the United States on the 13th of June, 1795. John Stuart, who was born in Antrim county, Ireland, on the 28th of May, 1780, died in Sugar Grove on the 30th of June, 1862, being the last survivor of the three brothers. He had two sons, James L. and John, the former of whom was born in this town on the 12th of November, 1807, and died in the village on the 24th of May, 1873, leaving a number of descendants in the town. John early went to Clarion county, where he preached the gospel, and ministered as physician, to the necessities of the sick in body.

Clark Dalrymple, who, at the time of his death in July, 1869, was the eldest of the surviving early settlers in Sugar Grove, came here from Massachusetts, his native State, in 1811, when he was but sixteen years of age. In the spring of the next year he was followed by his father, David, who was born in Massachusetts in about 1765, and four brothers—David, Mark, Oliver, and Chauncey. The father settled just opposite and about ten rods east of the site of the present residence of his grandson, Noah Dalrymple (son of Clark), where he remained until about the time of his death in 1840. He also had three daughters, and his descendants now comprise in part a numerous and respectable portion of the population of Warren county.

Abraham D. Ditmars came here from Long Island in the spring of 1814, upon the advertisement and personal importunities of Agent Sacket, of the Holland Land Company, exchanging a farm in Long Island valued at $15,000 for three thousand acres of wild land in this vicinity (and something was given him "to boot"). He selected every alternate tract between what is now Sugar Grove village and Lottsville, after viewing the country in 1813, and established his residence on the top of the hill immediately west of the village. The hardships which he suffered in making the long and perilous journey from Long Island were akin to those that all the pioneers were forced to brave. He brought his family across the Delaware from New Jersey at Easton, traveled thence to Belfonte, and by a rough road to a point opposite Holman's Ferry, on Allegheny River. There he crossed the river and went to the site of Titusville, thence through a trackless wilderness to the rude house of James White, on the Big Brokenstraw; thence to the Widow Mead's, and, by an unfrequented and almost impassable road through Chandler's Valley, to his destination. His family consisted of his wife, two sons, and five daughters (one of whom afterward became the wife of Darius Mead, of Brokenstraw). They were on the road from the 10th of May to the 19th of June, and stayed two nights in the woods on the Allegheny Mountains, and one night between Titusville and Brokenstraw. At the beginning of the journey they had two good teams and wagons. At the termination they had the fore wheels of one wagon only, and those were nearly a wreck, the family having to travel on foot most of the distance from Brokenstraw. The personal effects were afterward gathered up with great cost and difficulty.

Mr. Ditmars has been described as a large, athletic man, six feet in height, erect and well proportioned, of gentlemanly bearing, an open countenance, large, dark-blue eyes, heavy jutting eyebrows, and a heavy voice. He was convivial to a fault. Another daughter was married to Lansing Wetmore, of Warren. His son, Abraham, jr., taught school in Sugar Grove some time after the year 1820. After living in this town a number of years, Abraham Ditmars returned to Long Island.

David Stilson came to Sugar Grove from Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y. (whence many of the early settlers of this town emigrated), in March, 1814, and settled on what has ever since been known as Stilson Hill, in the southwest part of the town. He brought his wife and five children with him, and was obliged to cut his way through the woods. Four children were born to him after his arrival in Sugar Grove. His descendants are still numerous here. He carried on his farm successfully until the time of his death, June 6, 1852, when he had almost reached his seventy-fourth year of life.

In the month of January, 1814, Richard B. Miller, then a young man nearly twenty-three years of age, made his way from Whitestown, N. Y., through Buffalo, up the lake to Mayville, thence through Jamestown and across the country to Sugar Grove, making his home on a piece of land which he had purchased from the Holland Land Company, on which his son Frank R. Miller now resides. He had married on the preceding month. He passed through Buffalo only two weeks after the destruction of that village by the British and Indians, when the whole site of the present city contained but one little log house, then occupied by a widow. Richard B. Miller died in Kentucky on the 10th of June, 1832. Frank R. Miller, who now owns the place, was born upon it on the 6th of July, 1827.

James Jagger, a native of Suffolk county, L. I., settled in this township in 1815. A brother, Stephen, bought the old John Hood place about the same time, and continued the operation of the old grist-mill. He was in all respects an exemplary man. Among his several descendants now in town is his son Sylvester Jagger. Stephen Jagger died on the 8th of March, 1874, aged eighty-one years six months and eleven days.

By this time (about 1818) the country began to display here and there the traces of advancing civilization. The empire of nature showed symptoms of yielding to the dominion of the rude arts of the woodsmen. There were three or four families in Sugar Grove village, a few settlers in the beech woods between Sugar Grove and Pine Grove, besides the men already mentioned, and a few others. After the passage of the act of 1792 to induce the settlement of pioneers in Western Pennsylvania, and the subsidence of the Indian difficulties in 1795, immigration turned its tide in this direction. As already noticed, a number of the settlers came to this county by the way of Susquehanna River and Pittsburgh. During the years 1815–16 about thirty families came from Oneida county, N. Y., and settled principally in Pine Grove, Freehold, and Sugar Grove. Among those who settled in this town were David Stilson and Richard B. Miller, already mentioned, and John Tuttle, Joseph Langdon, and Henry Catlin. Mr. Tuttle resided until his death, some forty years ago, in the western part of the town. Joseph Langdon cleared a place about a mile from the village, on the Ashville road, and during the later years of his life operated a grist-mill. He was born in Berkshire, Mass., on the 13th of January, 1780, and died here on the 27th of April, 1857. His wife, Survina, died June 8, 1833, aged thirty-seven years. A number of their descendants still make Sugar Grove their home.

Henry Catlin, a brother of Mrs. Richard B. Miller, came here about 1816, and settled on the farm next north of that owned by his brother-in-law. He was born in Conway, Mass., on the 15th of January, 1785, and died in Sugar Grove on the 30th of July, 1845. His daughter Julia, now Mrs. L. H. Pratt, was born in what is now Rushville, N. Y., on the 31st of December, 1814, and was consequently but two years of age when her father removed to Sugar Grove. Her retentive and accurate memory, stretching over a period of nearly seventy years, has been of great assistance to the compiler of this chapter.

At this place should be inserted a sketch of one of the most noteworty of the pioneers of Sugar Grove, Robert Falconer. He was born in Inveraven, Banffshire, Scotland, on the 22d of December, 1780. He was descended from a wealthy and ancient family, who could never forget that they were "lairds" in the days of Monteith and Wallace and McDoogh, and bravely fought with Bruce at Brannockburn. Yet Robert was thoroughly republican in opinion and practice. He was graduated from old Aberdeen in 1808, and soon after emigrated to America, not only to increase his wealth, but to enjoy its free republican institutions, to which he was a convert. In this country he married Eliza, a sister of Henry Catlin and Mrs. Richard B. Miller, who was born at New Haven, N. Y., on the 15th of October, 1802, and affectionately performed the duties of wifehood until her death, on the 20th of January, 1850. For several years after his arrival in the United States Mr. Falconer was engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton in New York and Charleston, S. C., sending large invoices to Glasgow, and other parts of Scotland. In 1816 a brother in Scotland, who never was in the United States, desired to join him in the purchase of lands, with the intention of making a Scotch settlement, for which the brother at home was to select and send over an extra class of emigrants. Accordingly, Mr. Falconer came to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1817, and passed the summer in examining the surrounding county. He was an excellent surveyor, and many of our early roads were afterward surveyed by him. During this visit he would frequently make long trips into the wilderness, always on foot, and sometimes remaining away for a week. His favorite resort was along the valleys of the Stillwater and the Brokenstraw. Finally he selected lands just east of the village of Sugar Grove, which he declared should be his future home. He returned to New York for his family (by his first wife) in the winter of 1818, and in the following spring was established in Sugar Grove. He was at that time deemed to be the most wealthy man in this part of the country. He loaned considerable money, and was very active in laying out roads, effecting improvements, and in all ways aiding in the settlement of the town. In 1829 he removed to Warren, and became interested in the Lumbermen's Bank, of which he was made president. Through the rascality of those who were supposed to be its friends and supporters, the bank was broken, and in his attempts to save it Mr. Falconer lost largely of his wealth, and suffered a permanent impairment of health. He returned to Sugar Grove in 1840 a mental ruin, where he died on the 20th of October, 1851.

Yet another prominent pioneer of this town and county was Captain John I. Willson. He was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 15th of August, 1781. His wife, Mary Elliott, whom he married in New York city in 1807, was born in that metropolis on the 29th of August, 1789. Captain Willson's ancestors were from Ireland; Mrs. Willson's were Scotch. Inclined to a seafaring life, he engaged on board a vessel sailing from New York when he was about eighteen years of age. Commencing as a cabin boy, he rose to the command of the brig *Franklin*, sailing from New York to the Bermudas, of which he also became part owner. After the enactment of the embargo on commerce and navigation under Jefferson, he left the ocean, and with his young wife removed to Upper Canada, where his elder brother, David Willson, had preceded him, and where he cultivated a small farm, and taught school winters. In 1819 he removed with his family to Sugar Grove. About 1821 he there opened a public house (which he purchased of Robert Miles, and which still forms a part of the present hotel), and made it for many years the most popular resort for travelers in that section of the country.

Having retained his fondness for navigation, in 1825 he bought an interest in the schooner *Milan*, of Buffalo, and took charge of her as master in the lake trade. When the steamer *Chautauqua*, on Chautauqua Lake, was built he took charge of her for one or two seasons. Then, having purchased an interest in the schooner *Nucleus*, on Lake Erie, he was made master. As this was before the era of steamboats on Lake Erie, the *Nucleus* participated largely in carrying passengers, and was fitted up specially for that business. In 1836 he disposed of his interest in the vessel, abandoned navigation, and returned to his family and home at Sugar Grove. He was a moral and an upright citizen, temperate in all his habits, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. He had been educated in the Society of Friends, but was tolerant and friendly towards other societies. He read much and was a man of intelligence and culture.

The children of Captain Willson were Catharine Elliott, married to Charles Doane, of Aurora, Ontario, and residing there; Martha Clinger, who died in 1869, unmarried; Mark Willson, and Eliza Willson, who resides at Winona, unmarried. John I. Willson died on February 16, 1859; his wife died on the 9th of June, 1854. Both are buried in the village cemetery at Sugar Grove.

Mark Willson, only son of John I. Willson, was born in 1818. In early life he engaged in the mercantile business at Sugar Grove, and was successful as a merchant. He possessed the confidence of the community in which he resided, and was regarded as a man of strict integrity and good judgment. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace when he was only twenty-one years old, and was continued in the office by re-election for a period of twenty-five years or over. He also filled the office of postmaster several years, and was often called to fill various other local offices, which was always done with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Willson was a public-spirited citizen, and always ready and willing to aid in every public enterprise, contributing his full share in both time and money. He did much to improve the village by the erection of buildings of his own, and by aiding and encouraging others to do the same.

Although not a member of any church organization, he was ever ready to aid in the support of all when called upon. In politics he was a Republican, and often represented his town and village in the county conventions of his party; and while firm in his political opinions, he was always courteous toward those whose politics differed from his.

In 1853 he married Elizabeth T. Hallock of Milton, Ulster county, N. Y. He has four children—two sons and two daughters—all of whom are married except the youngest son, John I. Willson, who is employed in the Merchants' Bank. Disposing of his property in Sugar Grove in 1863, Mark Willson removed with his family to Hastings, Minn., and continued in the mercantile business for three years, during a part of the time filling the office of mayor of that thriving city, and in 1866 removed to Winona, Minn., where he has been since continuously successfully engaged in the banking business, and has for many years filled the position of president of the Merchants' Bank of Winona.

James Elliott, brother of Mrs. John I. Willson, was the first person buried in the village cemetery at Sugar Grove—not far from the year 1820.

John Hamilton, father of James C. Hamilton, now a respected citizen of Sugar Grove, was sheriff of Venango county before the division was effected that set off Warren county, and frequently came through this part of his district on a bridle-path. The intimate knowledge of the resources of the country which thus came to him in the performance of his official duties attracted his attention to Sugar Grove, and in 1827 he removed hither, where he married a daughter of David Brown, and where many of his descendants now reside. He was born in York county, Pa., June 22, 1782, and died October 27, 1857. Catharine, his wife, was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 13, 1789, and died September 29, 1862.

Not all of the early settlers have received mention yet, however, it being the object of the writer to give a running account of those who bore a more conspicuous part in public affairs before locating the several members of the steady and sturdy *yeomanry* who performed so useful a part in the settlement of the country by clearing away the forests and tilling the ground.

Some time between the years 1806 and 1816, as shown by the lists of taxables in the county, the population of Sugar Grove was increased by the arrival of Amos York, who gave to York Hill in the eastern part of the town its name; Alexander Clantz, already mentioned; Thomas Duprey, a blacksmith, who settled on the road between Sugar Grove village and Chandler's Valley; David Mathews, who built his dwelling on Mathew's Run, between Sugar Grove and Youngsville; Thomas Page, who established a settlement near the farm of the Dalrymple family, and James Sturdevant, at Chandler's Valley. It was also about this time that John Chandler brought his family to the valley which has ever since borne his name. Stephen Sweet, a carpenter and joiner, about this time settled just east of the old Falconer house, near the village of Sugar Grove. He married a daughter of John Barr and left numerous descendants in Sugar Grove, several of whom are yet residing there. He was born on the 6th of September, 1786, and died on the 11th of November, 1865. His wife, Mary, was born February 26th, 1806, and died June 13, 1863.

Between the years 1810 or 1812 and 1820 quite a number of the settlers moved away from this part of the country, probably discouraged by the extreme and unprofitable hardships of pioneer life. But new forces were continually arriving in such numbers as to counterbalance this efflux, and at the time of the formation of the township in 1821, the population was in excess of that at any previous period. Among the new arrivals were the following:

James C. Austin, who taught winter school here for a time, and during the remainder of the year worked in the tan-yard of David Brown. At a later date he married a lady of Youngsville and removed in that direction. Nathan Abbott, who cleared a farm, still called the Abbott place, a little way west of Wrightsville. He was a good man and citizen, and died quite early. His descendants are numerous in this town now. David Allen, who married a daughter of Nathan Abbott, lived in the same neighborhood, and died there many years ago. Ezra Basset, a cooper, resided with his daughter, Mrs. Silas Hazen, at the village of Grove; Mrs. Samuel Hall was also his daughter. He was a very pious man. His death occurred many years ago. Samuel Hall was one of the early tavern-keepers here. He came about 1820, and lived for a short time in a small bark-roofed shanty on the site of the house now occupied by Emri Davis, while his hotel was building. This hostelry stood on the site of the present bank, and was two stories high. Hall kept tavern there many years, and died on the 2d of February, 1854, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Polly W., died on the 11th of December, 1848, aged sixty eight years.

For some time before his death Mr. Hall operated a grist and saw-mill, which he had built. Smith Burlingame, who is also mentioned in the list of taxables, was an employee of Samuel Hall.

Simon Brooks settled about this time at Chandler's Valley. Joseph Berlin was an early settler—an Englishman—right on the ground now occupied by the village of Sugar Grove. He was a farmer. He died about 1835. Cornelius Bassett (not related to Ezra Basset), lived thus early on the farm next west to that occupied by Joseph Berlin, towards Watt's Flats. After a few years he removed from the county. Asa Curtis was a shoemaker, and built the house just east of the village of Sugar Grove, now occupied by Charles Temple. Curtis afterward went to Warren. John Chambers came from England, it is said, with Joseph Berlin, a fellow-bachelor, and lived for a number of years with him. Chambers then married and worked his farm until he died. Randall Evans settled at Chandler's Valley and cultivated a large farm there until his death. His descendants are numerous in that part of the township now. Samuel Foster, a gunsmith and blacksmith, married a daughter of Alexander Clantz, and lived near the bridge in the village of Sugar Grove. He was a good and an active citizen, and came to his death in 1837, while acting as constable, by being thrown from a horse. Thomas Fox, a farmer, lived on the place owned by Robert Falconer, and left descendants which are yet in town. His brother David lived on Stilson Hill, and died there many years ago. Annum Gregory settled at first at Chandler's Valley, and afterwards removed to a place about a mile east of Sugar Grove village. Mrs. Putnam Bugby, of Chandler's Valley, is his daughter. Thomas Green came from Gorham, N. Y., in 1816, with Henry Catlin, and settled near Cornelius Bassett, where he died a number of years ago. His descendants reside in the same neighborhood now. Otis Green, brother of Thomas, came from the same place a few years later, and after living near his brother for some time, settled on the place just off that now owned and occupied by L. H. Pratt, where his death occurred. He was born in Massachusetts December 26, 1799, and died May 11, 1877. Silas Hazen, whose name has been before mentioned, dwelt in a house, still standing, opposite the residence of Emri Davis. Hazen was a farmer and brickmaker, but did not remain in town longer than about ten years, when he removed to Michigan. Moses Harmon, grandfather of Hosea Harmon, resided in the eastern part of the township. For information concerning this family the reader is referred to the sketch of Hosea Harmon, in later pages of this book. James and John Lowther, with two of their sisters, came from Ireland and settled in the northeastern part of the town. John married a daughter of John Hood. They were successful and industrious. Marcus Leonard, mentioned in the list, is not known to have been a freeholder here, but to have taught school in this town, and to have "boarded 'round." Isaac Lopus, a pensioner of the War of 1812, is still living in Sugar Grove, on the way to Watt's Flats. His chil-

H. Harmon

dren have by dint of economy and industry secured themselves a competence. Ambrose Pratt is another member of that honorable but much-abused class who earn a livelihood by teaching school. Stephen Smith was for a time a resident of the village of Sugar Grove, working the Richard Miller farm for three years. He died at Chandler's Valley. Bemsley Rowley lived about a mile and a half east of Sugar Grove village, and has descendants in town now. He died more than twenty years ago. Abraham Strickland lived with his parents near the New York line, and died suddenly at Willson's Hotel about 1824 or 1825. Valentine Tiffany was a carpenter and joiner and lived in a house of his own construction, still standing, about one mile northwest of the village of Sugar Grove. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Hall. Mr. Tiffany removed to Michigan at a comparatively early date. Lodowick Wright was a millwright and the builder of Samuel Hall's mills. He lived near the home of Henry Catlin. He died on the 14th of June, 1828, in the sixty-second year of his age.

At this period, about 1820, the roads in this part of the country were in a rough, unfinished condition, mere bridle-paths. The face of the country was still covered for the most part with thick forests. Chandler's Valley had a name, but was not yet large enough to deserve the dignity of being called a village. The village of Sugar Grove was very small. There was a small, unpainted school building on the site of the present union school-house. An acre of land had been donated to the "Utica school district" (as it was called, from the number of families herein from the vicinity of Utica, N. Y.) by John Barr, for the purposes of erecting upon it a good building for school purposes. The village had until about this time been known as Brownsville, after David Brown, the name giving place to that of Sugar Grove about 1821. The inhabitants of the village during this period have been already mentioned, among the most prominent being David Brown, Captain Willson, Samuel Hall, John Barr, Silas Hazen, Samuel Foster, Asa Curtis; and the nearest neighbor outside of the village was Robert Falconer. The road between Sugar Grove and Jamestown was extremely rough — at times almost impassable — and was not in a line with the present road, but lay over the hill. A few years after this the present Jamestown road was laid out by Robert Falconer, Stephen Jagger, and Hulett Lott. The principal roads hereabouts were all laid out about 1830.

Sugar Grove has a well-known inhabitant who has gone through experiences worthy of a permanent record. James G. Brookmire was born in Antrim county, near Belfast, Ireland, on the 2d of June, 1810, and was the fourth of nine children. His ancestors were inhabitants of Ulster county, Ireland, whither they had come from England, probably at a time when war and massacre had nearly depopulated that part of the country and the home government was encouraging the immigration thereto of Protestant settlers. His father was a cotton-spinner and worked in a cotton-mill in Antrim county from about 1790 until old age compelled him to relinquish active business. The son of whom we write was apprenticed to learn the art of making calico prints, etc., at the age of fourteen years, and at the termination of his necessary seven years, and when he was of age, he removed to Philadelphia, in this country, where he landed on the 4th of July, 1831. After working two years and nine months at his chosen trade he returned to Ireland to see the girl who was waiting for him there, and whom he brought back very soon as his wife. At that time the recent destruction of the United States Bank had produced a panic in business and he felt the hard times sorely. He moved three times in as many years, the last time being to Bergen county, N. J. He soon started for Sugar Grove with his family — a wife and two children — and settled in the unbroken forest about three miles from the present village. Here he held three hundred acres nearly. The gold fever of California took hold upon him in 1850 and he sold fifty acres of his farm to aid him in reaching California. He went by public conveyance to what is now Kansas City, where he bought in with a company from Kentucky, and started into the wilderness on the 27th of June. There were then no white settlements on their way except Forts Kearney and Laramie. After the party reached Fort Kearney Mr. Brookmire resolved to break with his companions, whom he did not fancy, although to leave them was to incur great peril. They refunded, with unusual fairness, all he had paid in, and permitted him to take as company a well-trained dog. It was a fatal year—the year of an unexampled inundation of emigrants for the Far West, who were overtaken with all forms of disease, that decimated their numbers with pitiless regularity. On his route Mr. Brookmire witnessed wolves digging up the graves of those who had died and been buried in a shallow trench. He did not molest them, and was happily surprised to find that they did not seem eager to disturb him. He fell in with Indians — not the starved and half-clothed substitute for native grandeur which the government professes to provide for free of cost at the present day, but the genuine, naked, rifled, mounted and painted savage. His good fortune did not desert him, however, and he was well treated by his savage hosts, in consideration of his giving them a portion of his ammunition. He was nearly drowned in Utah; encountered a thunder storm on the Rocky Mountain ridge — a bolt of which tore up the ground at his feet and stunned him for a moment — and at last reached his destination, where in a few months he was doing well. At this time he heard from home of a legacy left his family from the old country, and was forced rather reluctantly to return home. He returned by way of Nicaragua to New York. Since then several other legacies have come into his possession, and he is now in more than comfortable circumstances, which he and his wife are worthy to enjoy.

Early and Present Mills.— The first mill in the present limits of Sugar Grove township was undoubtedly, as has been stated, the grist-mill of John

Hood, in the northern part of the town. The first grist-mill in the village was that built by Samuel Hall, as before stated, and which stood near the site of the present mill of G. Clark. Mr. Hall also operated a saw-mill with the same water power that impelled his grist-mill. These mills were afterward owned and operated by Joseph Langdon. The present steam mill on that site was built in 1856 at a cost of some $8,000, by S. P. Fuller, Russell Clark soon after purchasing a half interest. Another saw-mill was erected soon after 1835 below the village, and was known as Watkins's mill, from its builder, Horace Watkins. Another saw-mill stood above the village, its builder being an Englishman named John Sellers. These were all water mills excepting that erected by S. P. Fuller; but the diminished volume of the streams which followed the clearing of the forests have expelled them all from existence. The only tannery of consequence ever operated in Sugar Grove is that previously mentioned, belonging to David Brown. Samuel Hall at one time had a small distillery, but it was short lived. The grist and saw-mill now owned and operated by M. W. Curtiss and P. Davis, under the firm name of Curtiss & Davis, was built about fourteen years ago by W. M. Haggerty and E. R. Wheelock under the style of Haggerty & Wheelock. In a few months Mr. Wheelock sold his interest to his partner. In January, 1876, Mr. Davis purchased a half interest in the business. The relation thus established continued until October, 1885, when Mr. Haggerty was superseded by Mr. Curtiss. The capacity of the grist-mill is estimated at about 400 bushels of grain a day. That of the saw-mill is stated at 3,000 feet of lumber in every ten hours. Connected with the saw-mill is also a stave and shingle-mill of good capacity. The mills are operated separately by steam, one engine for the grist-mill and the other engine running the saw, stave, and shingle-mills.

George Haupin has recently started a cider and jelly-mill in Sugar Grove village, his first supply of apples for reduction arriving September 23, 1886. Mr. Haupin has been manufacturer of cider since 1874, during which year he began the business in Freehold. He has all the appointments of a first-class mill, and will undoubtedly build up a large business.

The other manufacturing interests of Sugar Grove village are included in the carriage shop of W. W. Jones, who has been in business here about eight years, and the harness shop of J. J. Smutz, who came in June, 1883.

Early and Present Mercantile Business.—If we exclude the manufacture and sale of brick, carried on by Silas Hazen, opposite the old framed house of David Brown, the first store in town was that kept on the site of the present residence of C. F. Temple, by John Brown, brother of David Brown. The next merchant was Henry Higby, who kept store in Sugar Grove village about 1823 or 1824, and was soon followed by Charles Butler. This store was on the ground now covered by the bakery. Subsequently, in this same building were Joshua Van Duzen, Pier & Co., and George Mosher. The oldest business now in progress in town is the business of H. N. Frazine, dealer in harnesses, etc., which was established by his father, Newton Frazine, in 1853, in the same building now occupied by the present proprietor, who succeeded the founder about fifteen years ago. Mr. Frazine carries from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars' worth of stock.

The general store of A. G. McIntyre was founded, in 1867, by C. P. Harris. The firm of Harris & McIntyre was formed in 1881—and the senior partner withdrew from the business in 1885. Mr. McIntyre carries a stock which he appraises at about $15,000.

Next in chronological order of establishment is the drug store of L. H. Darling, which was begun about 1869 by Dr. C. J. Phillips. Since he retired the several proprietors have been M. W. Lenox, Lenox & Smilie, George M. Burroughs, and the present owner, who succeeded Mr. Burroughs on the 1st of January, 1886.

In 1871 Theodore Van Duzen established the furniture business now under the proprietorship of his successor, M. W. Harrington, whose connection with the concern dates from 1873. Mr. Harrington carries stock valued at about $3,500.

W. H. Mix purchased the old brick store in 1872, that being then, according to his statement, the only brick building in town. From the first he dealt in drugs, groceries, boots and shoes, glassware, etc. He moved into his present quarters in 1878. He values his stock at from $6,000 to $8,000.

The firm of Smith, Wheelock & Co. began to deal in hardware, and built a store for that purpose in the summer of 1873. Successive changes since then have taken place, and now the sign reads "E. R. Wheelock & Son." Their stock is estimated at about $8,000 or $9,000.

Augustus Scott, merchant tailor at Sugar Grove village, came about twelve years ago. The tin-shop and hardware store of John Barlow was started the same year. Mr. Barlow now carries stock worth $4,000 or $5,000.

J. G., A. M. and A. D. McDonald, under the firm style of McDonald Brothers, established a general store in Sugar Grove village in 1877, and now carry stock valued at about $12,000.

Wellman Brothers & Co., drugs and general merchandise.—This establishment was founded in 1881 by W. D. and D. E. Wellman, who, in the summer of 1886, formed copartnership relations with the present junior member of the firm, R. S. Cummings. They have been in their present building two years at this writing. They carry about $3,000 worth of goods.

The general mercantile business now conducted in the name of Mrs. R. D. McDougal was started in 1881 by Hardin Hazeltine, her father. Her husband had charge of the store for about a year, ending in March, 1885, when the present proprietress assumed the management.

S. G. Stuart began to deal in groceries in Sugar Grove village, on the 4th of September, 1886.

Physicians, Past and Present.—In the earliest days of the township medical aid was obtainable no nearer than Jamestown. About the year 1820 Dr. Hiram Newman came to reside in a house next to the old school-house in Sugar Grove village. His wife was a sister of Abraham Ditmars. After a brief stay here of two or three years Dr. Newman sold out to Dr. Hiram Alden, who lived about three years in the same house. His successor was Dr. Jonathan Pratt, a single man, who boarded with Henry Catlin three years and then returned to Ontario county, N. Y. Then arrived another bachelor physician, Dr. Marcus Whitman, who boarded at Willson's Hotel. Several years afterward he was followed by Dr. Noah Weld, who lived on the edge of the village toward Jamestown. He practiced in Sugar Grove a number of years and until his death, only a few years previous to the last great war. His son, Descartes Weld, afterward practiced here some time, finally removing to California for his health, where he died. Dr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. C. H. Smith also practiced in Sugar Grove a number of years.

Of the physicians at present in practice in Sugar Grove village Dr. W. W. Seabury is the one of longest standing. He was born in this town on the 17th of August, 1851, and received his medical education at the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, O. He also took a degree from the Western Reserve University of Cleveland. The date of his diploma from the first-named institution is February, 1875. He practiced in Sugar Grove two years under Dr. C. H. Smith (who is now in Mason City, Iowa), and since then has continued for himself.

Dr. W. D. Wellman was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 15, 1855, and received his medical education at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., from which he was graduated in June, 1881. He came to Sugar Grove in the following fall.

Dr. W. M. Page received his medical education in the medical department of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, being graduated from it on the 3d of March, 1886. In August following he settled in Sugar Grove.

Dr. Fred A. Morrell was born in Strong, Me., on the 26th of October, 1857, and obtained his professional education at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., from which he was graduated in June, 1885. He practiced for some time on the resident staff of physicians of that institution, and came to Sugar Grove on the 1st of October, 1886.

The only dentist in active practice at the village of Sugar Grove is Dr. H. B. Arnold, who practiced dentistry in New York State nearly forty years, the last thirteen of which, before his arrival in Sugar Grove, were passed in Jamestown. He came here in the summer of 1884.

The *Sugar Grove News* is the only newspaper ever published in Sugar Grove, is apparently established on a sound basis, and is published by a veteran newspaper man, who "cannot remember when he couldn't set type." His father, Adolphus Fletcher, established the *Jamestown Journal* about 1825 or 1826. The proprietor of the *News* is also the founder of the *Warren Mail.* He was in Southern Illinois fifteen or twenty years, and came here from Washington, D. C., where he had been in the employ of the government. The *News* is a clean, crisp, well-edited paper, Republican in politics and interesting in matter. It dates its origin to December, 1884.

Sugar Grove Savings Bank was organized in April, 1877, with a capital of $25,000. The first officers were W. H. Shortt, president; J. H. Nichols, vice-president; J. B. Hamilton, cashier; and J. H. Spencer, assistant cashier. Mr. Shortt is still president, and his son, C. M. Shortt, is the present cashier, having succeeded Mr. Hamilton in 1878.

Hotels.—The only hotels of any prominence in the village of Sugar Grove have been that of John I. Willson and his successors, and that of Samuel Hall —the last building having been destroyed by fire about thirteen years ago, though it had not been kept as a hotel for some time previous to that date. As stated in the sketch of Captain Willson, he purchased the hotel (of Robert Miles) about 1821, and retained the property until about the year 1857, when he sold out to James Patterson. In the summer of 1859 Aaron Smith succeeded Patterson, and in one year was followed by James Dennison one year. Henry Sylvester, now of Sinclairville, N. Y., then came here and remained about one year. Since his withdrawal the successive proprietors have been Fred Alvord, William D. Edgerton, H. Harmon, Fred Alvord, George Owen, Porter Pemberton, David Crull, Jacob Wiggins, and the present proprietor, Charles Ricker, who assumed charge on the 4th of July, 1886.

Agricultural Society.—The unquestioned pre-eminence of this township in agricultural matters has occasioned several attempts toward the organization of societies looking to the advancement of this art, the basis of a country's prosperity. In the fall of 1857 an agricultural society was formed as a township organization auxiliary to the county society. It was officered as follows: L. H. Pratt, president; F. R. Miller, secretary; Dwight Buell, treasurer. It was decided that fairs should be held in or near the village of Sugar Grove, and one or two such fairs were so held. The society now in operation in this township, however, dates its origin to the year 1874, when it was organized and soon after chartered. The first president was Darwin Wentworth; the first secretary, David Jagger, and the first treasurer, E. R. Wheelock. Its purpose is the advancement of the agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical arts. No premiums are offered at its fairs to fast horses, no gambling is allowed on the grounds, nor is any liquor sold. Grounds of about twenty or twenty-five acres are leased of three parties, and are a pattern of convenience and beauty. According to its charter, any person purchasing a family ticket becomes *ipso facto* a member of the organization, the membership varying from 1,000 to 1,500 in numbers. Once in three years the society elect a member of the State Board of Agriculture. The present officers are Hon. Emry Davis, president; David Jagger, secretary, and J. B. Hamilton, treasurer.

G. A. R. Post.—This organization, which was named after James P. Younie, a brave soldier killed during the last war, was mustered in on the 21st of January, 1885, by post commander J. W. Brighton, of Bear Lake Post. Following is a list of its officers: Commander, Samuel Lord; senior vice-commander, W. G. Peckham; junior vice-commander, B. F. Darling; surgeon. J. L. Burroughs; chaplain, N. J. Cooper; officer of the day, A. D. Frank; adjutant, William A. Stuart; quartermaster, D. Fulkerson; sergeant-major, H. Arters; quartermaster-sergeant, William A. Younie.

The Post-office.—It is not known exactly when a regular post-office was established in the village of Sugar Grove, though it seems probable that the first appointee under the general government was Jeremiah Jolls, who, about 1830, had an office a little to the west of Willson's Hotel. It is stated on good authority that John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, was at one time a mail carrier through this township, when he resided in Crawford county. Jeremiah Jolls was followed in his federal office by Joshua Van Duzen, whose office was in the same building. Since the expiration of his term the following have basked in presidential favor for more or less brief periods: W. O. Blodgett, Mark Willson, G. W. Buell, James Patterson, Jacob Horton, C. J. Phillips, James Stuart. The present incumbent, J. M. Martin, was appointed in May, 1885.

Chandler's Valley.—This is a small village in the southeastern part of the township, containing two general stores, one which is kept by H. Wilson, and the other by F. A. Sagerdahl; besides the drug store of F. N. Chapin. At this place Baker & Anderson operate a successful planing, matching, and shingle-mill; N. W. Dupree manufactures lumber, lath, and shingles; C. P. Quilliam carries on a cheese-factory; C. J. Sagerdahl and Charles Sundell are severally engaged in selling and manufacturing wagons and carriages. There is one hotel, the Ellis House, kept by Benjamin Ellis. H. Wilson is postmaster, and until recently the only physician here was F. W. Whitcomb. Dr. Whitcomb was born in Sugar Grove, and remained in his native township until July 1, 1886, when he removed to Warren. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo on the 21st of February, 1882, and at once began to practice in Chandler's Valley. He was the first resident physician of this village.

Chandler's Valley received its name before 1820 from John Chandler, who came hither from Connecticut about the year 1815, and settled on the flats in the valley, his house standing on a little rise of ground immediately west of the flats. The country was then noted for its maple sugar, great numbers of maple trees covering the surface of this part of the town. Josiah Chandler, the father of John, came with him, an old man, but died in a few years. John

Chandler had twelve children, four of whom were sons, and of the latter only one now lives, while but four of the daughters are living. John Chandler was a hard-working man, was conscientious in the performance of his duty, and just toward others. He died in the early part of July, 1867. The other early settlers, most of them, have been mentioned in former pages. About 1859 this portion of the town received a considerable influx of Swedish immigrants, who now form an important and law-abiding element of its society.

Schools.—The first school kept in Sugar Grove was in 1815, in what was then known as the Utica school district, embracing the present village of Sugar Grove. The first schools were supported by individual subscription, the tuition being valued at from two to five dollars per pupil. The first school was taught by Betsy Wetmore, who was succeeded by James Brown. Other early teachers were J. Q. Wilson and Corbin Kidder. As before stated, John Barr donated an acre of ground to the district for school purposes, which is still used as a site for the union school. About 1869 Frederick Miles bequeathed $3,000 to his wife in trust, to be used as a school fund. The present union school building was erected about this time at a cost of nearly $7,000, F. R. Miller, James Catlin, and James Younie being the commissioners who worked in conjunction with the school directors.

Besides this union school and the district schools of the township, there is an educational institution in the village of Sugar Grove which reflects honor upon the place, and will, undoubtedly, redound to the elevation of public morals and opinions. The Sugar Grove Seminary was erected through the efforts of the Erie Conference of the United Brethren of Christ. The conference resolved to establish the school (the only one in the conference) at that point from which the best inducement was offered. The citizens of Sugar Grove with characteristic liberality subscribed the sum of $8,000 for the purpose, which, being the largest offer, was accepted, and the building erected in 1883. The first board of trustees was elected two years previously, and was composed of Rev. J. Hill, who was foremost in his zealous efforts to secure the establishment of the school, Rev. A. Holeman, Rev. N. R. Luce, Rev. R. J. White, H. Frick, C. H. Partridge, and Joel Carr. The cost of the building, an elegant and modern structure, was $20,000, and of the furniture $3,000 more. The school was opened in September, 1884, with an attendance of about 130. The institution, though under the management of the United Brethren, is entirely non-sectarian, and makes a specialty of music, having a corps of excellent teachers. The other branches are not, however, neglected. The first and present principal is Rev. R. J. White. The attendance in the 1885 was 215.

The religious organization of the United Brethren connected with the school was effected in 1884, the membership of which now numbers about seventy. The pastor from the beginning has been and now is Rev. J. Hill. The Sabbath-school superintendent is Professor E. H. Hill; class leader, P. Smith; steward, J. P. Atkins. The average attendance at the Sabbath-school is about sixty. The congregations at the church meetings are much larger than is indicated by the statement of membership, there being usually in attendance upon divine service at the chapel no fewer than 125 persons. The present board of trustees of the institution is composed as follows: Rev. J. Hill, Rev. R. J. White, Rev. I. Bennehoff, Rev. N. R. Luce, Rev. A. Holeman, H. Frick, J. D. Christ. The members of the prudential committee are Rev. J. Hill, J. P. Miller, T. Fulkerson. Rev. J. Hill is the general agent.

Ecclesiastical. — The first regularly organized church in Sugar Grove township was the Presbyterian, which was formed in the parlor of David Brown's dwelling house in 1821 by Rev. Amos Chase. Previous to that, however, meetings were irregularly held three or four times a year, without regard to denomination, in the school-house usually. The original members of this church were David Fox, I. Fitch, Nathan Abbott, W. C. White, Samuel White, David Stilson, Hannah Tuttle, Matilda Fox, Anna Abbott, Aurelia Wetmore, Cynthia Fitch, Betsey White, Catharine Stuart, William Stuart, Betsey Stuart, Robert Stuart, Polly Stuart, James Lowther, Barbara Lowther, Jennet Brown, Joseph Langdon, Frederick Miles, Catherine Miles, Sally Smith, and Francis Smith. The first meetings were held in the dwellings of members and in school-houses. During the year 1834, however, a house of worship was completed at a cost of about $1,000. This building was of wood and stood outside of the village proper. Some time between 1865 and 1870 it was moved within the village limits and repaired at an additional cost of $1,200.

Pastors and stated supplies, in the order of their coming by years, have been as follows: Amos Chase, 1821; Nathan Harnod, 1825; W. F. Huston, 1831; John McNair, 1832; A. McCready, 1836; Daniel Washburn, 1838; M. T. Merwin, 1846; N. M. Crane, 1849 to 1854; J. H. Gray, 1862; Samuel Graham, 1865; William Elliott, 1875 to 1884. The number of present members is twenty-six, and the present value of church property is $1,500.

In 1838, through the influence, it is said, of a division of the Presbyterian Church of Jamestown into two organizations, one retaining the Presbyterian form of government and the other assuming that of the Congregational Church, a like division was effected in the Presbyterian Church of Sugar Grove. Deacon Joseph Langdon had originally united with this church with the express understanding that whenever the vicinity should have Congregationalists sufficient for the formation of a separate organization, he should be at liberty to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church, and organize a separate body. In the above-mentioned year, Deacon Langdon, deeming the time ripe for the performance of his condition, moved in the church that the organization withdraw from the Presbyterian and assume the Congregational form of government. Among the Congregationalists were, besides Deacon Langdon, Henry

Catlin, Amos Wright, L. H. Pratt, Clark Dalrymple, Stephen Jagger, Mrs. Stephen Jagger, Miss Julia A. Catlin (now Mrs. L. H. Pratt), David and Mrs. Stilson, David and Mrs. Fox, Betsey Stilson, Polly Stilson (afterward Mrs. Hardin Hazeltine), James Gray, Lydia King (afterward Mrs. Amos Wright), and Europa Fay. Miss Catherine Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine Spencer, and James Jagger were left almost alone in the Presbyterian Church for a time. This division subsequently led to a protracted litigation for the possession and ownership of the church property, which resulted in favor of the Presbyterians. After the division the Congregationalists held meetings usually in the ball-room of Samuel Hall's tavern, and also in the ball-room of a small tavern built by Samuel Foster, but then owned by Samuel Brown. No church edifice was erected until January, 1849, when the present one was reared. The pastor of the Congregational Church at the time of the division was Rev. Emery, who was soon followed by Rev. Hiram Kellogg. The pastors since his departure have been many, among the last few being D. L. Gear, O. A. Thomas, J. B. Davison, and W. W. Pringle, the last pastor. The church has at present no pastor.

The present officers of the Congregational Church are as follows: Edwin Hazeltine, S. O. Smith, Noah H. Dalrymple, deacons; Miss Sarah Stoolfire, treasurer; Noah H. Dalrymple clerk; De Forrest Temple, Sabbath-school superintendent. A Sabbath-school was organized before the separation from the Presbyterian Church, under Rev. Harnod, and has since been continued in both organizations. The property of the Congregational Church is now valued at about $2,000, including the parsonage.

The first knowledge we have of Methodism in Sugar Grove places the date of its origin here at about the period between 1825 and 1830. Previous to that time Sugar Grove had had the misfortune to be counted, as one of the leading members of that church has said, merely one of the picket posts of some circuit, and, indeed, practically continued to be so counted until 1855. Until the last-mentioned date the members were few and scattering, and held at irregular periods such services as they could in the log house of some settler. Occasionally also prayer meetings and class meetings were called to keep up the interest of those who adhered to that faith. Among these pioneers of Methodism in Sugar Grove are found the names of Gregg, Warner, Carter, Thorp, Crouch, Andrews, Mahan, Pero, and others. Among the preachers who conducted meetings previous to 1855, are found the following: Revs. Todd, Flowers, Demming, Norton, Forrest, Chapman, Graham, Edwards, Lloyd, Forrest, Blin, Peate, More, Hineball, Holland, and Jones.

In 1840 the first Methodist class was formed in Sugar Grove by Rev. T. J. McClellan and Rev. E. J. S. Baker, preacher in charge. J. Andrews was class leader. The circuit at that time was called Harmony circuit. During these years revivals were not uncommon, and were undoubtedly productive of much good. On the 5th of October, 1846, a meeting was held at the house of Andrew Gregg to consider the desirability and feasibility of building a house of worship. Rev. E. J. S. Baker was in the chair and Dr. J. Andrews acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the demands of the denomination in this vicinity required the erection of a church edifice, and Dr. J. Andrews, A. D. Jackson, and Stephen Crouch were appointed a committee, which in accordance of their duty reported at the next meeting, December 28, 1846, in favor of the immediate erection of a house of worship. At this meeting trustees and also a building committee were elected. The people, however, were very poor, and considering their circumstances and small number the undertaking was serious, and reflects credit upon their zeal. Farms were not cleared, and many were not paid for; money was scarce and the prices of products were extremely low. Notwithstanding these untoward conditions the contract was let on the 28th of March, 1848, to Stephen Crouch. After slow and toilsome progress the edifice was completed, and on the 31st of August, 1852, was dedicated to the worship of the Most High by Rev. H. Whallon, assisted by Revs. T. D. Blin, J. Chesbrough, and others. It is truthfully related that when the people met to cut down and prepare the timber for the building, two women of the society, Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Abigail Fox, sawed off the first log amidst great shouting and applause. They both died long ago. It is also due to the memory of Stephen Crouch, who was soundly converted at one of the log cabin meetings, as he said from a very sinful life, that he rendered indispensable aid in the building of this church. Until this edifice was completed services were held in the school-house on the village green. A Sunday-school was at this time also organized, and has continued in active and successful operation to the present day.

In 1855 the conference set Sugar Grove off from what was called the Ashville Circuit, and the new circuit was called Sugar Grove. Rev. E. M. Nowland was pastor. The following official members were found on the bounds of the new circuit at the time of its erection: Local preachers, Comfort Hamline, Christopher McManus; exhorters, David Blodgett, Artemas Woodard, Griffin Sweet; stewards, John Mahan, Sylvester Howd, Peter Fretts; class leaders, H. Cooper, S. Howd, J. Andrews, A. Gregg, J. Whitely, A. Woodard, and J. Walker.

Since the year 1855 the influence of the church upon the people has not been without its good effect. Many of the ministers have been men of force and usefulness. Revivals of religion have been of frequent occurrence, and the community have thus been benefited by the elevating influences shed upon them. Few of the official members of 1855 remain at the present day, most of them having gone to the other world. In conclusion it may be truthfully said that the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sugar Grove has been aggressive in its warfare against sin, and its altar fires have never been permitted to be for a moment extinguished. Through the years of the Rebellion it occupied no doubtful position, but was loyal to the Union, and patriotic to the cause. It has ever been found on the side of right and sobriety. Its ministers have ever been ready and present to administer the consolations of the gospel to all classes and conditions of men, to visit and comfort the sorrowing, and dispense the last rites to the dying and the dead.

The pastors since 1855 have been as follows: 1855–56, E. M. Nowland; 1856–57, M. Colgrove; 1857–58, A. Barras; 1858–59, S. S. Burton; 1859–61, E. A. Anderson; 1861–63, J. Marsh; 1863–65, D. Mizner; 1865–67, Stocker and Bush; 1867–69, L. J. Merrill; 1869–72, A. A. Horton; 1872–73, J. P. Storey; 1873–74, J. P. Hicks; 1874–75, D. H. Snowden; 1875–77, E. K. Creed; 1877–78, S. S. Bennett; 1878–81, W. O. Allen; 1881–83, C. O. Mead; 1883–85, D. R. Palmer; 1885–86, V. Corneule; 1886–87, Rev. Lindsey.

The value of the church property is at present estimated at $3,700. The Sabbath-school superintendent is G. Horton. The other officers are as follows: stewards, W. W. Jones, S. Jones, Mrs. F. Bixford, Mrs. G. Horton; trustees, Thomas Stuart, A. Shaw, C. Dole, G. Horton, B. H. Wiggins; number of Sabbath-school teachers and officers, 15; number of scholars of all ages, 111.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Hessel Valley Church of Chandler's Valley. — This church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Jonas Swenson. The first meetings were held in private houses in different parts of the town, and were conducted by missionary ministers. Among the original members were prominent Magnus Hultberg, Lars Samuelson, S. F. Anderson, A. J. Hultberg, J. P. Swanson, A. P. Morris, and others. The first house of worship was built even before the permanent organization of the society was effected, namely, in 1854. It was a framed building, erected at an expenditure of about $2,000, and stood one mile north from Chandler's Valley village. It was superseded in 1884 by the present edifice, of brick, which is situated in the village of Chandler's Valley, and which cost about $6,000. The pastors of this church in order are as follows: Rev. Jonas Swenson, 1856–58; John Person, 1859–62; C. O. Hultgruen, 1864–70; Henry O. Lindeblad, 1871–79; C. A. Johnson, 1880–85; and the present pastor, A. P. Lindstrom, who came in 1886. At present there are 250 communicants of this church, and a total membership of 433. The church property is valued at $10,000. A division of the old church took place upon the erection of the new church edifice at the Valley, which resulted in a total separation of a part of the congregation and the formation of a new independent church, which built a new edifice near the site of the old church.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HISTORY OF PINE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

PINE GROVE township is a tract of land nearly six miles square, lying somewhat in the northeasterly part of Warren county, and is bounded north by Cattaraugus county in the State of New York, east by Elk township, Warren county, south by Glade and Conewango, and west by Farmington. Its surface is diversified by hill and valley, though this feature is not so prominent a characteristic of Pine Grove as of those towns lying farther south. Neither does it contain so much wild land as most of the other towns in the county, the soil of which it is composed being admirably adapted for agricultural uses. Natural irrigation is afforded by the Conewango Creek and its tributaries. This stream takes its rise in Chautauqua county, N. Y., flows southerly through Pine Grove township — a little west of the center — forms the boundary line between Conewango and Glade townships, and unites with Allegheny River just east of Warren borough. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad intersects the town along the east bank of this creek, making access easy to the bounteous resources of nature here provided. The township was formed on the 8th of March, 1821, and its area diminished by the formation of Farmington, 7th of October, 1853. It was first called "Number Six."

Early Settlements. — As has been written by one of Pine Grove's best informed local historians, "The history of Pine Grove township from its first settlement would necessarily include a recital of the sufferings, hardships, and privations of the early settlers, of which the present generation can form no adequate idea. A densely wooded country, inhabited by wild beasts, and wild men who had recently surrendered the title to their lands under compulsion," were the conditions which confronted the unfaltering and fearless pioneers of this neighborhood, which they accepted with a readiness born of intrepidity. It was in circumstances thus inauspicious that, as early as 1795, and while the reports of savage atrocity were yet distinct and vivid, John Frew, John Russell, Robert Miles, and soon after Isaiah Jones, starting from Philadelphia, ascending the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning, and penetrating the wilderness in what is now McKean county, found the Allegheny at "Canoe Place," where they provided themselves with means of transportation, floated down the river to the mouth of the Conewango, and made the first permanent settlement of Warren county in the beech woods of Pine Grove and Farmington. It has been claimed that this event occurred previous to Wayne's treaty of 1795, but we have been unable to discover any evidence sufficiently strong to confute the presumption, which "will not down," that it was impossible for white men to make a settlement in the heart of the hostile Indian's battle-ground, so far away from the protection of the government. They would not have lived to see the last faint glimmer of their first camp-fire, or to have cleared a space sufficient for their final resting-place. As soon, however, as Wayne's treaty had laid open these rich lands to the settler, came the settler.

The smoothest and most available lands for agricultural purposes are found upon the wide flats and low, broad hills of the central and northwestern portion of the township. In the eastern and southern parts high elevations and a surface roughly corrugated by fierce water courses have rendered large areas unfit for cultivation. Originally these hills were covered with pine of a superior quality, as well as other valuable timber. It was this more than anything else that invited the early settlers to make this region their home. "We find," says our author, "that as early as 1801 there was at least one saw-mill; and in 1803 Mulford Marsh built a mill near the Irvine mill site, Daniel McGinty and Ethan Jackson built another at Russellburg, near where now is the bridge. Water power was eagerly sought after, to drive the machinery for sawing lumber. But little attention was given to improving the land for agricultural purposes. There were a few attempts made here and there at actual settlement. Z. H. Eddy commenced in 1801 on what is now the Phillips farm, but soon after moved to Warren, where he lived until his death, at an advanced age. One Charles Biles settled on the farm now owned by S. P. Allen. A man by the name of Davis settled on the Sloan farm, but transferred his claim to Garfield, Garfield to S. W. Green, and he to Sloan, who retained it for many years. John McClain settled on the John Daley farm, and Neal McClain established himself on the Cook or Wittsie farm. Samuel Anderson was the first settler on the John Arnold farm. These attempts were made under the settlement act of 1792, which required five years to give title. But few of the first arrivals perfected the title in their own names, as a subsequent assessment mentioned only Samuel Anderson and Isaiah Jones as owning land, of those before named.

The population increased slowly until after the War of 1812, when there seemed to be a more rapid increase, principally from the Eastern States. Many located in New York, while others wound their devious way into Pennsylvania. Pine Grove obtained a portion of this influx. Thomas Martin came from Venango county in 1813, Joseph Akely in 1815, while E. L. Derby, Robert Russell, Robert Miles, Adam Aker, David C. Bowman, John Rogers, John Russell, Caleb Thompson, Joseph and Orrin Hook, Major James Herriot, Robert Valentine, Thomas Slone, John and Marshall Jones, and many others were named in the assessment roll of 1822.

Up to this time, and long after, there were no roads on the east side of the creek, and but two houses, one built and occupied by Major Herriot, near Akely Station, the other on the estate of William and Danford Hale, near the mouth of Store House Run, where there was also a saw-mill. There had been several cabins built a little above the present site of the water tank of the D., A. V. & P. Railroad, by a number of men, who obtained the timber for the first bridge across the Allegheny River, at Pittsburgh, where now stretches the iron bridge at the foot of St. Clair street. This was in 1817, and the place was long known hereabouts as "Shanty Hill Landing."

There were but thirteen persons assessed in Pine Grove, as now constituted, in 1806. Isaiah Jones, who has been before mentioned as one of the first of the pioneers, lived on the land he selected when he first visited this township until the time of his death. The farm is now occupied by Messrs. Pitts and Way. He was appointed a justice of the peace, and acted as such until the adoption of the Constitution that made the office elective. Edward Jones, his brother, will be remembered by the older inhabitants as court crier for many years. George Slone, father of Thomas Slone, came to this township in 1799 from Cumberland county, Pa. He was by trade a blacksmith. In 1817 he emigrated to Ohio. Robert Russell, who appears in this early list, afterward became an extensive lumberman, and will again be referred to in speaking of the village. Thomas Martin and Garrett Woodworth owned and operated the mills at Russellburg, but low prices for lumber and other adverse circumstances induced them, after a brief period, to sell. Lumber, such as was manufactured here, was sold for $2.50 per thousand in Pittsburgh in the fall of 1820. Martin afterward moved to the mill on Store House Run, which he operated until it burned, about 1825 or 1826. He at the same time took up the farm now owned by Daniel Harrington, and owned it at his death. The *Warren Ledger* said this of him: "Thomas Martin, of this county, died the 15th of February, 1869, aged eighty-three. Mr. Martin was one of the oldest settlers of Warren county, having emigrated to this county more than fifty years ago from Kent county, in Delaware, where he was born in 1786. He was once sheriff of Warren county for three years, and county commissioner for the same length of time, and his faithful discharge of his public duties received universal commendation. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, his advice was often sought, and his counsels accepted. A good man has left us."

The D., A. V. & P. Railroad was completed in 1871, which made an outlet for certain kinds of lumber and bark that had hitherto been unmarketable and comparatively valueless, besides cheapening the expense of freight for supplies.

The village of Pine Grove, now called Russellburg, was named after Robert Russell, son of that John Russell who emigrated into this township as before related, and lies buried in Pine Grove cemetery, having died 23d of March, 1819, aged seventy-eight years. Robert Russell died August 17, 1847, aged sixty-five years. The village was not regularly laid out until 1843, but had been inhabited by different families from the earliest occupation of the township. That the ground upon which the village stands had been used by the Indians and French from time immemorial, there are many evidences. Being at the head of the Seven-mile Rapids, at the foot of the deep and slack water extending into New York, it seemed to be a natural stopping place on the route from the lakes to the Ohio River, before it was abandoned for the Presque Isle portage. The first white inhabitant must have been one John Houghy, who, with his wife Betsey, lived in a cabin near those large apple trees in the field of R. Chapman, and doubtless planted them. But soon after other people came, and Mr. and Mrs. Houghy, fearing that they were liable to be too crowded, left here and commenced again near the Irvine brick house, where they lived for a time. The island opposite their last place of residence has ever since been known as Houghy's Island. But people again becoming too thickly settled, they went down the river, and probably settled where they would not be molested by impertinent or inquisitive neighbors.

The first house erected in the village stood near the present residence of R. Chapman. Soon after, another one was built of planks, where now is the store of A. A. Clark, and in this tenement D. M. Martin was born 15th of January, 1821. The first public house was built by Lansing Wetmore, father of Judge L. D. Wetmore, now of Warren, who afterward sold to Robert Miles. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of A. G. Lane. This was on the same ground now occupied by the hotel. Thomas Slone commenced on the opposite corner to build a public house, but sold to Marshall Jones before completion, who, after finishing it, kept tavern in it until 1824. It then burned, and was at once rebuilt by Jones. This property also went through various permutations until the winter of 1841, when both hotels were burned at once.

During the time that Jones was keeping public house he and his brother John commenced building a saw-mill across the creek on Akely Run, but soon sold to Joseph Akely, who came from Brattleboro, Vt., in 1815, and took up 600 acres of land, embracing the site of this mill. Here he manufactured lumber, cleared and cultivated land until his death, 14th of October, 1875, at the age of eighty-six years, leaving an untarnished name as an example and a heritage to his many children. As the country filled up, and saw-mills increased in number far up the Conewango in the State of New York; Pine Grove, or Russellburg, in the rafting season became a busy place, located, as it is, at the head of the rapids, where pilots were procured to pilot the rafts into the Allegheny. The Conewango seemed to afford more water than now, or at least a rafting stage of water lasted much longer. Sometimes for nearly a month the village would be thronged with raftmen engaged in transporting their lumber to a lower market. All this has passed away forever. The timber has nearly all been taken away, and probably the last raft of sawn lumber has passed out of the Conewango. With the extinguishment of this business the occupation of many of the citizens of Pine Grove has gone likewise. The whole male population seemed to depend upon going down the river as often as possible—and many thereby became intimately acquainted with the rivers, their windings and intricate channels, from here to the falls of the Ohio. That knowledge, so highly prized at one time, is useless now, except as affording an interesting and never-failing subject of conversation between old river men when they meet and tell minutely every circumstance connected with a trip made fifty or sixty years ago. Thomas Slone, who has previously been mentioned, and who died in this village 3d of October, 1886, at the age of ninety-nine years, was never so happy as when relating the rafting experiences which occurred in his boyhood. In relation to him the following is copied from the "Historical Atlas of Warren County": "Thomas Slone was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1796. He came with his father to Pine Grove in 1799, and has been a resident of this township ever since. He has been one of the most active and energetic business men in Pine Grove, and always took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the township or county. He was county commissioner from 1837 to 1840. He is now in his eighty-third year, living in Russellburg, surrounded by his friends and relations, enjoying the calm reflections incident to a busy life. His wife, a few years younger, is also living" (1878—died 1883). The following in reference to her is copied from the "Warren Centennial Business Directory": "Jane Slone, born in 1800 in Pine Grove, is believed to be the first white child born in the county now living."

Richard Alden came to the county in 1827 from Oneida, and built a carding-mill and cloth-dressing establishment at the head of the island at Russellburg soon after he came. This business was carried on by him until about 1835 or 1836, when he emigrated to Louisiana on the Red River. Henry Gray took his place in the mill until it was washed away, not long after, by a flood and a break in the dam. The business was again undertaken by T. Drummond, of Denver, Col., who later removed his machinery to Brookville, Pa. Woolen-factories having been established at Jamestown and eleswhere in the vicinity, the business was abandoned as unremunerative, and such machinery became useless for the reason that the women had forgotton how to spin and weave as their ancestors had been forced to do.

Dr. Newman was the first physician that resided in the village, and it has been said of him that none who have since practiced here have filled his place. He went away with Richard Alden and died in Louisiana. He was succeeded by Dr. Wheeler, a young man who read medicine with Newman, and died young of consumption. Since then the village has been *blessed* with many practitioners,[1] who have made this the halting-place, until they had learned enough to go elsewhere. Pine Grove, like most villages of its size and age, has been imposed upon by quacks.

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[1] Says our author.

Luke Turner came to Russellburg in 1827, kept a public house here for many years, and in 1839 moved to Limestone. His widow, now nearly eighty-eight years old, resides with R. Chapman, who married one of her daughters. She has been blind for many years, but her mind is as clear and her memory as correct as most of those who are younger.

The first bridge across the Conewango at Russellburg was built in 1827 or 1828, and was again built in 1840, and replaced by the present structure in 1853 by F. E. Perkins. The main building now occupied as a grist-mill was built for a pail-factory in 1834, and was before long abandoned. The old grist-mill was then removed, in 1838, from the present site of Thompson's mill to this new building. In 1868 it was furnished with new machinery, and the additional portions of the building by D. M. Martin and J. S. Briggs, from whom it was purchased by A. G. Lane. The first planing-mill was started by I. W. Briggs, who has continued the business unto the present time, and now has a steam mill at the foot of East street. E. W. Thompson also carries on that kind of business in connection with his saw-mill.

The first elementary school in the township was kept in a private house in the village by a man named Stephen Rodger, who was drowned in 1815 or 1816. About the same time a school was kept in Marshtown by Hugh Marsh. (See Farmington.) The first school-house erected in Pine Grove was also in the village in the year 1818, and the first teacher in the same was named Murdick; he emigrated hither from some of the Eastern States. These schools were supported by their patrons alone, per capita. Indeed, all the schools in the township were kept up in this manner until after 1834. There are eleven school-houses in the township with 331 pupils. There are three schools in the village with an attendance of about 100 pupils.

The foregoing mosaic of interesting facts concerning the early history of Pine Grove is the work of one the best-informed of her citizens. So much has been said already that little is left for the writer but to fill up with the results of his own research a few of the fissures left by our generous contributor. The remarks made by him in respect to the busy appearance of the village during the height of lumber traffic in the spring, will apply to nearly every town in the county which is bordered or penetrated by a stream of any size. Forty or fifty years ago, in Russellburg, from nine o'clock in the morning, during the rafting seasons, the creek would be filled with rafts, and the roads would be crowded with men going and coming in every direction. This condition of things lasted until about the time of the last war, though a decline had then already begun. Men still living remember having seen the ball-room, dining-room, bar-room, halls, and even barn floors belonging to the tavern of Thomas Slone, completely covered with lumbermen who were glad to get any place of shelter for the night. The eccentric Guy C. Irvine used to cut, it is stated, about 3,000,000 feet of pine lumber a year, and Robert Russell turned out about the same amount.

Such additional information concerning the early settlers as has come to the writer he here gives as a supplement to the first part of this chapter. The farm of Isaiah Jones was in the north part of the town, adjoining the State line. Jones was found dead by the roadside not far from the brewery in Warren, and it was supposed that he had been thrown from his wagon and killed. His brother Edward was here as early as Isaiah himself, and was a near neighbor. Job Damon, who is mentioned in the list of 1822, was an eccentric sort of man, who had fifty acres of land near the New York State line, and is said to have carried his eccentricity to insanity. He was found dead near his house about twenty years ago. His life was very secluded. About 1830 Robert Russell built the brick building now occupied by Patrick Wetherby, and resided therein until his death. Previous to that time he dwelt in a framed house opposite his mills on the creek. His descendants are numerous in town, the postmaster, Harvey Russell, being one of his grandsons.

Following is the list of taxables of Pine Grove the first year after its formation (1822). It will be borne in mind that it frequently happens that many were taxed who were not residents, but merely property owners in the town:

Samuel Anderson, 200 acres; Robert Anderson; Enoch Alden, 75 acres; Hiram Alden, 75 acres; John M. Berry; Adam Acker, 100 acres; Garrett Burget, 297 acres; Peter Burget, 100 acres; David C. Bowman; Daniel Chapin; Levi Chapple, 70 acres; Andrew Chapple, 70 acres; Alanson Chapple, 70 acres; Eademus Comstock, 200 acres; Eleazer Chase; Alexander Chesney; Samuel Cowen, 200 acres; Edward Derby, carpenter; Nathan Davis; Samuel Daley; Job Damon, carpenter; Joseph Fitch, 150 acres; Josiah Gibbs; Seth W. Creen, 300 acres; Joseph Hook; Orrin Hook; Major James Herriot, 1,965 acres and a double saw-mill; William Hearns; William Heaton, 102 acres; Joseph G. Heaton, carpenter, 80 acres; Stephen Hadley, 200 acres; Isaiah Jones, "Esq.," 329 acres; Silas Rowland, 50 acres; Benjamin L. Raymond, 50 acres; David Root; Stephen Rowland, 188 acres; John Roger, 376 acres; Joel Rathbun (heirs), 650 acres; John Russell, 300 acres; Mary Russell, widow, 78 acres; Thomas Russell, 100 acres; William C. Sheldon, 130 acres; William Sheldon, 180 acres; Arthur N. Smith; William Tanner; Edward Treadway; Caleb Thompson, 300 acres; Jonathan Thompson, 150 acres; Spencer Johnston, 200 acres; Jehu Jones, 150 acres; Marshall Jones; Edward Jones, 450 acres; Joseph Jenkin, blacksmith; Ozam Kibbey, 50 acres; McConnell & Hubbell; Thomas Martin, 98 acres and two saw-mills; James Martin; John Marsh; Hugh Marsh, 300 acres; Thomas Marsh; Ross Marsh, 100 acres; Joseph Hugh Marsh, 100 acres; John Marsh, sr., 366 acres; Joseph Marsh, 50 acres; Joshua Marsh; Robert Miles, 100 acres, a tavern and one-half of an acre; John Mahon; Medad Northrop, 35 acres; Gideon M. Northrop, 100 acres; Jesse Northrop, 93 acres; Merritt Northrop, 93 acres; Joseph Northrop, 100 acres; Jeremiah C. Newman, 147 acres; Enos

Northrop, 30 acres; Joseph B. Overton, 150 acres; Lewis Osborn, 100 acres; Zebulon Peterson, 50 acres; Robert Russell, 623 acres and two saw-mills; Anthony Thamer, 50 acres; Samuel Treadway; Robert Valentine, 200 acres and a saw-mill; Joseph Akely, 550 acres; Thomas Slone, one-half acre and a tavern; James G. Staunton, 200 acres; Jeremiah Sanford, 24 acres; Esquire Phillips, 85 acres; Levi Phillips, 100 acres.

Present Business.—The hotel now kept by E. Dean was built in 1870 by A. G. Lane, who had burned out on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Lane will long be remembered by the people of Russellburg as a man who has done as much to build up the village as any one who has ever lived in the town. He died suddenly in August, 1876. He was born on the 20th of February, 1812, and came to Warren from Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., when he was about four years of age. He removed to Russellburg in 1832, and made that place his home until the time of his death. He was elected treasurer of Warren county in 1865, and served the term with satisfaction to the people. He afterward filled the same office another term, in place of Chase Osgood, who failed to qualify. Mr. Lane always held a good character among his fellowmen, and has bequeathed his good qualities to his son, Hiram W. Lane. The hotel was first kept, after Mr. Lane had opened it to the public, by Dwight Hayward for four years. J. M. Martin was then proprietor for four years. His successors are Theodore Chase, L. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Miller, E. Dean, A. J. Marsh, and in May, 1886, the present proprietor, E. Dean, took possession. The house is well kept and will accommodate about twenty-five or thirty guests. Mr. Dean has been a resident of Pine Grove for forty years. He came here from Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Among the merchants now in Russellburg, H. T. Russell is of the longest standing, having engaged in mercantile business in this village for fourteen years. He has occupied the building, in which he now transacts his business, about six years. He carries a general stock valued at about $4,000. He is also postmaster, having retained the office about thirteen years. The store which he occupies was built by A. G. Lane in the summer of 1867.

A. A. Clark, who began his mercantile career in this village in 1876, now carries stock worth about $5,000. A. V. Mott, who deals in general merchandise in a building which has been used for mercantile purposes for nearly fifty years, began here in May, 1880, though he did not occupy the present building until 1883, when it was vacated by A. A. Clark. He estimates the value of his stock at about $4,000. E. H. French, a resident of this township since 1832, has been proprietor of a feed store in Russellburg since 1883. He was in the mercantile business here during the war, but sold out in 1868, and from that time to 1883 was engaged in lumbering. Before the war he was for years a practical shoemaker in Russellburg. He came in 1832 from Massachusetts with his father, Harrison French. He was born in Lowell, on the 8th of July,

1829. P. F. Lewis, the only hardware merchant in town, came from Frewsburg, N. Y., in the winter of 1885–6 and established the business which he is now successfully conducting. The harness store of M. A. Lockwood was established here in September, 1886, by the present proprietor. After serving a sort of apprenticeship with R. Chapman, John Moll started making boots and shoes in town in 1852. C. Moll also worked with Mr. Chapman as journeyman from 1850 to 1853, when he started for himself. Excepting two terms, when he lived in Corydon (1857 to 1862 and 1867 to 1871), he has passed his business life in Russellburg.

The principal blacksmithing shop now in town is that of E. D. and W. R. Johnson, who, under the style of Johnson Brothers, have done blacksmithing here for six years. In the same building J. C. Hatton carries on the business of wagon-making, and has done so for twelve or fifteen years.

The grist-mill has been mentioned in an earlier page of this chapter. The present owner and proprietor, Hiram W. Lane, bought the property of D. M. Martin in March, 1872, and has operated it with good success to the present, having considerably enlarged it and increased its facilities. Besides his custom work, he keeps well-stocked with feed and meal. The capacity of his mill is stated to be about 500 bushels of grain in twenty-four hours. The other manufacturing interests in the township are represented by a number of saw, planing-mills, etc. E. W. Thompson, who operates perhaps the most extensive mill in this part of the county, is on the site originally occupied by Robert Russell. He built his saw-mill in 1874, and first set it in operation in May, 1875. In January, 1886, he added the planing, matching, and house furnishing department, and now has practically all the facilities for providing from his own mill a complete outfit for buildings and furniture. He has the largest wheel and power in the county, operating his mill entirely by water. He now cuts about 500,000 feet of lumber annually, but expects soon to run the amount up to about 12,000,000. Mr. Thompson deserves well at the hands of his townsmen, not only by his honesty and diligence, but because he is a native of the adjoining town of Farmington, where he was born in 1835. His father, William Thompson, came from Long Island to Farmington in 1829. Since he was old enough to engage in business on his own account Mr. Thompson has transacted successful business in this town and vicinity. He bought his present mill property of D. M. Martin and Joseph Briggs.

J. H. Dickinson has a steam saw-mill in the northeast part of the town, which he built some fifteen years ago. Near him is the mill of Lacox & Son, of Buffalo, which was erected in 1884. More than thirty years ago Chapin Hall built the mill now operated and owned by Gilbert Turner & Son. A. G. Lane acquired the property from Hall, and sold to John Schnor, the grantor to the present proprietors. It is a well appointed steam saw and lath-mill. Near the railroad station is the stave-factory, operated by steam, owned by J.

H. Fry, and built some ten or twelve years ago by E. W. Thompson. Mr. Fry purchased the property of G. W. Slone. In the east part of the township is the steam saw-mill of Robert Parish & Co., which has also a shingle and planing department. This mill was erected in March, 1886. J. H. Martindale is manufacturer of grape baskets, shingles, etc., and transacts a good business in a steam mill which he erected in June, 1886.

The stone grist-mill in the south part of the township, by the railroad, was erected by Guy C. Irvine in 1836, and is now in the hands of his executors.

Near the railroad station at Russellburg is the steam cider-mill and jelly-factory of John Allen, which he built some four or five years ago, and which does a large business every season. At Ackley Station is a thrifty creamery owned and operated by Young & Clark, which has been in operation about three years.

The old mill site occupied by Thomas Slone years ago is now occupied by the saw-mill of Charles Van Arsdale. It is a good mill and manufactures a goodly amount of lumber.

About a mile east of the railroad station at Russellburg is the chemical laboratory of R. B. Day, of Dunkirk. Including his wood-choppers, Mr. Day employs some thirty men. He manufactures a wood alcohol and an acetate of lime. The works have been in operation there about six or seven years.

At Ackley Station there are two general stores, kept by W. C. Hale & Co., and Bennett & Co., respectively.

There are only two physicians at present practicing in Pine Grove township. Dr. William A. Clark is a physician of signal ability, who has been in practice here for many years. Dr. Otis G. Brown, a more recent arrival, was born at Farmington on the 3d of August, 1863, received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he was graduated in March, 1886. After practicing five months in East Warren, he opened an office at Russellburg.

Ecclesiastical.—The oldest ecclesiastical organization in the township is the Methodist Episcopal, which was formed, it is said, about 1830. Among the first members were E. W. Chase, Almira Chase, Joseph Lindsey and Catharine Lindsey, and Richard Alden. James Gilmore seems to have been the first pastor, and was followed successively by Revs. Todd and Luce, Tacket and Stowe, Preston and Stearns, Flower and Demmon, Best and Pritchard, Bryan S. Hill, Alexander Barris and Samuel Henderson, E. I. L. Baker, John Hill, Butts, Norton, Peate and Ware, Burgess, Bush and Stocker. This brings the record down to December, 1852, at which time the following were members of this organization: Joseph Lindsey and wife, Joseph Jones and wife, H. B. Herrick and wife, F. H. Herrick and wife, John Allen and wife, J. W. Akely and wife, H. Demmon, J. W. Demmon, Ira Badger, Harriet Badger, Nancy Vansile, Mary Moll, Mary Hodges, and L. Akely.

The pastors, since 1852 and including that year, have been as follows: 1852–53, C. Irons; 1854–55, S. S. Burton; 1856, James Gilfillan; 1857–58, E. A. Anderson; 1859–60, J. C. Scofield; 1861, S. N. Warner; 1862–63, P. Burroughs; 1864–65, Z. W. Shadduck; 1866, W. Bush; 1867, S. Hollen; 1868, C. W. Reeves; 1869–70, H. W. Leslie; 1871, J. F. Hill; 1872–73, F. A. Archibald; 1874–75, E. Brown; 1876–77, A. H. Bowers; 1878–79, L. J. Bennett; 1880–81, L. F. Merritt; 1882–83, C. W. Miner; 1884–85, C. C. Hunt; Mr. Hunt is the present pastor.

From the beginning until the summer of 1854, meetings were held in private houses and in the school-house on the east side of Conewango Creek. But at that time the present house of worship was erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and was dedicated by J. H. Whalen, S. S. Burton, and others. The church has a membership at the present writing of about forty-eight, and the church property is valued at about $1,700.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.[1]

DEERFIELD township was organized by the Court of Warren county on the 8th day of March, 1821, and first called "Number Eleven." The whole township was then a vast wilderness, very little land having been cleared. A few venturous pioneers had wandered this far into the wilderness and taken up claims along the river years before. The Allegheny River, winding in and out among the hills, divided the township as it was then into about equal parts. The Allegheny has always been noted for its beauty, but it was far more beautiful at that early day, with the great forests still growing in their natural state from the hilltops down to the river's brink, than it is now, with most of the forests cut away, and many refineries scattered along its banks, giving it a continuous coating of filth. The river was narrower and deeper than it is now, and full of fish. It never became so high in the spring and fall, nor did it become so low in the summer, as it does now. The vast forests along the river and its tributaries protected it from sudden rise, and prolonged the flow of the springs in the dry seasons. The river banks were also kept from washing away by the growing timber. The river was the main thoroughfare for travel and the transportation of burdens—in the summer by means of the canoe, and in the winter by means of the ice. Driving on the ice at this early period was much more common than it is now. Nearly every winter the river afforded a splendid road-bed from Franklin to Deerfield and Warren, and it was utilized by the few travelers of that day; for there was no other road that would compare with it. There was a rough road cut through from Deerfield northward to Brokenstraw, and from Deerfield southward to Franklin, but it was hardly more than a trail. Along this road or trail, which left the river valley at Deerfield and went over the hills, a distance of thirty-three miles, to Franklin, there were only four or five families scattered along the whole distance. The following are about all the families that lived at that time along this road from Deerfield to Franklin: William Neal, Henry McCalmont, and Mr. Renn. Could we look back at Deerfield township as it was then, we would certainly consider it well named; for deer were in abundance here, and all kinds of game peculiar to this climate and region held undisputed sway over about the whole township.

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[1] The beginning of this chapter, to the asterisk, a few pages further on, was compiled and written by James Kinnear.

In 1821, when the township was organized, those settled here were a sturdy class of men and women, honest, and, of necessity, hard working. They came in here with their families and came to stay; for it was too difficult a matter to move, to get away easily. But their wants were simple, and, with an inexhaustible fund of contentedness, that stands in contrast to the nervous and restless spirit of the present day, they were happy. Their log cabins were scattered along the river valley, a mile or so apart; they were all on an equality, and so there was a oneness in life's burdens and pleasures. There were living in Deerfield, when the township was organized, Thomas Arters, Samuel McGuire, Michael Gorman, sr., Charles Smith, John Thompson, Caleb Richardson, Arthur Magill, sr., Robert Hunter, sr., and some others. Brief sketches of the early history of these old pioneers will be found below. They, and those who came during the next ten years, deserve the honor and credit of first opening and settling this part of the Allegheny valley, which years later was the scene of the greatest activity. They felled the trees, built their log cabins, tilled their little clearings in summer, and in winter put in a few logs, which in early spring were run to Pittsburgh, and with the proceeds thereof they purchased the necessary articles of food and clothing which they could not raise or make. This merchandise was not shipped home by means of the express train which now rolls every few hours from Pittsburgh up the valley, but was placed in a canoe and towed or poled the whole distance, one hundred and fifty miles. The canoe soon gave way to the keel-boat, and years later the steamboat took up the task and conveyed the merchandise part way up the river, and often all the way.

Deerfield township was well timbered. Pine and hemlock in enormous quantities covered nearly every valley and ridge. At first the lumbering consisted in felling trees and cutting them into logs, and in splitting lath. The choice pine tree was selected for lath, cut by hand four feet long, and packed in bunches of one hundred each. This lumber was placed on the river to await the spring freshet.

In 1826 William Kinnear, sr., built the first saw-mill in Deerfield township. It was run by water power. Later other mills were erected, and soon the class of lumber changed to boards and shingles.

In 1829 all that part of Deerfield township lying on the east side of the Allegheny River was organized into a separate township called Limestone. This took away fully half of Deerfield's fine forests, but still there were remaining broad tracts of fine timber, far more than the inhabitants of that day could handle with their upright saws and water-power saw-mills. There is, in fact, at the present day, some pine and a large quantity of hemlock remaining in Deerfield, and lumbering is still an important factor in the business of our township.

In early years piloting rafts down the river to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati became quite a trade, and many of the early settlers of Deerfield became expert pilots.

About the year 1818 the first school in the township was held in a log house belonging to John Thompson, situated about two miles above the mouth of Tidioute Creek. John Elder and a Mr. Smith taught here at different times. In 1824 John Elder kept school in a log house near McGuire Run, and from that time there was school nearly every winter in some place in the township. In 1832 a building, standing in upper Tidioute, used for holding elections, was used for school purposes. In 1849 the first school-house in Deerfield was built. This was a framed building, and was supported by subscriptions. This school was located on the east side of McGuire Run. Another framed school-house was erected in 1851 near Tidioute Creek. In 1867 a two-story building containing four rooms was erected near the central part of the borough, and the school thoroughly graded. In 1877 two large rooms were added to the building, and since that time an addition of five or six rooms has been made, several new lots added to the grounds, and a complete steam heating system placed in the building, making the school building second to none in this part of the State as regards convenience. These additions were made under the direction of H. H. Cumings. A. W. Couse, John Hunter, J. L. Grandin, M. Ross, and W. W. Hague, school directors. When the repairs were finished, and the school buildings in proper shape, there was a bonded debt upon the school of $5,000. This debt was canceled by Mr. Samuel Grandin, who drew his check for the whole amount and gave the same to the borough of Tidioute. An industrial school building and other property have been added to the school possessions through other benefactors residing in the borough of Tidioute.

The first post-office in Deerfield was opened in 1828 and kept by Samuel Parshall at his residence. It was called Deerfield Post-office. G. W. Turner was second postmaster. The first store in the township was opened in 1832 by Joshua Turner and son. It was a general store, for furnishing provisions and dry goods. The first framed house was erected in Deerfield township in the year 1824, ; it is the same house, with the exception of frequent repairs, that is now the property of L. D. Galligan. The first grist-mill was erected by Michael Gorman, sr.

Religious services were held occasionally at different houses, whenever a wandering itinerant chanced along. There were no regular services held here until years after the township was organized. The framed house of Thomas Arters was used after its erection for nearly all religious meetings.

The following is a list of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who have labored along this part of the Allegheny valley since the formation of Deerfield township, and their respective years of labor:

Ira Eddy, Charles Elliot, 1820; Z. Paddock, 1821; Josiah Keyes, 1822; S. Cary, 1823; Robt. C. Hatton, 1825; John W. Hill, 1825; I. H. Tackitt, 1826; John Leach, J. H. Tackitt, 1826; Job Wilson, W. R. Babcock, 1828; N. Callender, A. Callander, 1829; A. Callander, A. Plimpton, 1830; A. Young, B. Preston, 1831; H. Kingsley, J. E. Lee, 1832; D. Richey, S. W. Ingraham, 1833; Jacob Jenks, 1834; J. Robinson, D. Richey, 1835; H. Luce, 1836; J. O. Rich, W. Todd, 1837; V. Lake, 1838; J. E. Chapin, D. Rolland, 1839; D. Rolland, 1840; John Scott, C. R. Chapman, 1841; E. Bull, 1842; A. P. Brown, 1843; D. Pritchard, 1844; J. W. Wilson, 1845; J. W. Wilson, M. Himeburgh, 1846; M. Himeburgh, A. Barnes, 1847; A. Barnes, J. B. Hammond, 1848.

The first Methodist society was organized in Deerfield about the year 1826. Joseph Lindsey, Susan Middleton, and Dorcas Hunter, members of that early day, are still members of the church militant, awaiting the time when they shall be relieved from their long service, and called to the church triumphant.

The first church in the township was a Presbyterian Church, built of logs, about the year 1828, and situated near the old Tidioute cemetery, one-half acre having been donated for a church and one-half for a public cemetery, by Alex. McCalmont. The first Presbyterian minister was the Rev. Mr. Chase; Thomas McGee and Joseph McCauley were deacons. Rev. Chase was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hamson. The Presbyterians built a new church on the above-mentioned lot about the year 1841, which was afterwards sold and the present church built in 1867.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian ministers who have labored in Tidioute since 1867:

D. M. Rankin, J. J. Marks, D. D., 1867; W. B. Cullis, 1868; A. B. Lomes, 1869; J. H. Edwards, 1871; W. L. Findley, 1873; Theodore Crowl, 1874; L. M. Gilliland, 1877; J. C. Olliver, 1885.

The first M. E. Church was built about the year 1836, where the Grandin brick block now stands. This church was sold in 1854 to Samuel Grandin, and a new one built in the eastern part of Tidioute. This edifice was sold to the Lutherans in 1872, and a new one built where the present church now stands; this church was burned in the fall of 1872, before its completion. The present brick structure was commenced in the spring of 1873, and dedicated in September, 1874.

The following named M. E. ministers were appointed to labor in Tidioute the years opposite their respective names:

T. G. McCreary, 1849–50; J. T. Boyle, P. Burroughs, 1851; J. Wrigglesworth, 1852; S. Hollen, 1853; J. Gilfillen, J. B. Hammond, 1854; J. Gilfillen, 1855; James Gillmore, Edwin Hall, 1856; M. Colegrove, 1857; G. F. Reeser, W. W. Warner, 1858–59; J. K. Mendenhall, 1860; W. Hayes, J. F. Stocker, 1861; N. W. Jones, J. F. Stocker, 1862; John Crum, Z. W. Shadduck, 1863; A. H. Domer, 1864; D. Smith, 1865–66; W. Sampson, 1867–68; E. A. Squier, 1869–70; W. H. Mossman, 1871–72; Francis Brown, 1873–74; A. J. Merchant, 1875–76; J. M. Bray, 1877–79; M. Martin, 1880–82; W. P. Graham, 1883; S. H. Prather, 1884–85; D. S. Steadman, 1886.

The Universalist Church was erected in 1868. Rev. S. J. Dickson was the first pastor.

The Episcopal society erected their present structure in 1872, and called Rev. G. W. Dunbar to the pulpit.

The Catholic Church was built in 1866. A school building was erected by and under the charge of the Catholic society in the year 1875.

Biographical.—Arters, Thomas, was born of English parentage in 1787. He came with his father, Richard Arters, from Lewistown, Pa., in the year 1806, and settled at the mouth of Tidioute Creek, on the Allegheny River, on a tract of land containing four hundred acres, surveyed by John Spangler. He afterwards received one hundred acres of said tract for making a settlement thereon, from Alexander McCalmont, who was their agent for eastern parties.

Thomas Arters also had a claim of four hundred acres of land on the south side of the river, on tract number 5278, now in Limestone township. He built the first framed house in Deerfield, in 1824. The house, having been often repaired, is still standing in the central part of the borough, and is the property of L. D. Galligan.

Of his family of nine children, one, Jackson Arters, was killed while in the army, in the battle before Fredericksburg. All the rest are still living, and four of his children—W. M., Mary, Washington, and Thomas—are still living in Tidioute and vicinity.

To Thomas Arters is given the credit of having made the first *permanent* settlement in this part of Warren county. He died at his home in Tidioute in 1858, and his wife survived him until 1869.

McGuire, Samuel, of Irish descent, was born in Huntington county, Pa., in 1788. In 1808 he came to Deerfield and settled on the John Keller tract, of which he owned two hundred and fifty acres. His land joined Thomas Arters's land on the east. He was married the same year, to Charity Gilson, and made his permanent home on this tract. They had a family of ten children born unto them, all of whom grew to be men and women, and were all married. Father McGuire died in the year 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years, and Mother McGuire survived him until 1869. Of their family five have passed away. Those still living are Elsie, born in 1810, and married to John Parshall; Patience; McCray, born in 1820; William, born in 1822, married Mary Stuart, and still lives in the borough of Tidioute; and Charity, born in 1827, married Henry Lott, and still resides in Tidioute.

Parshall, Samuel, of English descent, came to Deerfield in the year 1824 and settled on a claim of three hundred acres, at the mouth of Gordon Run. Mr. Parshall was born in 1781, and came originally from Massachusetts to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Goutcher in 1806, and lived there for some years before he removed to Deerfield. He kept the first post-office in the township, and the first elections were held at his place. They had a family of eight children. All grew to maturity, and married. Many of them are still living in this vicinity, while *their* children and grandchildren are many. Samuel Parshall died in the year 1839; his wife, born in 1783, died in 1865. Six of their children still survive. John Parshall, born in 1809, married Elsie McGuire, and raised a family of nine children. He now lives in Crawford county, Pa. Eliza Parshall, born in 1812, married Robert Henry. She still lives in Tidioute, Pa. Nancy Parshall, born in 1817, married Joseph Richardson. She now resides in McKean county, this State, with her daughter. Samuel Parshall, born in 1814, married Lucy Henderson. They now live in Venango county, Pa. Jennette Parshall, born in 1822, married James Kinnear, and they still reside in Tidioute. James Parshall, born in 1827, married Henrietta Shugert, and now lives in Titusville.

Gorman, sr., Michael, of Irish descent, was born in 1761, and came from Center county, Pa., to Deerfield, in the year 1818. He settled three miles west of Tidioute, where he claimed four hundred acres of land and made a permanent settlement. He built the first grist-mill in Deerfield township and in this part of Warren county. He married Sarah Gilson, and they had thirteen children. He died in the year 1859, and left three sons living: Michael Gorman, jr., lives in Ohio; J. Benjamin Gorman lives in Tidioute; and Peter Gorman lives on the old homestead.

Smith, sr., Charles, of Irish descent, came to Deerfield in 1807 and settled five miles northeast of Tidioute, on the Allegheny River, where he made his home. He had five children: James Smith, Peter Smith, Charles Smith, Nancy (Smith) Magee, and Luke Smith, all now deceased.

Smith, James, eldest son of Charles Smith, sr., was born in 1800, and came to Deerfield with his father in 1807. He married Margaret Magee, and passed most of his life in Deerfield as a farmer. During the first oil excitement he sold his possessions here and went West, where he died in 1884. His children still live in Deerfield and vicinity.

Smith, Peter, second son of Charles Smith, sr., was born in 1802. His whole life was passed in Deerfield and vicinity. He became a man of considerable importance, and had good business ability; was in early days a successful lumberman. He married Matilda McGuire, and they had three children—Hugh, John, and Nancy—who are all still living.

Thompson, John, moved to Deerfield about the year 1817 and settled two miles east of Tidioute, on the Allegheny River, where he cleared his farm and made his permanent home. He kept the first tavern in Deerfield, and became quite well off for those days. He had three children. His death took place about the year 1830.

Courson, Anthony, was born in Center county, Pa., in 1788, and came to Deerfield with his family of seven children in 1825. He settled upon four hundred acres of land fronting upon the Allegheny River. Here he kept a tavern for many years, affording the weary raftman returning on foot from Pittsburgh a shelter. He was a lumberman and farmer. He married Elizabeth Gates and they had a family of nine children, some of them still living in Tidioute and vicinity. His children are: Nancy Courson married John Hazeltine and is now deceased; Margaret married D. N. Richardson and now lives in the West; Sarah married Charles Magill and is now living in the West; Jane married Arthur Magill and is still living in Tidioute; Hannah married William Church and resides in the West; Benjamin Courson married Elizabeth Morrison, now deceased; his widow and children still live in Tidioute; Samuel Courson married Rachael Thompson and lives in Wisconsin; John Courson married Martha Brown and is still living in Tidioute. In 1842 Father Courson lost his wife, and after disposing of his farm he moved west, where he died in 1883. His remains were brought east and interred in the cemetery in Tidioute. A portion of the borough of Tidioute is now located on part of Anthony Courson's farm.

Kinnear, William, was born in the northern part of Ireland in 1783. He came with his father and mother, Alexander Kinnear and Jane (Ganley) Kinnear, to America in 1790. They were descendants of Huguenots. William Kinnear married Rebecca McElvain in the year 1806, and moved from Center county, where his father had settled, to Venango county, in 1819. He bought a tract of two hundred acres of land at the mouth of Oil Creek, of Cornplanter, chief of the Seneca Indians. Here he cleared about thirty-five acres of land, where the business part of Oil City is located, and ten acres on Cottage Hill, as it is now called. He also erected a furnace at this place. In 1826 he sold his property in Venango county and moved to Warren county, settling in Deerfield township at the mouth of Tidioute Creek. Here he purchased two hundred acres of the John Spangler tract of Alex. McCalmont, agent. This purchase included the Tidioute Creek for about one mile from its mouth. On this creek he erected a saw-mill in 1827, the first one in Deerfield township. He had a family of seven children. Father Kinnear died in the year 1851, and Mother Kinnear survived him two years.

Roup, Christian, was born in 1809 and came to Deerfield with his father in 1829. In 1833 he married Rebecca Richardson, and they have had a family of six children born to them ; some of them now live in the Far West. He held the position of justice of the peace for many years, and he and his wife still reside in Tidioute.

James Magill, the eldest son of Arthur Magill, was born in 1804 and came to Deerfield with his father in 1812. He was the first constable in Deerfield township, and held the position of justice of the peace for many years. He married Rhoda Parshall and had a family of eight children. The mother and four of the children are now deceased. James Magill resides with his daughter in Tidioute. Of his family now living are Elizabeth (Magill) Walker, Irvin Magill, James Magill, and William Magill.

William Magill, third son of Arthur Magill, was born in 1810, and was married to Margaret Hartnes in 1835. They have no children. He was a farmer and a lumberman, and still lives in Tidioute, but has long since retired from business.

Magill, Arthur, was born in Deerfield in 1816; he married Jane Courson and had a family of nine children. He settled on a part of the Anthony Courson tract. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church; was constable of Deerfield for some years, and was commissioner of Warren county for 1857 and 1860. He was a farmer and a man of the strictest integrity. He died in 1862. His widow and four of his children reside in Tidioute.

Magee, Samuel, the oldest son of James Magee, sr., settled four miles up the river from Tidioute, at the mouth of Magee Run, about the year 1821. He married Anna Allender, and they had a family of eight children born unto them. He was the first justice of the peace in Deerfield township. Two of his sons, Joseph Magee and Perry Magee, were prominent men in their day, but have passed away.

Morrison, R. H., esq., a son of Thomas Morrison, was born in 1821. He was elected justice of the peace in 1858, and has been continued in that position ever since. He has resided in the borough of Tidioute since its organization, and has been one of its prominent and influential citizens. He has a family of four children and still resides in Tidioute.

The Oil Development.—In the year 1860 Deerfield township and the whole western part of Warren county underwent a great change. The little village of Tidioute, nestling quietly among the hills, was transformed suddenly to a booming oil town of thousands of inhabitants. Years before oil had been noticed in different springs in this locality, and had been gathered by the use of blankets. It was used for many purposes and was considered a good remedy for many diseases. The success of Mr. Drake on Oil Creek encouraged Henry Dennis and J. L. Grandin to commence a well in 1859, on the Gordon Run, near a spring where oil had been gathered. This, for some reason, proved a failure. The next year King & Ferris started a well below the mouth of Gordon Run, on the bank of the river. This was a success, and oil in abundance was found. How to save it was then a great question to be solved; barrels were in demand, but a sufficient number could not be had. Coopers were brought in and set to work; but for immediate use a tank was proposed and built in the form of a rectangle, 16 by 24 feet, and eight feet high. The success of this and other wells brought people and prospectors by the score to our township. There was no available railroad for shipping the oil at that time, as neither the Sunbury and Erie nor the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroads were then completed, and the only outlet was the river. Boats of all kinds were immediately pressed into service, and many barges of all descriptions built for the purpose. They were towed up stream by horses, and after being loaded with oil were floated to Pittsburgh. The river was alive with these craft. About this time Captain Amasa Dingley built a steamboat to run on the river between Oil City and Warren, and applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the exclusive right to navigate the Allegheny River between these two points. This was defeated, much to the relief of the inhabitants of this section of the country.

Organization of the Borough.—In 1862 the borough of Tidioute was organized, and on the 27th day of June of that year the first election under the new charter was held. The following were the officers elected: Burgess, Luther Green; council, Samuel Culbertson, W. S. Cohill, Thomas Goodwin, R. Christy, and J. Hunter. Isaac Scott was appointed clerk; constable, R. Magill.

At this time the inhabitants of the town were doubling and trebling in number every year, houses and shanties sprang up as if by magic, and still there were not accommodations for the incoming throng. All classes of men, from the speculator and honest workman to the blackleg and knave, came with this great rush. The prices of lands in various parts of the township became fabulous. Speculation in real estate became at once a great business. Lands were bought or contracted for, stock companies formed for operating and controlling the same, and the stock sold in many of the eastern cities, chiefly New York. The throng of all classes became so great that it soon became necessary to have a change in the municipal control. The government necessary for the quiet village of Tidioute would not answer for the booming oil town. In response to a call of the citizens, a small hall was crowded; many men of rank and ability were present, and after the object of the meeting was stated by one of the old citizens, a judge from Buffalo was elected chairman. A police force was appointed at this meeting and two hundred dollars raised for the purpose of erecting a lock-up. Within three days the lock-up was built, and in less time it was filled with the worst kind of roughs. Some of the prisoners, being assisted by parties without, escaped, and it was found necessary to guard the lock-up day and night. Different citizens were detailed for this duty, and they paced their beats as regularly and faithfully as a sentinel upon an advanced picket line. The parties arrested were tried and fined according as they deserved. By this means good order was soon restored in Tidioute, and has been maintained ever since.

At this time Babylon and Triumph, oil towns adjacent to Tidioute in Deerfield, appeared and flourished as business centers for a while; but as the oil was exhausted in their vicinity their prosperity faded out. Babylon, at one time mighty in sin and debauchery, has long since fallen. Triumph clung to life longer than the average oil town on account of the quality of the oil-bearing rock of this section, which has not been excelled in any part of the oil regions. The rock here was often found seventy-five and one hundred feet thick, and it has proved the longest-lived oil territory yet discovered. Many wells in this locality are still yielding a small production.

A little later Fagundus loomed up in the extreme southern part of Deerfield township. A small but rich yielding territory was found here, and Fagundus became for a while a flourishing banking town; but it has met the sad fate of other similar oil towns, and there remains now only a relic of what there once was.

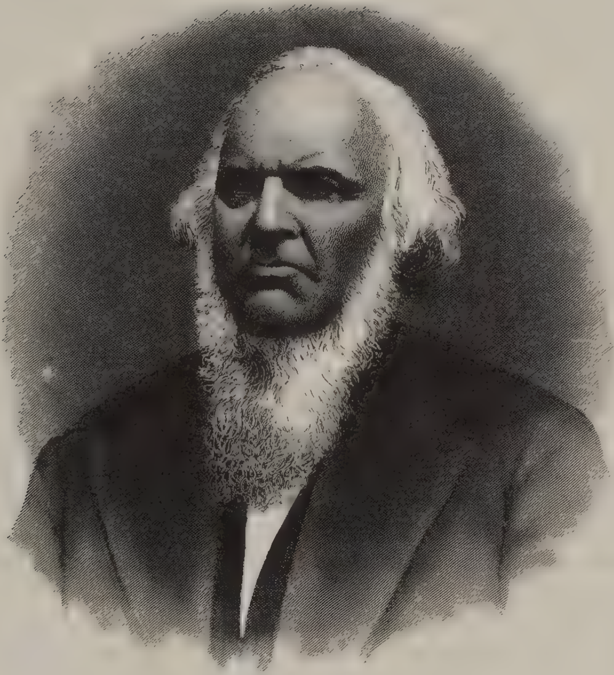
All these towns were tributary to Tidioute, and their prosperity only added vigor to its flourishing business of that day.

Several daily and weekly papers sprang into existence at this time in Tidioute. The *Morning Journal* and the *Evening Commercial* both had their day and death. The *Weekly News*, ably edited by Charles E. White, is the only publication now issued in the borough. Mr. White is not surpassed in this part of the State in neatness and dispatch of job work.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad was laid through Tidioute in 1866, and was completed in 1867. The first bank in our borough was under the title or Wadsworth, Baum & Co., afterwards changed to Grandin & Baum, and at present Grandin Bros. The Tidioute Savings Bank and the People's Savings Bank were started in 1872; the latter was closed some years ago.

The present water system was commenced by Luther Green in 1872. In December of the same year a stock company was formed, which purchased the works and completed them. Since that time a supply pipe has been laid four miles up Tidioute Creek, which secures pure spring water and a natural flow into the reservoir.

The Tidioute and Economy bridge across the Allegheny River was built in 1873, and the same year the gas works were completed.*



Saml Grandin

The early history of Deerfield having been so fully and thoroughly written by Mr. Kinnear, little is left to write but such mention of the present business and professional interests as is customary in works of this nature. Deerfield township, as now constituted, is of irregular formation, having no fewer than eight or ten sides, and is bounded north by the townships of Pittsfield and Brokenstraw, east by Allegheny River, separating it from Pleasant, Watson, and Limestone, south by Allegheny River and Triumph, and west by Triumph, Eldred, and Pittsfield. The beginnings of settlement within the limits of the present borough of Tidioute date very early in the century, as has well been shown. About the year 1825 the settlers within these limits, on the north side of the river, were about as follows: Beginning in the extreme western part of the borough, and partly outside of the line, was the place owned and occupied by Samuel Parshall. Next east of him was William Kinnear (1826); Thomas Arters was his adjoining neighbor on the east, the territorial succession eastward being Samuel Hunter, Anthony Courson, and no others that have not received mention.

The history of this township would be indeed incomplete without some mention of one who has done more, probably, than any other one person for the upbuilding and prosperity of Tidioute, viz., Samuel Grandin. A more detailed sketch of Mr. Grandin appears in later pages. As will be seen by reference to that sketch, he came to Tidioute from Pleasantville, Venango county, in 1840, and began dealing in general merchandise and trading extensively in lumber. This business he continued on an ever-increasing scale until his practical retirement from business, about 1860. His present residence he built in 1867. He has ever had the welfare of Tidioute at heart, and has never been tardy in extending his aid and influence for the furthering and success of any project looking to its material or moral advancement. He is deservedly an honored man. His sons have displayed the sagacity and public spirit which might, in the circumstances, have been expected, and have wielded, and do still wield, an influence in affairs which extends far beyond the borders of this township, or county, or State. The banking firm of which they are the members was formed in 1870, and the large brick block which they now occupy was built in 1872. As to their other interests, and their general reputation, no better idea can be gained than by a perusal of the following extract from one of the leading newspapers of the day:

"The proneness, as it were, of the oil people as a rule for the concentration of capital in single industrial lines is proverbial. This mode of procedure is, in some instances, attended with the most gratifying results; and again it is followed by consequences most disastrous to the investor. There are exceptions, however, to every rule; among this class may be cited the firm of Grandin Brothers. Everything undertaken by the Grandins is gone about in the most practical and matter-of-fact way, and about everything they take a hand in turns into money. Their one thousand and one successful oil ventures is a matter of public information in this region, where the gentlemen are widely known and uniformly respected, and a reiteration of the same here and now would only be to dispense stale news. The Grandin boys have been called lucky, and their luck has been extolled far and wide, while the truth of the matter is, there never has, perhaps, been a business firm in this or any country that depended so little on the deceptive tyrant luck. They have made what the world would call unlucky investments, but by the exercise of good horse sense or shrewd business judgment, as you will, they seldom make large losings. In 1873 the Jay Cook failure cost the firm $93,000; in the final settlement with Cook they accepted Northern Pacific Land scrip for their claim, in lieu of Cook's personal acceptances. This gave them 38,000 acres of land. Being practical men, they set about it at once to develop the soil. In due course they had a wheat production and the annual clean up, showing a handsome profit; other land purchases followed, and now the boys find themselves in possession of a little garden patch of 86,000 acres of the best wheat lands on the American continent. This small farm has been split up in two smaller farms of unequal proportions. In the Grandin farm there are 38,000 acres, and 26,000 in the Mayville farm. The wheat production of this year for both farms was 315,000 bushels. The Grandin farm produced 215,000 bushels, the balance belongs to the Mayville farm. There is about 18,000 acres under cultivation, leaving 68,000 acres of virgin territory in which the plowshare has never trespassed. The Grandins have their own line of elevators, and a steamer on the Red River, and by means of their own traffic-arrangements deliver their wheat in Duluth. This comes pretty nearly managing one's own business. Each farm is managed by a superintendent and financial agent. During the harvest season they find employment for 400 men and 350 mules. Their Mayville farm is operated more for stock-breeding purposes than agriculture. For several years past the profits in wheat production has been greater than oil; when oil is depressed the Grandins turn their attention to wheat, and *vice versa*. There has not been a year in the past ten when their Dakota farms' products did not pay a sum equivalent to the $93,000 supposed to have sunk in the Jay Cook collapse. All this shows what pluck and enterprise will do for those who are wise enough not to carry their eggs in one basket."

Present Mercantile Interests.—Of the merchants now in trade in Tidioute, W. D. Bucklin is of the longest standing, as he dates his arrival here in the year 1861. James L. Acomb started his drug store here in 1866, at which time he came from Pithole. His stock is valued at about $2,500. A. Dunn opened a grocery store in Tidioute in 1866, and in the fall of 1886 he put in an additional stock of clothing, and boots and shoes. He carries about $10,000 in stock at his store, besides stock in flour and feed at his grist-mill, worth on an average about $2,000. W. R. Dawson has kept a variety store in this place something more than twenty years. He has been postmaster since January 5, 1886. The jewelry store of Henry Ewald was opened here by the present proprietor in 1867. The store of C. Kemble & Son (William W. Kemble), containing a full stock of drugs, artists' materials, paints, oils, wall paper, etc., and a general line of holiday goods in season, was first opened by the senior member of the present firm in 1871. The firm was formed in 1878. J. O. Strong has carried a good stock of stoves and hardware in Tidioute for more than fourteen years. The dry goods and general store of John Siggins was started here by the present owner about fourteen years ago. At that time Mr. Siggins came from East Hickory, where he had been in business since 1864. He now carries stock valued at about $15,000. D. M. McCall, dealer in all kinds of furniture, picture frames, pianos, organs, etc., and undertaker, has been in business in this place since February, 1876. He then came from Crawford county, where he had been engaged in the furniture trade since 1857. R. Chaffey, the grocer, who carries stock worth some $2,500, started in Tidioute in 1877, and first occupied his present corner in 1881. H. F. Head, merchant tailor, has been here more than five years. E. A. Culver, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., established his present trade about three years ago. The store of C. P. Bucklin, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., was opened many years ago by Maybie & Hunter, who were succeeded by the present owner in 1883. His stock is valued at about $10,000. J. A. Ulf, merchant tailor, began here on the 1st of January, 1884. The dry goods and clothing dealers, Hopkins & Co., conduct a business established in April, 1885, by H. J. Hopkins and J. H. Lockwood. Their stock is now valued at about $12,000. The harness shop of A. Allen was started by the present proprietor in the fall of 1885, he then succeeding Scott Allen, who had been here several years previously. C. A. Allen, dealer in general furnishing goods, has been in Tidioute in business since January, 1886. H. W. Kunn established his boot and shoe trade here in April, 1886.

Other Interests.—The steam grist-mill, now owned and operated by A. Dunn, was built by Kemble & Coleman about 1877. In 1880 Mr. Dunn rented it from the estate of Peter Evans, and in the fall of 1886 purchased it. Others mills are the planing-mill belonging to the estate of Z. M. Jones, who started the mill some fifteen or sixteen years ago; the machine shop of R. J. Carson, which has been in operation in Tidioute about fifteen years; the chair factory, operated by the Chair Company (limited), whose general manager is M. Clark. This business was established in September, 1881. The capital is about $50,000. About 500 chairs are manufactured here daily. The hub factory of Martin (Joseph) & Homer (C. S.) was established also in the fall of 1881.

Hotels.—The oldest hotel in Tidioute at present is the Shaw House, which was built by the present proprietor, W. P. Shaw, more than twenty years ago. The National Hotel was built for mercantile purposes by H. Greiner, a number of years ago, and converted by W. D. Bucklin, the present owner, into a hotel some fifteen years ago. The Hanchett House, so named from the proprietor, N. N. Hanchett, was built, and for some time kept, by Mr. Wheelock. Mr. Hanchett has owned and kept it now for about twelve years.

Physicians, Past and Present.—The first physician to practice in Deerfield township was Dr. Kellogg, of Titusville, who used to come out this way with his horse and saddle-bags about once in three months. This he began as early as 1826, and continued for a number of years. The physician now in practice here who deserves the distinction of belonging to the longest residence is Dr. F. A. Shugart, who was admitted to practice in 1838, and after practicing in Philadelphia and other places came to Deerfield township in 1849, and has continued here ever since. Dr. Charles Kemble came here about ten years later, and also remains here yet. Dr. Freeman, who died a few years ago, had also been here for many years. Dr. J. L. Acomb came here from Pithole about 1866. Dr. A. C. Magill came in March, 1885, immediately after graduating from the Detroit Medical College. Dr. N. W. Shugart was admitted to practice from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore on the 13th of March, 1885, and after an experience of a few months in the Bay View Hospital came here and went into practice with his father.

Post-office.—We have already seen who was the first postmaster in town, and the date of his service. The present incumbent, W. R. Dawson, owes his appointment to the present administration. He was preceded by James C. Long, who served more than eight years; Thomas B. Monks, his predecessor, held the position about two years, having succeeded Levi L. McCall. S. H. Evans was postmaster from December 1, 1866, to June 30, 1874. He was preceded by Mr. Hanna, and he by S. H. Evans again. H. H. Evans was postmaster next previous to S. H. Evans. In Deerfield township also is a post-office called Parthenia, which was established through the efforts of the Grandin brothers, in the summer of 1886. Here these gentlemen have a saw and planing-mill, which they have been successfully operating twelve or fifteen years.

The members of the Colonel George A. Cobham Post 311, G. A. R., and the citizens of Tidioute and vicinity are justly proud of one of the finest soldiers' monuments in this part of the State. It was erected mainly through the efforts of Major Curtis and others in this neighborhood, in the spring of 1885, and dedicated on Memorial Day of that year. It stands in the center of a plot of ground set apart for the purpose years ago by the projectors, in the cemetery. The circle is about sixty feet in diameter, and is finely graded from the circumference up to the monument. The structure itself is imposing and beautiful. It is from the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and is built of white bronze, one of the most durable substances known. Its height from base to top is sixteen feet and eight inches, while the base stands about four feet above the surrounding ground. The base is fifty-two inches square. On the several tablets are appropriate inscriptions, among them being the names of the following members of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed in action, or from the effects of wounds received: O. S. Brown, John T. Roberts, Darius W. Hunter, George W. Alcorn, R. J. Arters, Thomas Acocks, Sullivan Baker, J. C. Brennesholz, Shambert Chambers, Stephen Chambers, Philemon Clark, J. Clonay, Thomas Clark, Daniel Cochran, John J. Gorman, Charles W. Grove, Leonard Horn, David E. Jones, Ransom Kendall, Jesse Kightlinger, Samuel C. King, Virgil Libby, Joshua Lloyd, Samuel May, Thomas J. Magee, William Magee, George B. Miller, John M. Pearce, Simeon J. Roosa, Jacob Rutledge, George W. Shay, William Shreve, Reuben Swaggart, Charles Thompson, John Thompson, John Tuttle, Hiram K. Young. On the west base are the following names of soldiers in varrious regiments killed in action: One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—J. R. Broughton, jr., Walker H. Hogue, William M. Jones, Charles Miller, John M. Richardson, Samuel Sturgis; Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Samuel Richardson; Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—Theodore Barber; Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers—Zachariah Barber, W. H. Brown, Washington Magee, Grandin Magee, James Magee, Amos Magee, Joshua Richardson; Regiments Unknown—Solomon Cias, Daniel Henderson, John Russell, Frank West.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORY OF SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SPRING CREEK township was formed from the original town of Brokenstraw on the 8th day of March, 1821, and was called "Number Two" until the inhabitants named it as it is now known, from the stream which drains its soil. It is in the western tier of townships in the county, and is bounded north by Columbus, east by Pittsfield, south by Eldred, and west by parts of Crawford and Erie counties. Brokenstraw and Spring Creeks are the principal streams in the town. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and the soil is fertile and excellently adapted to agriculture, being especially favorable to dairying and stock raising.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement made within the present boundary lines of Spring Creek was on the Brokenstraw Creek, south of the State road, by Andrew Evers and Elijah Jackson. These two men came to this then wilderness together on the 10th day of November, 1797, and built the first cabin in the vicinity, a few rods nearly north of the present dwelling house of William M. Jackson. They came from what was then called Union Mills, now Union City, Pa. Elijah Jackson settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, William M., a sketch of whose life appears in later pages of this book. He (Elijah) was born in Litchfield, Conn., on the 27th of October, 1772. When he was a youth his father removed to Ontario county, N. Y., whence, upon attaining his majority, he went to Marietta, Ohio. There he and his companions were in constant apprehension of attacks from hostile Indians, having to remain in barracks when their business did not demand their presence elsewhere, and at such times being under the protection of an armed guard. Not liking this kind of life, Mr. Jackson came to this part of the country. In this town he remained—on the farm which he was the first to clear and cultivate—until his death on the 1st of September, 1845. He was worthy of the esteem in which he was universally held. He was a farmer and lumberman of enterprise and honesty, and a citizen of public spirit and fearless utterances.

Soon after their arrival, Andrew Evers removed to the farm now owned and occupied by Clinton Horn, where he remained until his death, some thirty-five or forty years afterward. He was of a quiet disposition, industrious and conservative — a good citizen. None of his descendants are now in Spring Creek. He used to say of himself that he was a citizen of the world, for he was born (of Irish parentage) in mid-ocean, in a vessel bound for America.

In 1798 George Long, with his wife and three children, came from the Susquehanna, and lived until 1801 with Andrew Evers. Then he removed farther down the creek, built a dwelling house, and in 1802 erected the first saw-mill in town, on the site now occupied by the Horn mill. In that year Elijah Jackson made the first clearing on the site of the present village of West Spring Creek, where he was succeeded by Joshua Whitney. About the year 1800 James Watt came from Lancaster county and settled west of the Brokenstraw, on the line afterward occupied by the State road, and on the farm since in the possession of Jamieson & Co. In 1801 Daniel Horn purchased the property of George Long, now called Horn's Siding, and resided there until his death in 1869, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He was born in New Jersey, and served as lieutenant in the War of 1812. He was the third sheriff of Warren county, receiving the election in 1825; and in 1830 and again in 1838 was chosen county commissioner. He was a very active and successful business man. He operated a saw-mill on his place as long as he continued in business. His sons Clinton and Stephen are on the old homestead. Other children are Mrs. D. S. Prentiss, of Garland, and Irwin, Martha and Ellen, in Illinois. O. D., E. D., and D. D. Horn, of this county, are sons of Hiram and grandsons of Daniel Horn. John Horn, a brother of Daniel, was here at the beginning

Wm. M. Jackson

of the present century and lived with Daniel until the time of his marriage, not far from 1830, when he removed to Missouri and passed the remainder of his days.

Andrew Evers, Elijah Jackson, and James Watt were the first settlers on the William Miles, now the Irvine farm. Charles McNair and James Culbertson, bachelors, came in about the same time. Culbertson settled a few rods east of the place of Elijah Jackson, and McNair lived with him. There they built a saw-mill, which continued in operation until they removed to what was, at the time of their going, Deerfield township, in the second quarter of the century. Robert Boner settled previous to 1806 in the northern part of the town and built a log grist-mill. His was the first grist-mill in town. He was a good business man and public spirited, and it was a loss to Spring Creek that he remained here but two or three years.

The first list of taxables of the town, made out in 1822, reveals the names of the settlers who had made this town their home previous to that time, and attests that they were men of the right sort to open a new country—men of nerve and courage, who were willing to suffer hardships and privations for the promised reward of a settled habitation, where a competence might with diligent application be obtained; men of enterprise and foresight sufficient to see the benefits of living in a country covered with such valuable timber, and to take advantage of their sagacity. Such of them as remained in town long enough to identify themselves with its history are mentioned in the paragraphs immediately following, in alphabetical order:

Horace B. Abbey was something of a lumberman, who settled about the year 1821 a little southwest of the site of West Spring Creek. As early as 1840 he removed southward. James Benson was a farmer and commenced clearing a farm just north of the present place of William M. Jackson. He was there only five or six years, however, after which he went to Waterford, Pa., where a number of his descendants are now living. Daniel Boardman came to Spring Creek in 1821, and lived until about the year 1850 next to the farm settled by Benson. He was a farmer, and did not spend much time or money in the lumber business. Luther Chase came about the same time and lived in the same neighborhood, but went to Columbus soon after this time. He was a farmer and lumberman, and a man of unusual enterprise. Daniel Corbet is mentioned in this list, though all accounts of his settlement agree that he had gone to Columbus before this time. He was the first settler on the farm afterward occupied by Benson and Chase. It is probable that he is mentioned at this time as a property owner, not as a resident.

Robert Donaldson, also named in this list, did not become a resident until about 1830. He was born in Ireland in 1780, and settled not far from 1820 near Wrightsville, in this county, and soon after moved to Pittsfield. He was largely engaged in the farming and lumbering interests, was a man of great sagacity and energy, and was furthermore honest and fair in all his dealings. He was an unwavering Democrat. He owned about 900 acres of land, embracing the entire site of the present village of Spring Creek, having purchased the property in about 1830 from Thomas C. Rockhill, jr., of Philadelphia. He died in October, 1868, a short time after he had divided his property among his four sons, Daniel, Irvin, David and Wilson—all but the last of whom are yet living. Robert Donaldson also had two daughters—Eleanor and Cordelia, both of whom are now living; the former the wife of William H. Deming, the latter Mrs. Levi Leonard. Daniel Donaldson, now a resident of Spring Creek village, was born on what is known as the James Cotton farm, near Wrightsville, on the 2d of October, 1824, and came to Spring Creek with his father.

John Jobes was a resident of Spring Creek at an early day and worked in saw-mills. After a number of years he procured a farm about half a mile east of Irvine's Four Corners, where he passed the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of about ninety years, in 1885. One son, Samuel, and one daughter, Mary, wife of William Patchen, survive him. Harris Lasure was a respectable factotum of his town, and resided for a time on the western part of the farm occupied at the same time by James Benson. He left town before 1840, and died at Jamestown. His father-in-law, Abner Sherwin, owned a grist-mill on the western part of the William Miles farm at a very early date. William Miles was never, properly speaking, a resident of Spring Creek, though he was an extensive land owner here. The farms occupied by James Benson, Luther Chase, and his nearest neighbors were all leased of William Miles, who also operated a large saw-mill in town. Eleazer Ogden resided for a short time on the William Miles farm, but left town as early as 1830. James Tubbs married the eldest sister of William M. Jackson; lived here many years, and died near the center of the town on the 15th of May, 1859. Thomas W. Tubbs, who married another daughter of Elijah Jackson, was a resident of Spring Creek before the formation of the township. After a long residence here he removed to Crawford county, where he died on the 16th of December, 1881. Marcus Turner was an early settler in the northern part of the town, and was a farmer and lumberman. After a residence here of but a few years he removed in the direction of Fredonia, N. Y., where he died. Alexander Watt, a brother of Mrs. Elijah Jackson, was an early settler on the place next east of Elijah Jackson, where he died on the 2d of February, 1866. One daughter, Mrs. Hannah Mallery, now lives in town. Converse B. White, an eccentric man, engaged in farming and lumbering about one and a half miles east of West Spring Creek. His family are all gone. He emigrated south under peculiar circumstances and there met his death. Joshua Whitney, already mentioned, worked for some time in saw-mills, and left town not far from the year 1835. He afterward married and died in Crawford county. This ends the list of settlers previous to 1822.

One or two of the most worthy of the early settlers of Spring Creek remain to be mentioned, however. George Yager was a man so invaluable to his town that a chapter would indeed be incomplete that did not give some of the incidents of his life and character. In the year 1825, when he was about twenty-nine years of age, he, with his wife Clarissa, *née* Armitage, and only daughter, Sarah, moved from Otsego county in the State of New York to this township, and settled on the place now belonging to the estate of Michael C. Smith. At that time the country was still an almost unbroken wilderness, and luxuries or even conveniences were hardly attainable. His early training had made him conversant with the labors of husbandry, and being a man of tireless industry and perseverance, these were not to him insurmountable obstacles. Both early and late he toiled, his energy seeming to increase by what it fed on. His farm is one of the most fertile tracts in this section of the State. He was the first postmaster in the town. He was a man of rare virtue and moral worth, intelligent, high-minded, patriotic, firm but tolerant in his opinions, honest, devoted to his church and party. He died in 1881, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife survives him and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Cummings, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, in the enjoyment of good health.

N. P. Cummings, who married Sarah, daughter of George Yager, in 1837, was born in Bristol county, Mass., in 1813. He came to Spring Creek in 1835. Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, two of whom, George D. and Mary A., are yet living. George D. Cummings was born in Spring Creek on the 17th of August, 1842. He married Sue Woodbury, of Pittsfield township, in September, 1868, and is now a respected resident of West Spring Creek. N. P. Cummings left the old homestead (now belonging to the estate of Michael C. Smith, as before stated) and came to West Spring Creek in 1869, where he has for a good part of the time since operated the grist-mill.

Another prominent factor in the development of the town was Josiah Deming, who was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., on the 17th of November, 1791, and died in Spring Creek on the 8th of January, 1871. He came to Spring Creek from Unadilla, N. Y., in February, 1838, and purchased the farm of Aaron Rose, embracing the present site of West Spring Creek and the farm now owned and occupied by his son, J. O. Deming. This piece of land contained 149 acres, and at that time there had been but one village lot measured and sold off—the one now occupied by Curtis Johnson. Mr. Deming divided his land into village lots and deliberately started the construction of a village. He was a gunsmith by trade, and he at once opened a gun-shop, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. This is the same grist-mill now owned and operated by Mr. Cummings. Mr. Deming also built the first hotel in town at that place, and was a most liberal contributor toward the building of the Union Church edifice, now owned by the Congregationalists. In 1866 he resigned his business into the hands of his children. His wife was Asenath Mudge. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughter are now living. E. L. Deming, the eldest, was born August 1, 1813, and died in February, 1885; Julia A., now Mrs. Presho, of Yankton, Dak., was born May 10, 1815; William H. was born January 1, 1817, and now resides at Erie; Salgy Amelia, now Mrs. J. P. Mather, of Council Grove, Kan., was born December 24, 1820; Sally Mailla, born March 3, 1819, died April 1, 1819; Euphemia J., born March 20, 1823, married Abijah Morrison, of Warren, and died about fifteen years ago; Loton Lamont, born April 17, 1825, is in Charleston, Ark.; Josiah Ogden, born December 10, 1827, now lives on the old homestead in West Spring Creek; Frances Jane, born May 4, 1830, is now Mrs. Harvey Thompson, of Charleston, Ark.; Mary Amanda, born December 3, 1831, is now the wife of Daniel Donaldson, at Spring Creek village; and Andrew Jackson, born December 25, 1834, now lives at West Spring Creek. The mother of these children, whose maiden name was Mudge, was descended from an English family who emigrated to this country in Puritan times, the first of the name on the American continent being Joseph Mudge, one of the first and most powerful Methodist preachers in the country.

At the time that Josiah Deming came to West Spring Creek there was practically no village there. The only buildings on the ground now occupied by the village were a blacksmith shop and three dwelling houses, occupied respectively by Charles McGlashen, Eleazer Aken, and Josiah Deming. The village of Spring Creek was still later in birth, no sign of such a place being detectable in 1830, and for years thereafter Robert Donaldson being the only inhabitant of its site. The village did not assume the appearance of its present thrift until the railroad was opened. The first family to move in after that event was that of Baldwin Willis, who was division boss on this division of the road. His house stood on the site of the present residence of A. W. Jackson. The first station agent here was David Donaldson. The first store in the village was the grocery of Irvin Donaldson, where the drug store now is. Next was the store of Willis & Jackson, then of David Slasher, now of Erie, and next the store of William G. Garcelon. The first postmaster in Spring Creek village was David Donaldson, who was appointed by President Buchanan. Previous to that time William Garcelon had been postmaster at the mouth of Spring Creek, and when he came to this village, during Lincoln's administration he succeeded Donaldson. At his death in 1876 P. M. Garcelon received the appointment. The present incumbent is Dr. W. O. Gilson.

The first tavern in Spring Creek village was opened by James Johnson about 1860, who after some five or six years sold the property to its present owner, Warren Fuller. It is now a private house.

Present Business Interests.— The oldest saw-mill now in operation in town is that of Curtis Johnson, which is operated by steam. E. B. Hyde also owns a water power mill, which has been busy for more than twenty years. Davis, Jones & White operate a steam saw-mill, which has been in their possession a number of years. It was originally built by William H. Deming on another site, and removed to its present site. Wesley Nichols is the proprietor of a steam shingle-mill, a business with which he has been connected for some fifteen years. Bates & Phillis started a steam saw-mill about five years ago, which is now owned and operated by the junior partner of the former firm, James Phillis.

The tannery, now so successfully operated by Fred Beck, was built by him some fifteen years ago. The site of the present tannery of J. G. Tyler, at West Spring Creek, was first occupied by a tannery shortly previous to 1870, owned by Yennie & Manzer. It burned in December, 1871, and about twelve years ago the present building was erected by N. P. Cummings and F. A. Butterfield, under the firm name of Cummings & Butterfield. They were succeeded in the ownership of this property by McConnell & Hermens, by Tyler & McConnell, and the last-mentioned firm by the present owner.

The first store at West Spring Creek was opened by Charles McGlashen in 1836. There is now but one store in this village. It was started by George Cummings in January, 1877. In February, 1884, Mr. Cummings sold out to Myers & Stanley. M. A. Myers himself now owns the property and conducts the business.

The first postmaster in the township was George Yager, who received the appointment in 1828, the office then having the name of Spring Creek. While he was postmaster the mail was distributed at his house. At that time the mail was carried on horseback, one of the routes being from Titusville, through Columbus, and another from Meadville to Jamestown. Previous to the year 1837 the office was removed to the bridge on the State road (which road was opened 1818–19), and it appears that George F. Eldred was appointed postmaster. From there Mr. Garcelon carried the office to the village of Spring Creek, as before stated. The first postmaster at West Spring Creek was Nathaniel Wood, a native of Vermont, who was appointed by President Pierce about 1854 or 1855. In the mean time the store and mill property which had in 1837 belonged to Charles McGlashen had, about 1842, been sold to Abraham Woodin. The present owner of the property, Curtis Johnson, obtained his title about 1862. William H. Deming succeeded Wood as postmaster under Buchanan, and during the first term of President Lincoln gave place to his father, Josiah Deming. The office was kept in their store while it was in their family, the store having been first opened about 1850. This store is now occupied as a dwelling house by N. P. Cummings, who bought it in 1869, the same year in which he acquired title to the grist-mill. From the date of his appointment to that of his death, Josiah Deming remained postmaster at

West Spring Creek, when he was succeeded by the present official, W. H. Babcock.

There is now no hotel at West Spring Creek, and but one at Spring Creek village, called the Cottage Hotel. It was opened six or seven years ago by Caroline Donaldson, widow of Wilson Donaldson, and was continued by her son, Frederick R. Donaldson, the present proprietor, after the spring of 1884.

Of the stores now open in Spring Creek village, that of P. M. Garcelon & Co. (the Co. being J. H. Donaldson) is the oldest. It was started in 1868 by W. G. Garcelon, brother of the senior member of the present firm. From 1871 to 1876 W. G. and P. M. Garcelon were partners in the business. From that year until the fall of 1885 P. M. Garcelon was sole proprietor of the trade, the growing demands of the trade, however, then compelling him to take into his business confidence Mr. Donaldson. They carry a general stock valued at about six thousand dollars.

William Baker began to deal in general merchandise at West Spring Creek about fifteen years ago. In 1878 he removed to Spring Creek village, and in the fall of 1881 erected his present commodious store building.

The trade in drugs and medicines now controlled by Dr. W. O. Gilson and C. D. Baker, under the firm style of Gilson & Baker, was established by H. P. Hamilton. After a brief period of trade, Hamilton sold out to Dr. S. C. Diefendorf about 1883. In 1884 J. D. Shannon became proprietor of the business, and in the fall of 1885 sold his interests to the present firm.

Physicians, Past and Present.—The first physician to exercise the mysteries of Esculapius in Spring Creek was Dr. Fitch, of Columbus, who was soon assisted without his own consent by Dr. Eaton, of Concord, Pa. One Dr. Cornell was the first resident physician in the township, and dwelt at West Spring Creek for two or three years previous to 1840. About that time Dr. Southard Wood came to West Spring Creek from Crawford county, and after a residence and practice there of many years he removed to Spartansburg, Pa., where he died. His remains, however, were buried in this township, where was, before, the last of earth of his first wife. Dr. Samuel Rogers also removed at a comparatively early day from Sugar Grove to West Spring Creek and remained several years. The first physician to reside at the railroad station was Dr. Elias Baker, who came from Concord, Pa., about 1874, and after a stay of two years returned to Concord. Dr. Diefendorf then sojourned here for a brief time, and was succeeded by the present physician of the place. Dr. W. O. Gilson was born at Titusville, Pa., on the 8th of January, 1858. There he received his education, and he studied medicine there under the guidance of Dr. W. A. Baker. He then attended lectures at the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, O., and in February, 1883, received his professional diploma from the medical department of that institution. He came at once to Spring Creek and began to practice. In the fall of 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Spring Creek, and at that time began his career as a druggist. He married in June, 1885, Jessie, daughter of William Baker. The only other physician in town is Dr. W. L. Harvey, who practices at East Branch.

Schools and Churches.—The first school in this township was taught by Daniel Jones in 1804 and 1805, in a log house at the mouth of Spring Creek. The next was taught by Daniel Horn in 1809 and 1810. All the schools were supported by subscription until 1834. There are now fourteen schools in the township, those at the two villages each having two departments. The average attendance for the whole township is about 400.

The first church organized in town was the Congregational, which was formed at West Spring Creek in 1847, and the church edifice, the first in town, was then erected. The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice at that place was dedicated in 1875. At Spring Creek village a Congregational house of worship was erected about five years ago, the services therein now being conducted by Rev. A. B. Sherk, the pastor at West Spring Creek. The Methodist denomination also erected a house of worship at Spring Creek in 1886, the site being donated by D. H. Donaldson. The pastor of this church is Rev. A. S. M. Hopkins.

CHAPTER XXXIX

HISTORY OF KINZUA TOWNSHIP.

KINZUA township lies on the eastern border of Warren county, and is bounded north by Allegheny River, separating it from the townships of Glade and Elk, east by Corydon and McKean county, south by Sheffield, and west by Mead. It is a good farming town, the soil being composed of a sandy loam along the streams and on Kinzua Flat. The fruits and cereals are raised here in goodly quantities, while a prosperous dairying interest has sprung up in the last few years, which adds much to the agricultural growth of the township. Kinzua was one of the seven towns in Warren county, the organization of which was effected on the 8th of March, 1821, and was first called "Number Eight." Its name, it is said, is of Indian origin, the word meaning *fish.* This section of the country was in early times one of the favorite resorts of the Indians during the fishing seasons, who bestowed upon it the peculiar title which has been adopted by their civilized successors.

Early Settlements.—The original industry here was identical with that of all the towns in Western Pennsylvania, which could find water channels to the great lumber markets of early days—viz., lumbering. About the year 1800 a number of energetic and enterprising men procured the right to strip these lands of their timber for the purpose of rafting it south to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the other markets on the great rivers that pour their waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Among these men (who came then or later) were John Dickson, who lived on the west side of Kinzua Creek, a little south of the present residence of William English, our informant. Dickson, though mentioned first, could not have attained prominence until some years after 1800, as he lived in town until within five or six years. He was also a great hunter and fisherman, and cultivated a farm.

The first permanent settler in Kinzua, however, was James Morrison, who settled on Morrison's Island in 1801. He was soon followed by Benjamin Marsh, Seaman, Fisher, and others.

Jeremiah Morrison, who is mentioned in the list of taxables of Warren county for 1806, lived for a time in Kinzua, removed to Cincinnati, and came again to this town. His was a locomotive disposition. He died a number of years ago in a canoe, on the way to Tidioute from Kinzua.

Abijah Maddock came here from Cincinnati at a very early day, and began lumbering on the Indian reservation with John English. Although he was thus identified, in a manner, with the town, he can hardly be deemed a resident. He was always going and coming after and with rafts of lumber for the south. One of his sisters was married to James Morrison. Galen Maddock was a brother of Abijah, and was connected with this town in the same business. He died in McKean about thirty years ago.

Between the date of the opening of the country during the first ten years of the present century, and the setting off and formation of this township in 1821, a considerable immigration had poured into this part of the country, and affairs looked favorable for the establishment of a prosperous community. Among those whose names appear in the list of 1822 are the following:

George Blacksnake owned property here in some manner, though he was an Indian chief of the Seneca tribe, and resided on the reservation at Cold Spring.

In 1821 John Campbell lived on the west side of Allegheny River, but soon after removed to Kinzua and settled on the west side of Kinzua Creek, in the southeast part of the town. He was a farmer, lumberman, etc., and was fond of hunting. He died some ten or twelve years ago. His widow, it is said, still lives at the ripe old age of one hundred years, with her son, in Ludlow, McKean county.

Jacob Hook was one of the most influential men of his day. He resided on the strip of land which was part of Kinzua until Mead was formed, when it became a part of that township. Hook was very wealthy, engaging largely in the lumber business, and erecting a number of extensive saw-mills. He died in Pittsburgh while there on business.

Jacob Hamlin, a farmer, occupied at this time the site of the present village of Kinzua, his house standing near the center. He was an uncle of William English. He removed from here to Chautauqua county, in the State of New York, and after several other removals settled in Michigan, the place of his death.

Andrew Marsh, a single man, owned and occupied a good farm in the northeast part of the town, on Kinzua Flat. He was not, like so many other farmers of this county at that day, interested in the lumbering trade, but attended strictly to his agricultural occupation, and was successful. He died there.

Benjamin Marsh, a half-brother of Andrew, lived very early on Kinzua Flat, and kept the first store, perhaps, in that part of the country. He afterward became a resident of Elk township. He was drowned between the mouth of Kinzua Creek and Warren. He was a farmer and lumberman.

James Morrison, the first settler on what is still known as Morrison's Island, at the mouth of Kinzua Creek, owned the entire island, and on it cultivated an extensive farm. He died there as early, probably, as 1840. Among his sons were Abel, Elijah, and William. Jeremiah, who was mentioned in the first paragraphs of this chapter, was a nephew of James. Samuel Morrison was an early lumberman, and lived in McKean county, at the head of Kinzua Flat. At a later time he settled on about the site of the railroad station in Kinzua, where he died about thirty years ago. Several of his children are here at the present time.

James Sherley lived for a number of years with Benjamin Marsh, after which he removed to Glade township. There he reared a large family, and there he died.

These are only a few of the names of settlers mentioned in 1822, but they are the most prominent of those who owned property here at that time, and who remained in town long enough to be remembered by the older inhabitants of the present day. There were others who afterward achieved prominence, who at this time resided in town, but had not risen to the position of property-holders. Of these one of the most prominent was Smith Labree, who was born at Brintwood, Exeter county, N. H., on the 24th of June, 1797, came to Kinzua when he was eighteen years of age, and began to work for Jacob Hook. In one year he returned to New Hampshire, and acted in the service of his father one year. Again he came to Kinzua, and engaged in lumbering with John English. Soon after this he purchased of Archibald Tanner a large tract of land, which embraced nearly the entire site of the present village of Kinzua. His first house stood on the lot now occupied by that of Emory Lyle. In addition to his own lumber interests he acted as pilot for others and made frequent trips down the Allegheny River, once going as far as Natchez, Miss. The habit in those days was to take down on the raft a large canoe, and bring it back well filled with provisions. This he did on about every trip. On the 31st of October, 1822, he married Susannah, daughter of Comfort Hamlin. Following are the names of his children, together with the dates of their birth, and of the deaths of those who have died:

Sally, born December 27, 1824, died July 28, 1825; Adaline, born December 22, 1829, died August 4, 1833; Rosina, born March 26, 1832, died July 7, 1863; Rosetta, born June 19, 1834, now the wife of J. O. McManus, of Kinzua; Loren, born April 20, 1837, died July 27, 1839; Loren, born November 28, 1840, married Mary H. Nett, of Fayetteville, Pa., December 11, 1865, and now resides in Kinzua; Archibald, born September 17, 1846, died April 9, 1871. Smith Labree died on the 27th of November, 1860, and was followed by his widow on the 29th of March, 1867. His son Loren, who now owns a part of the old estate, has passed his life thus far in his native place, excepting a period of two years and nine months, which he passed in the service of the Union cause during the Rebellion. He served under Captain D. W. C. James, of Warren, in the last company of volunteer infantry raised in the State, and was also in the last volunteer battery raised in the State, under Captain William Barrows. His civil occupation has always been that of a successful farmer. In politics he has been a consistent member of the Republican party, until the principles of the Prohibition party absorbed his political faith.

William English, from whom the writer has obtained much of the information concerning the early settlers of this township, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., on the 3d day of March, 1818. He was the son of John and Mary English, who were reared in the county of his birth. John English brought his family to Kinzua in the year 1821, and two years later settled on the place still occupied by his son William. John English was an honorable and successful farmer, and was also engaged to some extent in the lumber business. He died in 1868, and in five weeks was followed by his widow. In 1846 William English married Laura E. Parmenter, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who has passed an harmonious period of forty years with her husband. They have seven children living—viz: Mary Ella, wife of Thomas Fullerton; Orren, Solon, George W., Charles Fletcher, Alice L., wife of Hector Strong, and John, who is the only one remaining at the home of his parents. Rice English, now a resident of Kinzua, is a brother of William.

In 1831 Claudius English, an uncle of William, came to Kinzua and settled on the site of the village, and passed the remainder of his days within a mile of his first settlement.

At the time of the formation of the township there were within its limits but one or two patches of clearing, besides the already large clearing on Morrison's Island, which is said by some to have been the work of Indians long before the arrival of the white man. William Morrison had a small piece cleared on Kinzua Flat, these two being the only clearings worthy of the name. There was not a road in town, the only means of travel or transportation being furnished by the streams and canoes. Wild beasts abounded—bears, deer, wolves; while rattlesnakes added the terrors of their presence to diminish the comfort of the human intruders. Wolves were so numerous that it was practically impossible to keep sheep. There was even danger in the necessary custom of letting the cows run in the woods, with no other safeguard against loss than the tintinnabulating cow-bells which depended from their throats. There was not a sign or suspicion of a village. The inhabitants, few and far between, were not accommodated with the convenience of a store and delivery wagons, the nearest place in which to purchase goods and the necessary provisions of life being at what was then called a store, kept by Benjamin Marsh, just over the line, in Corydon. Most of the trade of the town, however, was given to Warren, whither the people made frequent trips in canoes. During the rafting seasons, also, it was the custom to bring large quantities of provisions from Pittsburgh by canoe. There was no grist-mill here, the grain being taken to Warren for grinding. It was not long after this that John English, Smith Labree, Comfort Hamlin, and John Hamlin built a grist and saw-mill near the site of the present railroad station, and on the ground now covered by the mill of H. A. Jamieson. These mills were the first erected within the present limits of the town, excepting the five mills of Jacob Hook, which stood on the strip afterward set off to Mead township. As early as 1828 John Campbell, James Stewart, and Robert Arthur, all of whom had married daughters of Martin Reese, built a saw-mill in the southwestern part of the town, and operated it until it wore out. Samuel Campbell, son of John, rebuilt it, and operated it until it went down, some ten or twelve years ago. The next mill was built several years later by Andrew Merritt and Robert Campbell about a mile above the mill last mentioned, and near the McKean county line. Then a number of years later still John L. English and Sylvester Strong erected another mill a considerable distance below the John Campbell mill, on Kinzua Creek. About this time Stephen and Jesse Morrison, sons of Samuel, built a saw-mill on the Allegheny River, near the head of Morrison's Island; but this and all the other mills have long since gone to decay, and with the exception of the one first mentioned, which occupied the present site of H. A. Jamieson's mill, their places know them no more. The grist-mill was operated first by John English, then by Anthony Courson and others, until a few years ago Denton & Chattle assumed management and continued their joint labors for some time. Their successor, the present occupant, W. H. Hoxie, is worthy of his precession.

The Village.—Until as late as 1850 the town was without the convenience of a business center of any sort. The first settlers directly on the site of the village of Kinzua were Jacob and Comfort Hamlin, Comfort Knapp, and Smith

Labree. Until that time there was no tavern in town, unless the name be applied to the house of Smith Labree, which, during the rafting seasons, was thrown open for their entertainment, and afforded all the comforts, but none of the extraordinary privileges of a licensed tavern.

The principal credit of building up the village belongs undoubtedly to Sterling Green. He was the eldest of ten children of Seth and Sarah Jane (Portman) Green, and was born in Pine Grove, Pa., in the year 1816. His father came from Massachusetts and settled in Pine Grove about 1813, and married Miss Portman in 1815. The family removed to the head of Kinzua Flat, in Corydon, where occurred the death of Seth Green in August, 1848. Sterling went to Warren, and was for a time actively engaged in the lumber business. In 1848–49 he kept the Mansion House. In 1849, when he came to Kinzua, he found the site of the village nothing but a farm in the hands of Smith Labree. This land he purchased, and immediately laid it out into village lots, kept the first store, and built the first hotel, the Kinzua House, in 1851, and in this way became the author of the village.

The year 1851, the author has been told, is memorable from the laughable occurrence of a dispute within the town limits in the fall of that year. The menagerie of G. C. Quick & Co., *en route* from Warren to Smethport, was admitted to the privilege (?) of performing and exhibiting to the people of Kinzua and vicinity. The proprietor, however, discouraged at the small number that gathered to see his "greatest show on earth," concluded to move on without giving the exhibition. The boys of the neighborhood insisted upon his fulfilling his contract, but nevertheless he began packing his *impedimenta* preparatory for departure. He had not proceeded far into the wild road that led from the town before he discovered "the boys" who had opposed his going felling trees across his path. They declared that unless the procession faced about and satisfied the demands of the spectators, they would fill the road with trees from Kinzua to Smethport. The proprietor, considering discretion the better part of valor, yielded to their somewhat peremptory importunities, pitched his tent, performed his agreement, and was permitted to go on his way unmolested. There are undoubtedly many of those "boys" now living in Kinzua, who recall the affair with a smile of satisfaction.

Present Business Interests.—Probably no town in the county has received more unmitigated benefit from the opening of a railroad through its borders than has Kinzua. It has created a market for all the products of the town, and has been greatly instrumental in increasing the population of the village.

The oldest mill and also the oldest mill site, as we have seen, in town is now owned by H. A. Jamieson, of Warren. Mr. Jamieson became the owner of this property in 1863, and has kept the mill in uninterrupted operation ever since. The grist-mill of W. H. Hoxie has been mentioned. The present proprietor has owned the mill, at the present writing, something over a year. The handle-factory of Mason Sheldon was started about four years ago, as was also the oar-factory of J. W. Neily.

The oldest hotel in town is the Kinzua House, which was erected in 1851 by Sterling Green. Mr. Green kept the house himself for twenty years, and has been followed successively by McIntyre & Langworthy, Eugene Marsh, William Fogles, Joseph Clendenning, Joseph Hale, and the present landlord, T. W. Dempsey, who came into the house more than two years ago. The next hotel was the Maple Shade, which A. T. Banks has kept since June, 1886, but which was first opened a number of years ago by J. H. Williams. Following Williams and preceding the present proprietor was L. W. Siggins.

The merchant who has been longest in continuous trade in town is John H. King, who first opened a store here in 1870. The building which he now occupies was built by him about four years ago. Mr. King carries stock worth about $7,000.

Sterling Green has dealt in general merchandise in Kinzua village in all about ten years, though he has occupied the present building only since the opening of the railroad and the oil excitement, at which time he caused its construction.

E. A. Van Scoy and G. W. Morehouse, under the style of E. A. Van Scoy & Co., erected the store building they now occupy as dealers in hardware in 1880, just previous to the opening of the railroad. They have a good trade, carrying stock valued at about $6,500.

J. Tate has dealt in general merchandise about five years.

D. G. Blackman built the store which he now occupies for mercantile purposes in 1882, and after renting it for one year to William Wright, came into the building himself. His stock is estimated to be worth about $3,000.

In August, 1883, J. W. Green opened a jewelry and drug store here, and a year later the business was enlarged by the addition of S. Green. The firm name is now S. Green & Co.

The harness shop of S. Norton & Co. (S. Norton and Norton Cardot) was established in the fall of 1885. These gentlemen also have shop in Sinclairville, N. Y.

The first resident physician in town was Dr. Nichols, who practiced here a number of years following about 1850. Before his settlement in town the inhabitants were accustomed to call their physicians from Warren, whither they went on floats. One of the oldest inhabitants has informed the writer that he once went to Warren for a doctor in the night, when the darkness was so intense that he could not see the hills on either side of the stream, nor even distinguish the sides of his float. After Dr. Nichols came Dr. Hector Galloway, a single man, who, in connection with business as an Esculapian minister, taught school. He was here four or five years. Dr. Thomas Eddy then came, not far from 1870, and has been here ever since. Dr. J. J. Knapp, who was born in Farmington, this county, on the 15th of June, 1854, and was graduated in the spring of 1881 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, came to Kinzua on the last day of March, 1881.

Postmasters.—The first postmaster in town was probably Benjamin Marsh, who had his office at his house on Kinzua Flat. Jonathan Marsh then held the office for a time, and was succeeded by Hiram Gillman. Sterling Green received the first appointment after the removal of the office to the village, or rather, he removed the office to the village. He was postmaster for eighteen years. The present incumbent is Mrs. Rose Murray, who owes her position to the present national administration.

Following is a list of the present officers of the township: Commissioners, John Smith, L. S. Strong, J. C. Fuller; judge of election, E. A. Weagraff; inspectors of election, Lovel Gibson, G. K. Brown; school directors, Mason Sheldon, J. W. Springer, Stephen Harris, R. P. Vanarsdale, H. W. Neily, G. W. Moorehouse; treasurer, James Tate; justices of the peace, R. H. English, D. G. Blackman; constable, A. J. Williams; collector, A. J. Williams; assessor, Frank L. English; town clerk, Frank L. English; auditors, S. O. Campbell, E. A. Weagraff, J. H. King; pathmasters, district No. 1, Calvin Stoddard; district No. 2, Marcellus English; district No. 3, George W. English.

Educational.—The first settlers in this township, from 1822 to 1825, patronized a school kept within the present limits of Corydon. In 1825 a rude structure of logs was the first house used for educational purposes in this town, and was the place where all the schools were kept until 1829. They were supported by subscription. The teachers in this house were Nelson Seaver, Presene Corbin, Sophronia Inglesby, and Hiram Gillmore. In 1829 this house was burned, and for five years schools were kept in several houses, according to the immediate convenience of the citizens. Rice Hamlin, Edward Evans, and Amanda Inglesby were teachers during this period. Since 1834 the town has not been without its regular district schools, which, on the whole, have been very creditable. The village of Kinzua is now graced with a fine school-house which was built in the year 1882, and first opened in the fall of that year. The cost of its construction was something more than $5,000. The first principal was O. J. Gunning, who has been succeeded by Firth, Daniel Reeves, and the present principal, Arthur M. Marsh. The school is conveniently divided into four departments. The average attendance is stated to be about 150 pupils.

Ecclesiastical.—The only church ever within the present limits of Kinzua township is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which, previous to about 1830, like all the Methodist churches, was accounted as a part of a circuit. Services were formerly held in private houses, barns, and wherever convenience, rather than comfort, dictated. Among the first members of the class formed here were John, Jacob, and Comfort Hamlin, Samuel, James, Elijah, and Levi Morrison, John Campbell, and John English, with their wives. About 1848 John

English gave the ground on which at that time the present house of worship and parsonage were erected, at a total cost of about $2,500. The present pastor is Rev. Sampson Dimick. The trustees are Loren Labree, Dr. J. J. Knapp, William English, and others.

CHAPTER XL.

HISTORY OF COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

THE territory now comprising for the most part the township of Columbus was formed as early as the 8th of March, 1821, by the name of Northwest, and attached to Spring Creek. It was organized as a separate township on the 25th day of May, 1825, and from that time was called Columbus. The first township election was held in the spring of 1826, at the house of Captain David Curtis. It is bounded north by Chautauqua county, N. Y., east by Freehold township in this county, south by Spring Creek, and west by Erie county, Pa. The township is said to have received its name in the following manner: David Curtis, from Sherburne, N. Y., and Kimball Webber, from Columbus, N. Y., both wanted to name the town from their former places of residence, and after much hot debate it was agreed that the person who should furnish the most whisky at election day should have the privilege of naming the new township. Webber offered five gallons and named the township. It cannot be learned at this date what the whole result of the first election was, but it is known that Joseph Munroe had already been commissioned justice of the peace by the governor, and officiated in the organization of the election board; that Edmund Rowe was the first constable; and that not all the whisky contributed for the first election was then consumed.

Early Settlers.—The earliest settlement of Columbus is not well ascertained, and at this period in the history of the township the facts are for the most part irretrievably lost. The first instrument procuring the settlement of this portion of the State was the Holland Land Company. Their agent for this territory was William Miles, and it seems probable that soon after the year 1795, though not before, a few settlers succeeded in building their rude huts and clearing each a small space for cultivation. But their stay was not prolonged. Those settling within the present limits of Columbus, so far as known, were Irvine, Call, Miller, two Vails, Daniel Prosser, Maxwell, and Davis. All their supplies had to be brought from Pittsburgh. They suffered privations which can not be adequately described. They struggled on until the cold season in the years 1805 and 1806, when they became discouraged, abandoned their settlement, and sought a warmer climate and an older community. As an example of the effect of those cold seasons, and the consequent failures in crops, the settlers had to pay three dollars per bushel for potatoes and transport them from Union, a distance of fifteen miles. On one of these improvements, as late as 1814, were the remains of a school-house, with its benches of split logs and desks of slabs, formed with the ax in the most primitive style, and fastened to the log walls with large wooden pins. In 1800 and 1801 Nathaniel Frampton, Daniel Horn, Joseph Phillis, and perhaps one or two others, made settlements here and remained a number of years, some of them until their death. In the spring of 1804 Daniel Corbett came from Lancaster county, Pa., and settled on the farm next east of Sample Flats. He weathered through the cold season, and in 1807 built a saw-mill on his farm, which enabled him to construct warmer houses for himself and others, and to make a little money by rafting lumber down the river to market. His wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Frampton. Corbett remained on his farm until about 1830, or a little later, when he died. John Sample, another early settler, was a son-in-law of Nathaniel Frampton, and settled as early, probably, as 1800, on the tract in the southwestern part of the town, known at the present day as Sample Flats. Mr. Sample was a good farmer, increased his landed property here, and performed his duties as a citizen and a Democrat until his death, not far from twenty years ago. His grandson, John, lives now in the same neighborhood, and other grandchildren are residents of this township. John Sample, jr., was a bachelor son of John, sr., and owned property adjoining his father's farm. He survived his father a few years. The Prosser clearing, named after Daniel Prosser, was about in the center of the township.

Daniel Call settled previous to 1800 on a farm about two miles northwest from what is now the borough of Columbus, the place being still recognized as Call Hill. He went away during the cold season of 1805–6.

Daniel Horn lived as late as 1806 about one mile east of the site of Columbus borough, on the farm now occupied by Elmer Crosby. In 1866 he removed to Spring Creek, where his children still reside. Nathaniel Frampton was living in this township with his son-in-law, John Sample, until as late as 1825.

Michael and James Hare were settlers, previous to 1806, about a mile south of the site of Columbus borough. Others of the same surname lived near the site of Corry, but they had all gone away before 1806.

Luther Chase settled between 1806 and 1816 in this township, near the line of Spring Creek. Not far from 1830, it is stated, he removed to Titusville. He was not able to accumulate much property, for he had a large family, and when he settled here he was well along in years. He was not a public man in any sense of the word.

James Phillis lived near the Corbett farm for a time, and after that moved around considerably. He married a daughter of James Irvin, near Wrightsville. He was something of a lumberman, but much more of a hunter. A number of years after 1825 he went West. He has a number of descendants in the county now.

Thomas Tubbs was reared by Daniel Corbett. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., on the 11th of August, 1793, and while a small lad was bound out to Daniel Corbett for a term of twelve years. He has written and published a pamphlet memoir of his life, and describes Corbett as cruel, tyrannical, accustomed to steal and lie. Tubbs died but a few years ago near Titusville.

These first settlers obtained their property rights by settlement and residence. About the year 1822 Captain David Curtis, as agent for H. J. Huydekopper, the successor of the Holland Land Company, proposed to exchange wild lands in the "Brokenstraw country" for improved lands in Central New York, and being a practical surveyor, he came here with some others from Chenango county, N. Y. Soon after this time he sent Jabez Johnson to this township from Chenango county, who settled at what is now the Center. There he built a house and for some time boarded others who had come, while they were erecting houses of their own. Johnson was born on the 18th of November, 1798; was the first Yankee settler in Columbus, and became well known here before he died, on the 12th of February, 1841. He was a shoemaker by trade and engaged in that occupation after his settlement until his death. About 1823 Captain Curtis, who was probably the wealthiest of the settlers, came here with his family and took the Johnson farm, upon which he passed the rest of his life. He was born on the 18th of August, 1786, and died July 27, 1832. His wife, Delilah, was born September 5, 1791, and died February 10, 1872.

In 1823 others came also, most of them under the influence of Captain Curtis. Among them were Aaron Walton, Porter K. Webber, Edmund Rowe, Julius Merriam, and Levi Boardman, all of them single young men engaged in chopping and clearing. The next year Kimball Webber, Matthias Spencer, Aaron Walton, sr., John Dewey, Luther Mather, and probably William Z. Bush, moved their families from New York State and became permanent settlers. From that time on the settlements became rapidly thicker and more modern. When Aaron Walton, sr., came here he found no store in the township except a small affair kept by Porter Webber at his house about a mile east of the present borough limits. By the summer of 1825 the lumber trade had not become a very prominent industry, though it was in full tide farther down the river. The little saw-mill which Daniel Corbett had built on his farm had nearly gone to decay, and there was no other in town except the one then in process of construction by Luther Mather, at the falls, in what is now the borough. Mather was also building a grist-mill — the first in the township — on the site of the mill now owned by Aaron Francis. Mather lived then in a little sixteen by sixteen plank house on the west side of the Brokenstraw, on land now forming a part of the mill property—then the only house within the area of the present borough. The site of Columbus village was covered with an almost unbroken growth of forest; there was no bridge across the creek, only a rough log thrown over. There was no post-office, the little mail that was obtained being brought from Warren. There was no physician here, though Mrs. Aaron Walton had quite a practice in attending families at the birth of children.

Luther Mather, who took so active a part in the improvement of the township, especially of the village, was a son of Stephen Mather, and was born in Bennington, Vt., on the 24th of June, 1785. He came to Columbus in March, 1825, from Jefferson county, N. Y., where he had been living for a number of years. Immediately upon arriving here he became the first settler in, and the founder of, the village of Columbus. He built a part of a saw-mill with a little lumber that he had brought with him, and from that sawed out the rest of his building material. Soon after his brother Daniel and Dr. M. F. C. Fitch bought near him, and in a settlement with J. H. Huydekopper for his services as surveyor, Captain Curtis became possessed of lands opposite and also included in the site of the borough. Daniel Mather and M. F. C. Fitch each donated lands for a public square on the west side of the creek, and Dr. Fitch surveyed and plotted that portion of the borough. David Curtis donated a public square and cemetery on the east side of the creek, and surveyed and plotted that part of the borough.

Luther Mather married November 7, 1811, Gabrielle B. Balmat, then of Jefferson county, N. Y., but a native of Paris, France. She died at Columbus in January, 1881, at the age of nearly ninety years. Her husband had gone before her on the 9th of June, 1842. They had six children, of whom five live—Harriet M., widow of Erastus Pearce, in Crawford county; Jedediah P., now of Council Grove, Kan.; Joseph V., now of Bear Lake, in this county; Eliza M., widow of Loren Pearce, now in Columbus, and Arvilla A., now wife of H. A. Baker, and residing in Corry, Pa.

Among the settlers who came to Columbus during that flood-tide of immigration preceding 1830 was Solomon Dutton. He was born in New Hampshire in 1804, of Richard and Sarah (Grant) Dutton, grew to manhood in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1829 married Rebecca Rice and removed to this township, where he died in 1857, and was followed by his widow in 1876. They had a family of four children—Sarah E., Adelia A., Hiram R., who died in infancy, and Richard D. After he came to this place he taught two terms of school in a log building in the district now called the center school district. He was an acting justice of the peace for more than twenty-one years, school director several years, and has held the office of assessor. It is said that he officiated at the marriage of more than fifty couples. By occupation he was a farmer.

L. C. Baker, who lives here now, came to Columbus in 1837, from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., though originally from Chenango county, with his father, Ira, who settled in the southern portion of the township and there died in 1885. D. C. Blair came with his step-father, John Judson, in 1841, and settled in the village, first on the east and soon after on the west side of the creek. Judson died in 1878. He was for years a prominent merchant of the town, associate judge of the county, and in other respects a well-known public man and a life-long Democrat. Although he came here from Bradford county, Pa., he was originally from Madison county, N. Y. Ira Baker was a farmer of large property and was also a very active man. Messrs. Baker and Blair have furnished the following information concerning the growth of business interests in the village and townships since their recollection, and from tradition: "As before stated, the first store in town was kept by Porter Webber. Perhaps the first in the village was kept by William Jackman, on the site now occupied by the store of Baker & Co. He moved to Illinois in 1846 and died there. For a year or two, about 1843–44 and 1845, a peculiar industry was carried on here, viz., the manufacture of fanning-mills by John Smith, Charles Anderson, and one or two others; but it never became very flourishing. Anderson was a great inventor, and only a few years previous to this had invented a new steam engine for propelling boats. He built a steamer here and took it down the river to Beaver for the machinery, but his invention there failed. By 1840 the village had become at least as large as it now is. At this time Judson & King were the principal merchants in the village and township, their store standing just west of the grist-mill. Besides dealing in general merchandise they bought and sold lumber and shingles, which were then practically a legal tender. About 1848 they sold out to Enfield Leach and Alfred Willoughby. Leach kept the store five or six years and was succeeded by Willoughby. Morillo Woodworth became then a partner of Willoughby, and this firm kept up the business until about 1861.

About 1850 Davis Jones and Charles Hewitt opened a store on the site of Yates & Smith's present store, and after some three years were succeeded by Dyer Elderkin and William Walker. They wound up the business in two or three years. The present building was erected by D. A. Dewey in 1871. About 1876 he was followed by Cyrus Blakeslee, who in turn sold out to George F. Yates.

D. C. & G. Blair, brothers, opened a store in a building still standing just west of the hotel about 1851, and traded in it for nineteen years. Upon the retirement at that time of George Blair, D. C. Blair took his son-in-law, E. S. Royce, into partnership with him, which continued some three years. Royce then purchased the business and property and engaged in it for four years, when he sold out also to Mr. Yates. For about the fifteen years following 1850, the other part of the building occupied, as last stated, was occupied successively by D. A. Dewey, Richard Dewey, A. J. Atherly, G. V. N. Yates, Muzzy, Horn & Cady, and Muzzy, Howard & Mallett, the last-named firm finally closing out. In 1867 D. A. Dewey and D. H. Cady started a store "on the bridge" on the west side of the creek, and kept it about two years, after which Dewey continued it alone until 1871.

The saw-mill which Luther Mather built in 1825 stood on the east side of the creek until about 1840, when it was rebuilt on the west side, above the grist-mill. The grist-mill has been many times rebuilt. About 1830, or a little later, Mather moved about a mile down the creek, and there erected a saw-mill on the site of the present mill of Russell Clark, and remained there until his death. Meantime William Jackman had succeeded him in the ownership and possession of the grist and saw-mill, and kept them in operation until about 1842 or 1843, when he failed, and the property went into the hands of Judson & Hutchins, of Waterford, Pa. Daniel Walton then bought them and operated them until 1864, at the same time doing a general mercantile and lumbering business. Stephen Stewart then had the property, and sold the mills to D. C. & G. Blair, who, after running them a few months, sold them to Henry Stevens, also in 1864. In one year they sold to James Smith and John Eason, who operated them five years; Smith, Eason & Walton, Walton & Eason, A. W. Francis and M. E. Skinner, and finally A. W. Francis alone had charge of the property. Mr. Francis is the present proprietor.

The second mill that Mather erected, he and his son, J. D. Mather, operated until 1842, when the latter continued it until 1857. It was then sold by the sheriff to George Cady, Ethan Skinner, and Asa Walton. After several years they sold to George Vermilya, who transferred the property to the present owner, Russell Clark, about fifteen years ago.

Captain David Curtis built a saw-mill before 1830 in the village, a little down stream from Mather's first mill, and near the mouth of Coffee Creek, which passed through many hands, and was burned in 1863. Soon after D. A. Dewey built a steam mill on the site, which was abandoned in a few years. As early as 1830 Elijah Smith built a saw-mill about half a mile east of the village, and connected with it a small grist-mill. Smith & Hull operated the two mills for several years. It was afterward successively operated by Mr. Pinney, of Pittsburgh, and M. P. Osborne, until the decline of the lumber trade, when it was abandoned.

At one time, about 1840, Pine Valley, in the northeastern part of the township, was quite a settlement. There were three mills, owned and operated respectively by Justin Danforth, Ezra Beals, and Thomas Barker and his father. About 1860 the decline of the lumber business brought this smiling village to dust. The steam mill of D. H. Parker is the only industry there now. About one and a half miles north from Pine Valley, on what is called the "Sulphur Spring" property, is the steam saw-mill of Clemens, Huffman & Jamieson, which was built in 1885, and is now doing a large business. Chauncey Marble also has a saw-mill in the north part of the township, about four miles from Columbus borough, which he built in 1885, and which is doing a good business. The height of prosperity of this borough, Columbus, was during the greatest period of activity of the lumber traffic and manufacture between 1850 and 1861. The oil business and the junction of railroads then conspired to enlarge Corry at the expense of Columbus, and with the growth of that place has been a corresponding decline of prosperity in Columbus. The borough was chartered in 1853, and on the 29th of March of that year an election was held in the school-house on the west side. Nathaniel Stacy was chosen judge, Charles Hewitt and G. W. Bracken, inspectors, and E. C. Stacy and Jones Smith, clerks. The officers elected at this time were Ozro A. Smith, burgess; W. L. Weed, William Byington, William Walker, Alexander Barris, and D. W. Elderkin, common council; O. A. Smith and D. W. Elderkin, justices; G. W. Bracken, constable; A. Barris, F. R. Burroughs, and D. W. Mason, school directors; John Judson and M. S. White, path-masters; M. S. White, judge; W. C. Howard and Asa Walton, inspectors of elections; Lucius Spencer, assessor; D. C. Blair, D. A. Dewey, and Hollis King, auditors. There being some irregularity in this election, another was afterward held with the same result, except that G. V. N. Yates was chosen justice.

Present Business Interests.—Of the four stores now open in Columbus borough, the one of longest standing is that of George F. Yates and Albert J. Smith, who deal in general merchandise under the firm name of Yates & Smith. The firm was formed on the 12th of February, 1883, succeeding George F. Yates. The previous history of this store has already been related. Their present stock is valued at about $5,000.

The firm of Rhodes & Rowe Brothers, consisting of W. R. Rhodes, C. E. Rowe, and F. M. Rowe, was formed more than two years ago, and deal in stock containing, among other things, drugs and medicines. They estimate their stock to be worth about $7,000. The firm of A. Baker & Co. was formed about two years ago. F. M. Rowe had a store in this building before it was occupied by this firm. H. L. Zimmerman, dealer in stoves, general hardware, lime, cement, phosphate, coal, etc., began in Columbus township and borough in September, 1885, succeeding F. C. Smith, who had been here for several years.

Hotels.—The first tavern or hotel built and kept in the township was that erected in 1826 by Porter K. Webber, which is in part the same building now owned and occupied by H. L. Gordon, on the east side of the creek. In 1844 George Cady succeeded Webber, and remained until 1860, since when it has passed through many hands. The property came into the hands of Mr. Gordon in the spring of 1885.

As early as 1830 Dr. M. F. C. Fitch built the other hotel on the west side of the creek, and after a short time was succeeded by Daniel Walton, who kept it until 1849, and was followed by William L. Weed. From that time for years it kept changing hands, until H. P. Stevens bought it. He was the last one who kept the house open for guests, and he left in 1884. The house is not now used for hotel purposes.

There have not been many hotels outside of the village of Columbus in the township. At Pine Valley Lyman Calkins kept tavern about the year 1840, which was afterward in the hands of Anson Quimby, George Shannon, and others, and was closed before 1860. It was noticeable for its sign, which read, "Call and See," and the House was designated as the "Call-and-see House." A mile east of the village S W. Webber had a hotel between 1850 and 1860, but discontinued it previous to the latter date. The building was destroyed by fire about 1872 or 1873. About three miles east of the village the Kansas House was opened in 1856 by Seth and Delos Wilber. After the lapse of three or four years it was converted into a private house, which it still remains.

The Tannery.—As early as 1840 Porter Damon built the first tannery in town, on the site of the present one. It was then but a small "pocket" affair. He was followed by Horace English as early is 1847, who kept it in operation about ten years in connection with the manufacture of boots and shoes, and sold out to Hollis King and Asa Walton. They ran it until about 1864 under the name of King & Walton, and were succeeded by Rose & Hewitt. The senior member of the new firm soon went out, and William Hewitt continued the business for a year or two, and was followed by Nathaniel Pearson. The next proprietor was Byron Pearson, from about 1868 to 1870, when John Williams acquired the property. His son, Frank Williams, is the present owner and proprietor.

The Equitable Aid Union of America, which has carried the name of Columbus to all parts of the United States, describes the purpose of its institution in its title. It was chartered on the 22d of March, 1879, under the laws of Pennsylvania, the headquarters of the company being at Columbus. The incorporators were D. A. Dewey, R. Nell Seaver, H. S. Ayer, W. H. Muzzy, and W. B. Howard, all of Columbus. D. A. Dewey was president of the association until March, 1886, when he was succeeded by R. N. Seaver, who had been vice-president all the time previous. Mr. Seaver has also been supreme medical examiner during the history of the union. Since its organization, also, H. S. Ayer has held the office of accountant, and W. H. Muzzy of secretary. In addition to the five incorporators, two representatives from New York and two more from Pennsylvania came in in September, 1884, and since that time there have been added one from each State. The organization was introduced for the benefit of persons everywhere who were not able to enter other more expensive or less liberal associations in other respects similar to this one. It is not introduced as a competitor to any similar order heretofore existing, but solely with a view to extend social and financial benefits to a very large and worthy class of our fellow-citizens entirely cut off and, as the incorporators justly think, unrighteously ignored by other organizations of a similar nature. They started with only the one society at Columbus, but at this writing they have 560 different societies in sixteen States and Territories from Dakota to Massachusetts. They have about 18,000 insurable members in all, besides about 2,000 non-beneficiary members. In November, 1886, they had paid 687 death policies, involving $1,269,705.45 in money.

The Post-office.—The first postmaster in this township was Captain David Curtis, who was appointed as early as 1829, and probably earlier. His successors in the office have been about as follows: Robert Campbell, William Jackman, Mark White, who was appointed about 1845 and served several years, E. C. Stacy, Davis Jones, F. R. Burroughs, Lewis Crosby, W. H. Muzzy, Lewis Crosby, James Hopkins, Lewis Crosby, S. L. Skiff, O. A. Smith, and the present incumbent, Frank O. Howard, who was appointed on the 12th of April, 1886. The office was named Coffee Creek post-office until about 1840, when the present name was adopted.

Schools and Churches.—The first school held in the township was at the house of Kimball Webber, in 1824, and was taught by his daughter Sophronia, for thirteen weeks at one dollar per week. There are now in the borough two school buildings, with three departments, and an attendance of more than one hundred pupils. Outside of the borough are twelve schools.

A history of the religious movements in this township would be incomplete without somewhat extended mention of the most prominent clergyman and theologian in the town. Rev. Nathaniel Stacy was born on the 2d of December, 1778, in New Salem, Mass. His father, Rufus Stacy, was a fisherman, during the seasons, on the banks of Newfoundland, and, like his mother, was a native of Gloucester, Mass. They were probably of Scotch or Irish descent. The subject of this notice studied theology under the tuition of Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Massachusetts, and did his first preaching near New Salem. He was always of diminutive stature, being five feet and one inch in height, and weighing for years but ninety-nine pounds. His heaviest weight was 105 pounds. He was active in movement and rapid and nervous in speech, but at the same time was of a very calm and even-tempered disposition. He *lived* his religion. In the fall of 1798 he went to Bridgewater, Vt., where, for his health, he tried blacksmithing and several other manual occupations. He soon returned to Massachusetts. Then he went to Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., in April, 1808, after itinerating through Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, and remained there during a period of twenty-two years. On the 30th of January, 1806, he married Susan, daughter of Perez Clark. In 1830 he came to Columbus, Pa. In his *Memoirs* (page 359) he says of this country then: "Although the country was mostly in a state of nature, and the roads intolerable, still I was pleased with it. It evidently possessed great strength of soil, with the heaviest growth and the greatest variety of timber I had ever seen, or have since seen, thrown together in any one place." At that time there were here the houses of Luther Mather and Captain Curtis, a building erected for a public house, another for a store, shops for blacksmithing, shoemaking, wagon-making, and other mechanical employments. After five years he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained about five years, and then came back to Columbus, where he spent the remainder of his life, preaching, as he says, until spiritualism "broke out," about 1851 or 1852, and his meetings were interrupted. From that time he engaged in only occasional preaching. He died April 7, 1868, and was followed by his widow exactly one year and six months afterward. They had eight children, of whom only three, Judge Edwin C. Stacy, now of Albert Lee, Minn., Clara, wife of John D. Anderson, of Washington, Iowa, and Charlotte, wife of O. A. Smith, of this township, survive. The house now occupied by O. A. Smith in Columbus borough was built by Rev. Stacy in 1832. He was the first Universalist preacher, and the organizer of the Universalist Church, in Columbus. He came at the solicitation of Peter C. Howard, Ezra Dutton, Solomon Dutton, Captain Curtis, Isaac Crosby, and others of that denomination. The house of worship was erected under Mr. Stacy's direction in 1847, and is now a union church. While Mr. Stacy was in Ann Arbor, the spiritual needs of the church were placed in the care of Rev. L. Payne. Since the death of Mr. Stacy the Universalist society has not flourished. Indeed, it is said that all the churches have felt the inroads of spiritualism severely.

In 1830 the majority of the settlers were inclined to Methodism in religion, among the early members of that persuasion being James Sears and wife, Samuel H. Ayer, Joseph Sheffield and wife, A. Soggs, David York and wife, Mrs. Eli Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Lloyd Smith, Mr. Brightman, William Jackman and wife, and Watson Miller and wife. Joseph O. Rich, the first preacher, was here about 1830 or 1832. The most prosperous period in the history of the church was about 1840. The house of worship was erected in 1839. The present pastor is Rev. George Hummason. The membership now is about twenty.

The only church in the township outside the borough is that of the United Brethren, who have had a church organization in Pine Valley about twenty-five years, and built their church edifice as many as twenty years ago.

CHAPTER XLI.

HISTORY OF LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.[1]

LIMESTONE was formed from the provisional townships of Tionesta and Limestone (see chapter on township organization) in August, 1829. At this time the land was covered with large quantities of pine, hemlock and hard wood. Millions of feet of lumber have been manufactured in this township and run to market, and at the present day quantities of hemlock and some pine cover a large portion of its territory. The land is well watered, and abounding in never-failing springs in addition to the numerous tributaries of the Allegheny River which flow through this township.

Years before the township was organized many settlers took up claims along the river, making settlers' claims, as it was supposed that this land was owned or controlled by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; but some time later, after many had spent years of hard work in clearing their lands and establishing homesteads, it was ascertained that a large portion of this land had been purchased by and belonged to an English landlord by the name of Maben, and although many of them strongly protested against buying their farms after spending so many years of work thereon, all those whose farms chanced to be located on Maben's land were compelled to purchase them. This was done through Alexander McCalmont, agent. Other capitalists became owners of large tracts in this township and held the same for years. This retarded the settlement of Limestone, and the effect is still seen at the present day.

A few coal mines have been opened and worked upon the more elevated tracts of this township, but with no great degree of success.

There were few settlers in the township when it was organized, and these all lived along the river.

The following are the names of parties living in Limestone at the time: Richard Arters, Robert Hunter, Arthur Magill, sr., James Middleton, Joshua Richardson, Alexander Magee, and Joseph Huff. Brief sketches of the lives of most of these old settlers will be found below.

The first public road in Limestone township was laid out by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Warren county on the 24th day of March A. D. 1824. This road extended from the county line northward along the river to a point opposite the mouth of Tidioute Creek.

Early Settlers.—One of the oldest, and perhaps the first permanent settler in Limestone township, was Richard Arters, who with his wife settled in Limestone in 1806. Here he cleared a small farm, which was located nearly opposite the lower part of Tidioute borough. His family was large.

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[1] By James Kinnear.

Hunter, Robert, another of the first settlers, was born in Ireland in 1758, and his wife, Elizabeth (Park) Hunter, was born in the same country in 1762. They settled in Limestone, then Deerfield township, four miles below the mouth of Tidioute Creek in 1808. Here they made their permanent home, and by industry and frugality succeeded in clearing a large farm. They had a family of ten children born unto them, consisting of six daughters and four sons, all of whom grew to maturity and married, most of them settling in Limestone and vicinity. Robert Hunter died in 1836, and his wife in 1843.

Hunter, Mathew, the youngest son of Robert Hunter, was born in 1802, and after his father's death continued upon the old homestead. Here he farmed and lumbered as his father had done before him. His wife, Sarah (Magill) Hunter, was born in 1809 and died in 1846. Mathew Hunter died in 1872. He had a family of ten children.

In 1812 James Magee and wife moved from the eastern part of Pennsylvania to Warren county, and settled four miles below the mouth of Tidioute Creek in Limestone, then Deerfield township. His family, consisting of eight sons and two daughters, were mostly grown at the time they settled here, and they all afterwards settled in Limestone and vicinity.

Magee, Henry, the seventh son of James Magee, settled three miles below Tidioute Creek, in Limestone township, as it is now called. He was one of the prominent men of that early day, and was instrumental in securing the organization of Limestone township. He was justice of the peace for many years, and held at different times all the official positions of the township. He married Kate Grandin and raised a large family. About the time of the oil excitement he sold his farm and moved west, where he died about the year 1884.

Magee, Alexander, the youngest son of James Magee, was born in 1808. He settled four miles above Tidioute Creek in Limestone township. He was a farmer and a lumberman, and a prominent man in his day. His wife, Nancy (Smith) Magee, was born in 1809. He had a family of five daughters, four of whom are still living and reside in Tidioute. Rebecca Magee married John Hunter, and Nancy Magee is the wife of W. C. Mabie.

In the year 1854 the Harmony Society purchased about six thousand acres of land in Limestone township, from various parties, paying for the same a large amount of money, but nothing in comparison with what the land has since proved to be worth. Most of this land was well covered with timber, and a large part of it was found to be good oil territory, yielding immense quantities of oil, and affording the owners large profits. This territory was operated in the name of the *Economy Oil Company*, which company is identical with the Harmony Society, and only given another name in order to keep this part of its business separate and distinct.

SKETCH OF HARMONY SOCIETY.

The Harmony Society, a body of peculiar organization and interest, was founded by George Rapp and a colony of immigrants from Wurtemberg, who sought in the United States an asylum from hostility to their religious views, and a place where they might enjoy freedom in the exercise of their own religious convictions, by the worship of God according to their understanding of his word. The basis of their association in its inception was a deep and earnest conviction of the necessity of a purer life, and the exercise of practical and personal piety, by a walk and conversation personally and socially in accordance with their understanding of the Scriptures. Entertaining similar views and convictions of religious duty and social economy (but views differing in some things materially from those of the recognized religious denominations and organizations of that day), it was natural the different individuals of the colony should be attracted toward each other, and unite for their mutual benefit and advantage; and the causes and influences which thus first brought them together in an associated capacity have ever since operated as a bond that has held them united and firm in their adherence to the principles of the organization.

One of the cardinal principles of the association was that of entire community of property, community of interests and labor, and mutual assistance of and dependence upon each other.

A formal organization was first effected in 1805, at Harmony, Butler county, Pa., where they first located, by written articles of agreement, signed by all the members, whereby each delivered up and surrendered all property owned and held by him individually to the association thus established, thus forming a common stock or fund, joint and indivisible, held and managed by a trustee therein designated, for the common use and benefit of all members of the society; and bound themselves to submit to the rules and regulations established for the government of the society, and to labor for and promote the interests of the same; and also that if any should withdraw from the society for any cause whatever, those thus withdrawing should not make or have any claim or demand for the labor or services of themselves, their children or families, but whatever they might do or labor should be done as a voluntary service for their brethren, and for the common benefit. In consideration for what each thus voluntarily surrendered and contributed in property, labor, or otherwise, to the common fund, he or she became a member of the society, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of members to maintenance and support in health and in sickness, from the common stock or fund, and to the religious privileges and teachings, etc., etc., established and provided. In 1821, 1827, and 1836 respectively, further and additional agreements were entered into, being signed by all the members, whereby some modification of and additions to the original compact were made, for the furtherance of their views and wishes and the better establishment thereof, and of a more complete union, brotherhood, co-operation, and mutual assistance.

George Rapp, who had been the principal founder of the society, its spiritual teacher, and also trustee of the property, died in 1847. After his death a new and more complete system of government for the society and the management of its property and affairs was ordained and established by the members, all of whom united therein and signed the written instrument in which the same is fully set forth. In none of these instruments or agreements, which were intended mainly for the better management of the social affairs of the society and its business with others, was there any departure from their views of entire community of property, labor and interests, adopted at their organization; but they reiterated this as one of their cardinal principles, declaring that all their property was, and was deemed to be, joint and indivisible, the property of the society for the common benefit of all its members, and this has always been regarded and maintained as one of the essential features of their compact.

In 1814 and 1815 the society sold their property at Harmony, Pa., and removed to New Harmony, State of Indiana, where land was bought as the joint property of the society, and held and used for the common benefit of all under their compact. The location proving unhealthy, this was in turn sold, and in 1825 they removed to Beaver county, Pa., where land was again bought, held, and used as before, and where they still remain. The society has not escaped the fate of other similar associations, but there have been those of its members who became dissatisfied and withdrew, and who subsequently sought to recover from their former associates what they claimed they or their ancestors had put into the common stock, together with a proportionate share of the accumulations of the society, or if that could not be, then compensation for their labor and industry while they were members. Different suits were instituted for this purpose, some in the courts of the State of Pennsylvania, and others in the courts of the United States, wherein the affairs and management of the society were thoroughly investigated and the validity of the agreement or compact as originally entered into by the members, and as modified and ratified by the subsequent agreements, was fully and carefully examined by eminent counsel engaged on either side, and on most careful consideration sustained and established.

Biographical.—Among the prominent citizens of Limestone township are William Merkle, superintendent of the Economy Oil Company; John Myres, farmer, owning one of the best farms in the county, consisting of two hundred acres, and located upon the river bottom within a mile of Tidioute; L. H. Sprague, J. H. McDonald, Michael Merkle, jr., Jacob Eisenbrown, Thomas Stroup, John Shoelkopf, T. A. McDonald, and W. S. Thompson.

Houser, John P., was born in Venango county in 1819. He came to Limestone township in 1836. He purchased three hundred acres of land on tract

5225, of which he has cleared fifty acres. He was elected justice of the peace in 1864, and has held that position for five terms. He married Margaret Tuttle in 1843. They still reside on their farm about four miles from Tidioute. Their children now living are Ordelia Houser, born 1844, married W. J. Slater and lives in Watson township; John P. Houser, jr., born 1854, married and lives in Limestone township; Margaret E. Houser, born 1860, married C. A. Buchanan, and lives in Kane, Pa.; Carrie S. Houser, born in 1860 and resides at home.

L. H. Sprague was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1836. He came to Limestone township in 1860, and entered the employment of the Economy Oil Company. He married Cordelia Richardson in 1862. He has been constable and collector in Limestone for one or two terms.

Kelly, Andrew, was born in Clarion county in 1820; he came to Limestone township in 1861 and purchased one hundred acres of land, most of which by hard work he has cleared and made tillable. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Kelly. They have had ten children born unto them. Those now living are Hannah Daubenspeck, John Kelly, Sharron S. Kelly, Flora Kelly, and Madge Kelly, who reside in Limestone township, and Samuel Kelly, who lives in Kansas.

Averill, Sylvester, was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1819, and came to Limestone township in 1840; here he purchased one hundred and ten acres of wild land which he mostly cleared. He died in Limestone township in 1880. His wife, Hulda (Brown) Averill, still resides on the farm. Of the eight children born unto them there are living Lee Averill, who is married and lives at North Clarendon, Pa.; W. C. Averill, married Ufretta Gilmore and resides on the old homestead; Lunette Averill and S. H. Averill also reside in Limestone; S. B. Averill married and lives at Grand Valley.

Shanley, John, was born in Canada in the year 1848, and came to Limestone in 1869. Since that time he has been in the employment of the Economy Oil Company. He served four years and ten months in the Union army before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1879 he married Belle Morrow, and has a family of four children; at present he is constable and collector in Limestone, which position he has had for two terms.

The first oil well in Limestone was drilled by the Economy Oil Company in the fall of 1861, and proved to be a small well, yielding but two or three barrels per day. On Christmas day of the same year their first flowing well was struck. This produced about fifty barrels of oil per day. The oil business in Limestone township assumed large proportions from this time on; many different parties became interested, and large quantities of oil were produced. The Economy Oil Company alone drilled about seventy-five oil wells. The territory of Limestone township was lasting, and the quality of the oil-bearing sand was good, though the rock was not thick. The production from the old oil districts of Limestone has now dwindled down very low. New fields with small productions are now being operated in other parts of the township.

The general business of Limestone at present is farming and lumbering. A number of saw-mills are kept runuing during a greater part of the year. Within the past few years a number of farms on the lands of the Economy Oil Company have been cleared, fenced, and made tillable. A few years more and the lumber will be gone, the oil exhausted, and then attention will be turned to clearing farms, and tilling the soil. Most of the land throughout this township will make fair farms.

There is but one church in Limestone—a Union church, located upon what is known as Economite's Hill. In this church services are frequently held in German, to accommodate the German population living upon and working the lands of the Economy Oil Company. Religious services and Sunday-schools are held in nearly all of the school-houses throughout the township, under the direction of the Evangelical Association. Rev. M. V. De Vaux has charge of the work at present.

About the time Limestone township was organized, half an acre of land on the McKean farm was donated for a public cemetery, and has been generally used since that time. In 1886 an association known as the Limestone Cemetery Association was incorporated, and purchased the old cemetery and land adjoining, placed the same in good condition, and opened it for public use.

There are six schools in operation in Limestone township, and have an enrollment altogether of about one hundred scholars. The population of the township at present is about four hundred.

CHAPTER XLII.

HISTORY OF ELK TOWNSHIP.[1]

THIS township, the organization of which was effected on the 3d of May, 1830 (although formed as "Number Seven" and attached to Kinzua March 8, 1821), is situated in the northeastern part of Warren county, and is bounded north by Cattaraugus county, in the State of New York, east by Allegheny River, separating Elk from Corydon, south by Glade, and west by a part of Glade and Pine Grove. In extent it is one of the largest townships in the county, though for obvious reasons it is not so thickly inhabited as many of the more favorably situated and naturally wealthy towns. In general appearance it is rough, mountainous, and very rocky. Huge boulders scattered over the surface of the township present, superficially at least, the appearance of having been set in their beds by the convulsion of some prehistoric upheaval, earthquake, or "tempest, dropping fire." On the Warren and Olean road, about one and a half miles north of Peter Smith's residence, there are several rocks of such immense proportions as to be worthy of special mention. This road was changed by Mr. Cobham to conform to the demands of these silent but immovable sentinels. Two of the rocks are about 100 feet in length and rear their rough shoulders some fifteen or twenty feet above ground. The earth about them is of a beautiful white sand. The roadway here is always dry and smooth. Here are also two cavities shaped like wells, one of which is about five feet in diameter at the mouth, and some twelve feet in depth, after which it diminishes in diameter, though still extending into the bowels of the earth. A pole twenty-five feet in length cannot be made to reach the bottom of this aperture. Near this is another cavity so small as not to admit the body of a man, which is still unfathomable with any pole. A stone dropped in either of these holes may be heard tumbling along its dark descent for a number of seconds.

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[1] Substantially as prepared by Peter Holt, of Elk.

The soil of Elk varies from a light sand to all kinds of clay and black loam, and is well adapted for the cultivation of nearly all the crops raised in the north—wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, grass, clover, fruit, and all the garden vegetables. It requires a good deal of manure, however. The writer has used plaster largely for this purpose, and finds it very effective, though he needs at least five bushels to the acre, rather than half a bushel, as a few theorists are accustomed to recommend. The principal business of the town is agricultural. The inhabitants, a stranger would think from their polyglot speech, are contributions from many nations, English, Irish, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, and Yankee. The lumber trade, at one time thrifty, has now dwindled, and is really unprofitable. The fact is that the timber has all been cut away except small tracts of hemlock and oak, and indeed, the latter is nearly all gone now, owing to the heavy demand for it in the manufacture of railroad ties. There are now about four tie mills in town, which consume all the oak timber, and do not realize very heavy profits. The dairying interest here is in its infancy, the land not having yet been sufficiently cleared for grazing large numbers of cattle. The facilities will undoubtedly be good in a few years.

No oil has been discovered within the present boundaries of Elk, though many profitable wells have been drilled in that part of the original township which now forms a part of Glade township.

Coal Bed.—The Quaker Hill coal mine was discovered about 1834 by one Pond Curtis, who made the discovery while he was digging a well on the west side of the little ridge, about where the opening of Silas Dinsmoor's mine now is. I do not remember how long Curtis operated the mine, but I have been informed that the coal was used for fuel in the house into which my father moved about 1839 previous to the time of his removal. At the date of my earliest recollection of the mine it was worked by a Mr. Thomas. This was about 1843. William Jones operated the mine next after Thomas. My brother, David Dinsmoor, moved to the mine in the fall of 1847, according to my best recollection. With the exception of about two years, 1854–55, he continued to operate the mine until his death in 1881, when his son, the present owner, Silas Dinsmoor, succeeded to the ownership and operation of it.

Township Officers.—There is no record of the first election held in the township, nor of the elections for several years. I cannot find that the first settlers voted at any place for many years. As Elk had been settled many years before the organization of either Kinzua or Elk, and as there were nine years between the organization of Kinzua and Elk, the citizens of Elk must have voted at Kinzua, if anywhere. The first account of any organization that I can find was a school meeting held on the 11th month, 26th day, 1835. Of course there must have been an election held in 1831, but no record was kept in the town; neither does this adjourned meeting give a single name of the members of the board of directors. The writing is Daniel Pound's. The present officers in the township of Elk are: Justice of the peace, W. O. Martin; Mrs. Mary Walling, postmistress; constable, E. A. Headly; road commissioners, Jacob Shulers, A. A. Instone, Frank Nelson; William O. Martin, secretary; school directors, Andrew Clendening, president; Charles Frostburgh, A. A. Instone, Stephen Lounsbury, August Fosburgh; collector, August Fostburg; treasurer, Charles Fostburg; mail carrier, John McStraw; auditors, Jerome Knapp, Lyman Walling; assessor, William McMahon; board of election, judge, Peter Larson; inspectors, George Holman, Daniel McMahon.

Charles Fostburg keeps a store on the Warren road near the Roy farm. Mike Quinn also keeps a store of groceries.

There are four nearly new church edifices in Elk, besides the holding of meetings in school-houses, and besides the Presbyterian (Indian) church. The Methodist Church stands idle. The Lutheran Church is most largely attended by Swedes. The Evangelical and Catholic Churches have small congregations. The United Brethren have meetings occasionally in school-houses. There were twelve school-houses in town in 1835. I built a school-house at my own expense in 1857 on Cornplanter Run. The present population of Elk may be very near 700.

The First Roads.—The first road is called the Old State road, and leads from Erie county, and passes through Warren and McKean counties, I believe, to Philadelphia. This road crosses the Allegheny River near William Marsh's, in Kinzua. The next road leads from the old house of Robert Miles, in Pine Grove, to the house of Benjamin Marsh, in Elk, at the Allegheny River. There was opened a road from Warren to the house of Benjamin

Marsh, in Elk, up the Allegheny River, and connecting with the above named road at Benjamin Marsh's. Another leads from Warren to the New York State line at the Allegheny River, near Calvin Webb's.

The First Settlers of Elk.—From the best information to be had at this late date, a George Schoonover made the first settlement on tract 5566, on the west bank of the Allegheny, on the farm which is now a part of James Roper's place, and lies opposite the lower Cornplanter Island. Mr. Schoonover was moving down the Allegheny, either to Franklin or Cincinnati, late in the fall of 1815 or 1816, and having heard that the river at Big Bend was frozen over, he landed his boat, unloaded his goods and family, made himself at home, and commenced building a log house. It appears that Schoonover and his wife were both young. His wife was a very handsome woman, and gave birth to the first male child of the town. Walter Seaman and Schoonover were related, and Seaman soon after appeared on the ground, and built another shanty near the first. It appears by recent developments, that Seaman had three daughters born here, viz., Susanna, Polly, and one other. Susanna was born in 1819. In the mean time, however, Benjamin Marsh arrived and built a hewn-log house, and, I believe, it is a part of the present dwelling house of Lewis Ladow. It seems that Marsh had a son born here, which died in infancy. It also appears that it became necessary to make some division of the property, whereupon Schoonover sold his interest to Seaman, who in turn disposed of his land to Marsh. Marsh soon after divided this property, giving to his second son, William S. Marsh, some 250 acres at the south end, and himself keeping about 170 or 180 acres—the same piece now occupied by James Roper. He next gave Ira F. Marsh, his eldest son, 100 acres next north. Meantime Enoch Gilman had married Marsh's eldest daughter, and bought of his new father-in-law 270 acres south of the Cornplanter reservation. Hiram Gilman, who married Marsh's youngest daughter (for these giants of other days looked upon the daughters of men that were very fair), received from his father-in-law the 170 acre piece upon which, as we have said, he lived. These transactions took place about 1829 or 1830.

Hiram Gilman was the first postmaster in Elk, at that time Kinzua, and was also justice of the peace in the days when justices were appointed by the governor, upon the petition of their neighbors. Mr. Gilman held the two offices for several years, or until 1834 or 1835. Elk was organized as a separate township on the 3d of May, 1830, having previously been a part of Kinzua. During the progress of a convivial spree, as it is called, but which our author forcibly and justly denominates a drunken row, Guy C. Irvine stabbed William S. Marsh in the abdomen, a thrust which cost Mr. Irvine $500. So much for whisky, which was a staple article in early times. Benjamin Marsh was drowned in the Allegheny River while on his way to Warren on a float. His body was discovered by Indians, some three months after the fatality, under an oil boat at Sill's Landing, and was identified by Osmer Hook, John F. Davis, and Abijah Morrison, who sent word to the family. Mr. Marsh was interred in the cemetery at Warren.

Enoch Gilman sold his land in Elk, before mentioned, to the writer of this chapter (Peter Holt), and he and his wife are long since deceased. They reared a large family of children, all girls but one, and all of whom have gone to other parts.

Up the river, at the State line, Abel Morrison and Russell M. Freeman moved to the place afterward owned and occupied by Calvin Webb, and began to build a saw-mill, but soon concluded that the site was hardly suitable, and therefore with their families crossed the river into Corydon, where they built and operated the mill. The ground they abandoned was next occupied by a John Morris and by Warren Reeves. Reeves kept tavern in the very house that his predecessors had built, and sold large quantities of whisky. Calvin Webb bought the property of Reeves, and also kept tavern and store in the building. It is related that a wayfaring man, who stayed with Webb a few hours, warned him that his house was going to be destroyed by fire, and it is further said that another man, named Levi Leonard, who took supper at Webb's, taking notice of the old-fashioned and broken stove, set up in a box of sand, also informed Webb of the danger to which he was in this careless manner exposing the building. Mr. Leonard and the wayfaring man went on to Dalrymple's for the night. About midnight of that same day the house was irretrievably in flames. Some years afterward, when a new house had been placed on the same site, Mrs. Webb took an axe and knocked in the head of a barrel of whisky, with the expressed determination that that should be the last whisky in that house. Mr. Webb kept a store there for many years, and gave the property and good will to his son, James K. Webb, who also engaged in the mercantile business for a long time, though whisky was forever a proscribed article in that household. The property has remained in the Webb family ever since, though Mr. James K. Webb has resided in Frewsburg, N. Y.

We now come to the Dalrymple place opposite Corydon. Here, in 1832, David Dalrymple built a house, in which for a long time he kept tavern. He also built the saw-mill now owned by his son James. Next below Dalrymple was S. Fisher, who was the father of quite a family, and filled a number of important offices, such as that of school director, justice of the peace, road commissioner, etc. Mr. Fisher came from the vicinity of the Genesee River, in the State of New York. He was killed by the overturning of his buggy in the Narrows. One daughter now lives in town—Mrs. E. Harrington, about half a mile below the old homestead. Dr. Peter Hollister, with his son, now occupies the Fisher farm. He has doctored in the writer's family to the fourth generation. In this neighborhood, and on the Dalrymple farm, a store was kept at a later day by Amos Peterson, who, after a brief experience here, removed to Corydon. Jacob McCall also kept store in this town for a time, and went to Corydon, where he was the quondam proprietor of the Corydon House. The Messrs. Morrison, mentioned above, came from the East in 1817.

Going down the river, we next come to the old Elk mill, built very early by one of the Halls, from Jamestown, N. Y. It has been quiet for many years, and the very place can hardly be discovered. Next is the old Merritt or Flagg mill near the Big Bend. At this place was kept the first school under the school law of the State, in 1834. The old tavern house, torn down a few years ago because it was in the way of the railroad near Big Bend, was built by William Culbertson, one of the first settlers, who came to this town at the beginning of this century. Another early settler in this vicinity was Devorck Hodges, especially noted in his day for his extreme fondness for liquor. He moved away from this part of the country many years ago.

The first settler on Quaker Hill, in this township, was Daniel Pound, who came as early as 1823 or 1824. Upon his arrival, and until he was able to build a rude shanty for shelter, his only house was his wagon. He is remembered principally from the fact that he was perhaps the most indefatigable friend of the schools in the township. He and his brothers, Elijah, Asa, and Thomas, with the assistance of their cousin, Jonathan Asher, built a log house on the corners, near the site of the present Evangelical Church, which was used for both church and school purposes. Daniel Pound here taught a night-school for the benefit of the young people of this town, and he also frequently organized and conducted spelling schools. He also erected a building on his farm in which he kept a select school. He and his brothers bought a number of thousand-acre tracts of land from the county commissioners of Warren county. The names of the Pound brothers were Daniel, Thomas, Jonathan, Elijah, jr., and Asa, sons of Elijah, sr. As has been stated, Asher Pound was a cousin of these brothers. Daniel Pound settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William Holman, where he lived until 1844. He was a surveyor, and subdivided the greater part of the township of Elk. Most of the members of this remarkable family were determined Abolitionists, both in practice and principle. For example, Daniel would use neither clothing nor food that was the product of slave labor. Jonathan Pound lived next north of the residence of Daniel, and cleared the larger part of the farm now owned by Jacob Mack. He afterward exchanged farms with his brother Thomas, who had settled the place now owned and occupied by Andrew Clendenning. Jonathan left this part of the country a few years later. Thomas continued to reside on the land which he had obtained by the trade with his brother. He built a saw-mill on a branch of Jackson Run, above Russellburg, and in 1834 sold it to the writer of this chapter. He owned several large tracts of land in Elk township, but he sold them all and removed to the East, and later still to the West.

Elijah Pound, jr., was the youngest son of Elijah, sr., and settled and considerably improved the farm that Joseph Clendenning had first cleared in part. Elijah afterward moved to the farm now occupied by William McMahon. In 1838 he and his wife Judith, with their family, removed to Monroe county, N. Y., whence they removed to Rock county, Wis., in 1847. On this farm last mentioned, on the 6th of December, 1832, a son was born to these good people, who was destined to bear an important and conspicuous part in the legislation of the nation at a later day. His name is Thaddeus C. Pound, for he is still living. He is now a resident of Chippewa Falls, Wis. He commenced teaching when he was fifteen years of age, attended an academy several terms, afterward taught the union school at Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., attended the Rushford Academy in Allegany county, N. Y., and went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in the spring of 1856. There he began as a book-keeper, early engaged in the lumber and mercantile business, and continued to advance until he became one of the foremost leaders in public enterprises. He was a member of the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869, and in the latter year was elected lieutenant-governor. Since 1876 he has represented, without interruption, his district in the National Congress—the Eighth. Elijah Pound, sr., lived with his son and namesake until his death, at a very advanced age. He had 1,000 acres of land, which he subdivided and sold. Asa Pound, the next brother, lived on land since occupied at different intervals by Asa A. Bennett, Joseph Bennett, and where A. H. and D. H. Lounsbury and John McStraw now live. He sold out or exchanged for lands in Ohio with a Mr. Reeves.

Asher Pound, a cousin of those whom we have been describing, settled upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. Walling, and which had been first settled by William Shattuck, though he had never lived on it. After a brief residence in Elk, Asher Pound removed eastward. William Shattuck settled on what is now the James Roy farm, and there made extensive improvements. Mr. Roy married one of his daughters. Mr. Shattuck came from the State of New York about 1833, though he had been preceded as early as 1826 by men who were active in his interests. He was a Quaker in religion, an unwavering Abolitionist in politics, with the fiery zeal in that cause that stirred Garrison, and with an ability that might have made him as prominent as Garrison, had he possessed the latter's means and audiences. He was eccentric in his ways, but his eccentricity was ever on the side of the right. He had a large family, most of whom were daughters. He had two sons, the elder of whom was drowned while in bathing at Stump Creek Eddy, and the younger, William, jr., now lives at Salamanca, N. Y. William Shattuck, sr., was called upon at various times to fill nearly all the offices within the gift of the town, such as that of school director, supervisor of highways, etc. He finally removed to a farm near Randolph, N. Y., where he lived to an advanced age. His widow

Jas Roy

is still living, and at this writing is on a visit to one of her daughters beyond Chicago.

John B. Hodges lived in what is now Glade township, and had a large, well-conducted farm there. He was a man of large stature, and took a prominent part in town affairs. He held many town offices. He finally moved away a few years ago. He had two sons, who lived in Russellburg.

William Snyder, another early settler, lived on the farm afterward occupied by Daniel Lounsbury. He removed into what has since become Glade township, and there died. John Snyder also lived in that portion of the original township of Elk, which has become Glade, and thence went west many years ago. Asa Plumb settled early near Cobham Park, where he reached a good old age and died. (For a sketch of George A. Cobham, see the history of Glade.)

A. W. S. Bidwell was a brother-in-law of Daniel Pound, and settled at an early day on the MacMahon farm, south of the residence of William MacMahon. He lived many years on this farm, started a good orchard and raised a great deal of excellent fruit. He held several important township offices. He belonged to the Hicksite Quakers. After many years of residence in this town he removed to the East.

John Fitzwater settled on the hill above Cornplanter Run, and east of Bidwell's Settlement, where he cleared some sixty acres of land and built the first saw-mill on the site now covered by the steam mill of Lewis Ladow. Daniel Pound owned a half-interest in this mill, and each part-owner furnished his own stock of timber. Fitzwater was a very thorough man, and performed all his duties with energy and promptness. The writer of this chapter helped in the building of this mill, and operated it half the time for Daniel Pound. It was during the construction of this mill, in 1833, that occurred the memorable natural phenomenon, the shower of stars. Fitzwater reared a large family of sons and daughters, and finally sold out his mill interests and removed to Ohio, none of his family remaining here. Thomas Fitzwater lived a little way west of his brother, on a small piece of land, but did not stay long.

James Headley settled first on fifty acres west of Benjamin Marsh's, and after making improvements traded with Peter Jackson and removed to Quaker Hill, where he died at an advanced age. Elwood Headley now owns the place left by his father. Peter Jackson did not remain in town very long—yet long enough to become distinguished locally for the fact that his two little boys treed an old bear and captured two or three of her cubs, which they took to Warren and sold. This was considered quite a feat for so small boys.

Isaac Bidwell came from the East and settled on one of the branches of Ackley Run, where the family of the late Edward Reynolds now live. Here Mr. Bidwell built a small saw-mill and an equally small but serviceable grist-mill. He had not made very extensive improvements before leaving for parts unknown to the writer. His was the only grist-mill ever in town. Edward Reynolds got the property and made many improvements, besides rebuilding and enlarging the saw-mill, and putting in machinery for manufacturing fanning-mills, wash-boards, etc. He died there a few years ago.

Edson Hall bought a tract of land just west of the last above named, and erected a very respectable saw-mill, which property afterward came into the hands of his brother, Chapin Hall, of Warren. Both are long since deceased. A Mr. Davis built a saw-mill on the south branch of the run, above the Hall mill, which did a good business for those days. Both these mills are within the present limits of Pine Grove township, though at the time they were built they were in Elk. In this same tract, that was set off to Pine Grove, dwelt Joseph and Reuben Jones, brothers, who are now in Pine Grove.

Eli Northrop cleared a farm on the road leading from the old "Pound Meeting-House" to Pine Grove, by the Edson Hall saw-mill, where he died many years ago, though I believe his widow is still living. James Headley came from New Jersey and settled on a piece of land about one and one-half miles west of Benjamin Marsh's, on the Pine Grove road. After making something of an improvement he traded farms with Peter Jackson, taking in exchange a piece of land on Cornplanter Run. Many years afterward he made a visit to New Jersey on foot, and before starting applied to the writer for a supply of codfish, which, upon obtaining, he pronounced good, saying that he could save money by eating nothing but codfish and drinking nothing but water. During his later years he removed to Qaaker Hill, where he died at an advanced age, and was followed some time later by his widow, who had also reached years beyond the allotted number.

Daniel Lounsbury was an early settler from Wayne county, N. Y., and bought out William Snyder, on the corner of the road leading from Warren to the Allegheny River. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, and divided his large farm among the former. He was one of the first road commissioners under the new road law of 1845. He lived to fullness of years and was survived several years by his widow. Daniel H. Lounsbury now lives on the west end of the old homestead, and is himself getting advanced in years. He has been honored with several township offices. He has one son and one daughter. A. H. Lounsbury lives on the south side of the corner above mentioned, and is a highly respected citizen. Hiram A. Lounsbury occupies the old homestead proper, and sustains well the family reputation for integrity and industry. He has several children. Harlow A. Lounsbury has been dead several years. His widow occupies a part of the old homestead.

Asaph A. Bennett came from Plymouth, Mass., in the thirties, and settled on a part of the Asa Pound farm, and south of Lounsbury Corners on the Warren and Olean road. He was a carpenter by trade. He and his wife have been dead for a number of years. Joseph Bennett now lives on his father's farm and that of William Reeves. The old house burned some years ago. John McStraw, who satisfies the legal needs of the people hereabouts, and is a justice of the peace, lives north of Joseph Bennett. Frederick Kilburn settled near and adjoining the place of Mr. Webb. He was from Wayne county, N. Y. He and his wife have been dead many years. His one son, Allen R., now lives on the old homestead, and has recently put in a saw-mill. A. C. Marsh, who has been in town some thirty-three years, came from New York State, and settled on the Warren and Olean road on the farm originally settled by Samuel Kilburn. Albert Cargill, a peaceable and law abiding citizen, married a daughter of Calvin Webb, and settled on a part of his land.

William Roper was a native of Norfolk, England. He came to Elk in August, 1833, from Canandaigua, N. Y., and cleared a piece of land about two miles east of the Warren and Olean road. He afterward traded this tract for land where George Nobbs now lives, on the Warren and Olean road. He had two sons, James and George, the latter of whom went west, and from all accounts was killed. William Roper died in 1878 at the age of eighty-three years. His surviving son, James, married the eldest daughter of William S. Marsh, and now lives on the Hiram Gilman farm.

John Nobbs came from the Isle of Wight to Ontario county, N. Y., and thence to Elk in 1835. He and his wife have been dead many years. They had two sons and one daughter. George, one of the sons, still owns the old home, but lives on the old Roper place. Martin Frazer came from England and settled next east of the Nobbs farm, on the Pine Grove and Allegheny road, about four miles west of the Allegheny River. He was an eccentric and humorous man, who would have his joke on all occasions. He was very apt in his expressions. He went west a number of years ago and there died.

Owen Feany came originally from County Sligo, Ireland, to the State of New York, and, in 1854, thence to this town. He is now some ninety-one years of age, and lives near Joseph Clendenning.

Joseph Clendenning came from Managhan county, Ireland, about 1852 or 1853, and owns the farm first settled by Elijah Pound, jr. Andrew Clendenning came from Canada and settled on the old Thomas Pound place. Nathaniel Enos formerly lived in Niagara county, N. Y., and settled on the Shuler place in this township about 1830 or 1831. He built a log house and found it convenient to occupy it before he had finished his fire-place. One winter's night a panther leaped on to the roof and peered through the hole left for the chimney. The tracks were examined by the neighbors next morning. After a few years Mr. Enos removed to the place near Clendenning's; of his large family only one son, Abraham, who lives on the old place, is now in town, the others being scattered or deceased. Mr. Enos was a man of decided individuality. John I. Striker came from New Jersey and settled near the place afterward occupied by Nathaniel Enos. At a later day he bought lands and a saw-mill in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Levi Learn came from New York State about 1833 or 1834, and settled west of the Striker place, where he cleared a large farm. He reared quite a family of sons and daughters, three of the former of whom are now living, viz., Lewis, Jacob, and Adam, while one daughter is the wife of Andrew Clendenning. Mr. Learn lived to be more than eighty years of age. His wife died some years previous to his demise. Lewis Learn, by purchase and operation of law, has become the owner of his father's farm and the interests of his brothers and sisters, besides the farm formerly owned by John Striker. Jacob Learn lives near the State line, and Adam lives southeast of Clendenning's Corners.

Lewis Mintouge came to Elk from the State of New York and settled near the State line, and near the junction of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. He held several town offices in Elk, such as school director, auditor, town clerk, justice of the peace, etc. He removed to Jamestown and did not remain there long. He had one daughter, who married Edward Reynolds, and is still living.

Zenos Rice came from New York State also, and settled about one mile northeast from the saw-mill of Thomas Pound. He cleared quite a farm there and then removed to the West. Daniel Gould came from Old Galen, N. Y., in 1833, and settled near the northwest corner of Elk township. He was the father of several sons and two daughters. His youngest daughter became the wife of David Holt, brother of the writer, and is still living. Mr. Gould and his wife have been dead for a number of years. John Brokaw came from New Jersey about 1831 and built a saw-mill on the State Line Run. He did not reside within the limits of the township, though his saw-mill was within the town. Freeman Fenton owned a saw-mill on the State Line Run, below the Brokaw mill. James K. Webb also built a saw-mill on the west branch of State Line Run, though it is not very active now. Henry Brown, of Warren, built another saw-mill on the west branch of State Line Run and west of the Webb mill. Orren Hook built a double saw-mill a mile below Corydon on the river, which was in charge of Benjamin Marsh for a number of years, and was finally washed away by the flood of 1865.

John Holman came from Kent, England, to Rochester, N. Y., and thence to Elk township, where he bought the Daniel Pound homestead. Being of a roaming disposition, he did not stay long, but went west in quest of a fortune, and finally drifted to Oregon, where after a number of years he died. He had a large family of sons and daughters, the eldest of the latter being now Mrs. Walling. Mrs. Holman attained an age something beyond eighty years, and died. William Holman now lives on the old farm. Mrs. Walling lives on the place next south, and has been the postmistress for Germany for many years. Jacob Lash came to Elk about 1834 or 1835, and lived in different parts of the township. He finally settled permanently on the place adjoining the James Roy farm. Mr. Lash reared a large family. He was, in his younger days, one of the merriest of jolly men, but years have somewhat sobered him; he is now about seventy-seven years of age.

Jason Andrus was a very prominent man. He came from the State of New York about 1833, and settled about one mile south from John I. Striker's, on a thousand-acre tract. He made extensive improvements, and subsequently added another thousand acres to his possessions. He was a surveyor, and speculated in land to a considerable degree. He was a successful man. He took an active and a prominent part in town affairs, was at different times school director, supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, only one of whom, Mrs. Owen Ladow, is now living. Mrs. Andrus died many years ago, and her husband married again. His second wife attained an advanced age, and died something more than a year ago.

George F. Dinsmoor, from the State of New York, came to Elk about 1835, and soon after purchased the place now owned and occupied by Jacob Mack. Mr. Dinsmoor reared a large family, and died full of years. He was frequently called upon to fill town offices, and was capable of holding any office which lay within the gift of the town.

Lewis Ladow, from the State of New York also, married the eldest daughter of Joseph Clendenning, 1st, and with his brother purchased the old Fitzwater place, and the W. S. Marsh farm. He has held several township offices, and has built a large steam saw-mill. At the mouth of Hodge Run is the most extensive saw and planing-mill in town, owned by Imel, Powers & Shank. The mill does a large business, and is connected with an extensive store. Charles Rollins came to Elk a number of years ago, and built and now operates a saw-mill on Hodge Run. R. E. Green formerly owned the Enoch Gilman farm, and now lives at Big Bend in Glade.

Peter Holt was born in the township of Billings, twelve miles from Liverpool, Lancashire, England, on the 2d day of April, 1811. On the day of the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad (which he witnessed), September 16, 1829, he, with others, took ship at Liverpool, though they did not sail for a number of days. After sailing for nearly a week their ship was dismasted, and they were obliged to return and put in at the Cove of Cork, Ireland, where they remasted their ship and fitted her out in new rigging. Their next attempt was beautifully successful, and they arrived at New York on the 20th of November. Thence they took a steamboat to Albany, and journeyed on to Buffalo, arriving at John McKinney's a few days previous to Christmas. Peter Holt came to Elk in 1833, and helped to put the running gear into the Fitzwater & Pound saw-mill. His first vote in this country was cast for Jackson in 1832. He has resided in Elk ever since his arrival here, fifty-three years ago. On the 3d of September, 1834, he married Susan B. Howard. In April, 1834, he bought the Thomas Pound saw-mill. In 1850 he built a saw-mill on

Cornplanter Run, which was burned about six years ago. His wife was a sister of the late Edward Howard, of Fredonia, N. Y., and came to Elk in 1831. They have had seven sons and four daughters, five sons and two daughters of whom are now living. Mrs. Holt was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., on the 19th of September, 1814. She witnessed the last leap of Sam Patch over the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, N. Y.

A Partial History of the Indians of Elk Township.—The Indian reservation is about three miles south of the New York State line, on the west side of the Allegheny River, and contains nearly 1,000 acres, including two islands, called Cornplanter Islands. This reservation was a gift by the State of Pennsylvania to John Obeal, alias Cornplanter, for meritorious services during a part of the Revolutionary War with Great Britain. Cornplanter was held in great esteem by General Washington, from which the writer has read letters highly commending the invaluable services of Cornplanter. All this property is exempt from taxation of any kind. The county commissioners did at one time assess this property, but Cornplanter rebelled and resisted its collection. He appealed to the governor of the State, who sustained his position.

Cornplanter was much opposed to the education of his tribe, regarding the indoor book-training of the white people as effeminate and enervating. Nevertheless, he did give his eldest son, Henry, something of an education, which that enterprising and modern-like young man improved by forging his father's name to a check. This act so enraged Cornplanter that he drove his son into Canada, and forever after disowned him. The Legislature of the State made an appropriation of $1,000 to be used among these Indians for school purposes, not more than a hundred dollars of which was to be expended in a year. Subsequent appropriations have increased this annuity to something like $300 a year. The Indians do not take kindly to school. They are very fond of music, and at one time had a very respectable band, besides having among them a number of good singers. They have a good church, built by the Presbyterians in and about Warren. It adds much to the appearance of their town. Some years ago the Legislature made an appropriation of several hundred dollars to be expended in the erection of a monument to the memory of Cornplanter, and Judge S. P. Johnson was placed in the supervision and management of it. Judge Johnson has done much for the good of the Indians. They are of a peaceable disposition when not in liquor, and have made considerable advancement in the arts of civilization. It will be better for them, however, when they relinquish their unhappy jealousy of each other, which now disturbs all their mutual relations in religious and public affairs. Cornplanter died in February, 1836, at the great age of a hundred years or more; at the time it was alleged and believed that his age was one hundred and fourteen years. He had three sons and three daughters, viz., Henry, Charles, and William, Polly, Esther, and Mrs. Silverheels.

CHAPTER XLIII.

HISTORY OF SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

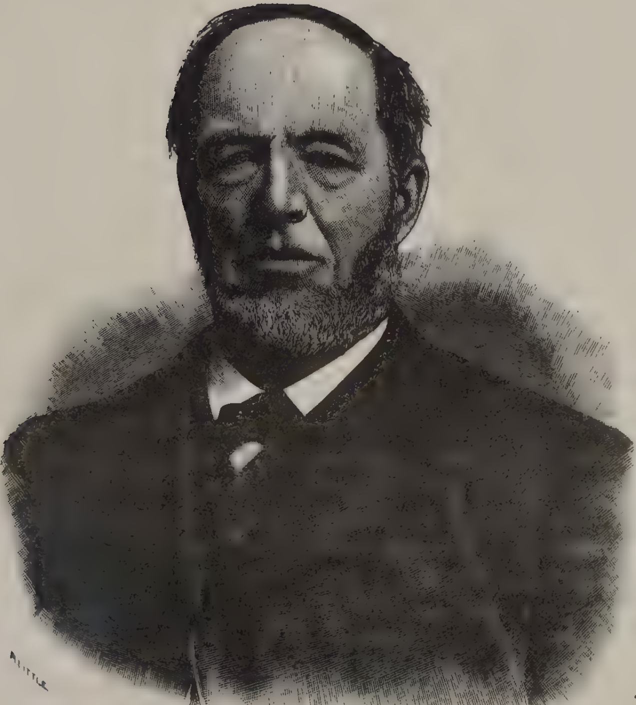
THIS township was formed from Kinzua, on the 7th of June, 1833. Its territory occupies the entire southeastern corner of Warren county, and is bounded north by Kinzua and Mead townships, east by McKean county, south by Forest county, and west by the township of Cherry Grove. It is very regular in outline, the northern boundary being the only one that deviates from a straight unbroken line. The land is drained by Tionesta Creek and its tributaries, and other small streams. This township, with Mead and Cherry Grove, was originally included in the limits of Kinzua township. The first town meeting after the town was set off from Kinzua was of a most primitive description. There were but seven men present at the meeting, which was held on the old farm of Timothy Barnes. Their bench consisted of a bob-sled turned upside down. There were not men enough present to fill all the offices, and those who were there merely agreed upon the persons who should perform certain duties, and thus sent in their report. According to the accurate memory of Erastus Barnes, the names of these seven were as follows: Timothy Barnes, and Erastus Barnes, Samuel Williamson, Stephen Taylor, John Williamson, John Brown, John Gilson. The only *families* in town at that time were those of Timothy Barnes and John Gilson.

Early Settlers.—The first tax list for Sheffield, completed in 1834, reveals the names of thirty-three property owners in the township, not more than twenty of whom were permanent residents. Several of them were mere squatters, who "folded their tents" and departed upon the slightest occasion, while others were men of prominence elsewhere, who in their speculative reach had taken hold of land or other property in this vicinity. The list is as follows:

James Arnett, 225 acres; Richard Dunham, 225 acres and a saw-mill; Timothy Barnes, 225 acres and a saw-mill, Asahel Kidder, 225 acres; Henry Snapp, 225; Melchi Snapp, 225; George Jones, 165; David Mead, 445 acres and two saw-mills; Thaddeus Mead, C. Mastin, 850 acres and a saw-mill; John Ingoldsby (Inglesby), John Williamson, 112 acres; Samuel Williams, on 220 acres; Silas Lacy, 450 acres; Nathan Lacy, 650 acres and a saw-mill; Patterson Lacy, Jeremiah Lane, 50 acres; Stephen Taylor, John Brown, Orrin Stanton, 225 acres; Joseph Carver, Stephen Carver, John Gilson, 225 acres; William Barton, Cabot Barlow, James Stedman, Christopher Stranger, Daniel Stranger, Lorenzo Mason, James Scott, James Gaty, Henry Snapp, jr., Archibald Tanner. The last named—whom everybody knows to have been a prominent resident of Warren—was taxed for 450 acres of land. In the above list we have not mentioned the personal property for which these persons were assessed, deeming it sufficient to state the amount of their real possessions. Below are given a few facts concerning the more prominent of these early settlers.

James Arnett lived in the northern part of the township, as it was then constituted, a little above the present Stoneham. Arnett's Run derived its name from him. He was one of the earliest of the settlers in that part of the town. He remained there but a few years, however, before removing to the West.

Richard Dunham was one of the most prominent men ever in Sheffield township. He died on the 30th of January, 1870, aged sixty-seven years six months and twenty-two days. More particular mention is made of him in the sketch of M. B. Dunham, appearing in later pages. In May, 1832, he with his wife and infant child, in company with the now venerable Adam L. Pratt, crossed the Allegheny River at Shipman's Eddy, assisted by Mathew Morrison. The crossing was made with two large canoes lashed together, on which was a platform of boards. On this were transported the goods, while Dunham's cow and oxen swam the river behind the catamaran. The river being high, involved the party in considerable danger. On the south side of the river they met with John Inglesby, who had previously settled in the dense forests of what is now Cherry Grove township, but had become disheartened and moved out again. Dunham employed him as a guide in this wilderness. Their road lay over the top of the mountain northwest of the site of the Stoneham tannery, near which was a small log house occupied by a Mr. Brown, who had about an acre of land partly cleared. Here the party took dinner. The road has been described by Mr. Pratt as being little more than a trail, the underbrush cut off, and the logs turned to one side far enough to let a sled pass. In many places they were compelled to widen the road in order that their wagon, the first one that had been over the ground, could pass. Night overtook them at what was called the "Blacksley Chopping," about three miles southwest of the present site of the Clarendon tannery, where there was a chopping of two or three acres, without a clearing or a house. A shelter was improvised of hemlock boughs, in which the party passed a comfortable night. The next day they came to the house of Inglesby, about half a mile from the present residence of Montgomery Farnsworth, in the township of Cherry Grove. They remained there several weeks, meantime repairing an old cabin on Dunham's land, about a mile north of the Inglesby tract. In June they removed to this cabin, chopped and cleared ten acres, sowed it in wheat and had an excellent crop in the ensuing season. In 1833 Richard Dunham left his place in Cherry Grove and engaged in lumbering a short distance north of the present village of Sheffield. He was an energetic and public spirited citizen, through whose influence it was chiefly that the township was organized and schools started. In his later days he removed to Warren, where his wife still resides with their son, M. B. Dunham.



E. Barnes

Timothy Barnes has been justly styled the pioneer of Sheffield township. He was born on the 4th of October, 1786, and died on the 10th of October, 1878. As early as 1828 he emigrated from Italy Hill, Yates county, N. Y., and built the first saw-mill on the south branch of the Tionesta Creek. His house was about half a mile south of where E. Barnes now lives. This mill he operated about two years, and then sold to Nathan E. Lacy. On the 4th of July, 1832, he raised another saw-mill on the site of the one now owned and operated by his son, Erastus Barnes, at Lower Sheffield. It was then closely surrounded by a forest of lofty pines, which stood like serried ranks of grim and silent sentinels, frowning upon the intrusion of civilization. One of these trees, to drop the simile, at the height of eight feet from the ground, measured twenty-three feet in circumference; another made seventeen saw-logs sixteen feet in length. When he first came to his wilderness home, he came from Warren, and was obliged to cut his own roads. The journey of fourteen miles was accomplished in four days. About thirty-five years ago Erastus Barnes built the grist-mill near the old saw-mill, which was the first and only grist-mill in town. Timothy Barnes was characterized by his charity and benevolence — a twofold quality which seems to have been inherited by his son, Erastus Barnes. "In the early settlements," Mr. Pratt has written, "food and provisions were often scarce, but Barnes permitted no one to want for either food or work—he was the 'mainstay' of the whole country. He spent the evening of his days with his son Erastus at the old homestead, surrounded by his children and in the enjoyment of all the comforts merited by a well-spent life."

It is related that the next winter after Timothy Barnes built his mill he went back for his family in the State of New York, while Erastus hired out to work in a mill at Warren. During the winter Erastus came back to see how the men who worked in his father's mill were improving their time, and how they prospered. He made his way through the woods on foot and alone, and was followed the entire distance by wolves. The men he found had gone hunting and left nothing to eat in the shanty but a few spoonfuls of buckwheat and a small piece of venison. Of this young Barnes made a partial meal and passed the night alone in this rude hut, with the hungry wolves howling about his ears in an ominous manner. On his return to Warren the next day, he found the wolves had returned before him.

Asahel Kidder cleared a farm two miles west of Sheffield Station. After a residence there of eight or ten years' duration he removed to Jackson Run, two miles north of Warren. His old farm is now used in the production of oil. He left no descendants in this town, though he has one son, Nathan, in North Warren.

Henry Snapp was a farmer who lived about half a mile north of Sheffield Station, where he remained until his death. He has several descendants in town now. His son Melchi (who died October 12, 1882, aged about seventy-nine years) had charge of the farm in later years. They settled there in 1832. William and John Snapp, now respected residents of this township, are sons of Melchi. George Jones, an eccentric character, who was accustomed to calling on his neighbors for "victuals," of which he devoured inordinate quantities, and who was known as "Brother Jones," because he styled all his woman friends as "Sisters," lived about two miles west of Sheffield Station for a few years, and then left for parts unknown.

David Mead, a shrewd seeker after wealth, lived on the southern line of the township, his house standing partly in one town and partly in another. It is related as a fact that when a sheriff from Warren county came for his arrest, he would invariably be found on the Forest county side, and *vice versa.* He had a saw-mill at this place. Some thirty years ago he removed to Warrenton, O., where he was soon after drowned while attempting to cross the Ohio River in a skiff. Thaddeus Mead was a brother of David, who never had a fixed residence in town.

C. C. Mastin was a wealthy man, who came to Warren from Yates county, N. Y., but who never lived in Sheffield. He built a large mill three miles below the forks in the south part of the town, now owned by Frank Henry, and which, it is said, has manufactured more lumber than any other mill in Sheffield.

We have already learned something concerning John Inglesby. He operated the Mastin mill for a number of years and then moved away. None of his descendants now live in town.

John Williamson, a bachelor, operated the David Mead mill for a time. He was here but six or eight years. A singular circumstance was that there were five brothers of them—Samuel, John, Nathan, and two others whose names are not remembered—who all lived bachelor lives and kept bachelor's hall.

Silas Lacy was born at Bound Brook, N. J., on the 30th day of March, 1789, and died at Warren on the 27th of December, 1870. Few men of any country have lived a more virtuous, consistent, and faultless life than he. At the early age of twenty years he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of his native place, and was soon after elevated, by virtue of his pious zeal, to the position of ruling elder. In 1816 he removed to Yates county, N. Y., where he was again promoted to the position of elder. He came to Warren county in 1828, and became one of the pioneers in the roadless and unbroken forest of Sheffield township. After enduring privations of cabin life and aiding his brother, Nathan E., in the operation of his mill in Sheffield for seven years, he went to Warren to pass the remainder of his life. There he resumed and for years engaged in the business to which he had been trained—that of a hatter. Previous to his coming to Warren it had been his custom to take part in religious services in Sheffield, and often also walked to Warren to church on the Sabbath. Three years before leaving Sheffield he was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Warren. This office he held by successive re-elections until his death. In February, 1809, he married Nancy Parker, of New Jersey, who survived him two years. They had eleven children, only one of whom is deceased. One of the daughters is now the wife of Peter McKinney, of Pittsfield township.

Jeremiah Lane settled on the farm next south of the present residence of Erastus Barnes, and built the house which stands there to this day. He married a daughter of Deacon Silas Lacy, and now lives in Jamestown, N. Y., a very old man. He went there at least thirty-five years ago. Not far from the year 1840 he built a saw-mill on the east branch of the Tionesta, which has long since disappeared, and the site of which is now a part of an oil field.

Stephen Taylor was born December 4, 1796, and at the time of his residence in Sheffield, a single man, worked out for Timothy Barnes, and afterward for Erastus Barnes. He it was who came first with Timothy Barnes and helped to cut the roads through the forest. He also built the mill. At a later day he was the mail carrier for this part of the country. He finally married, and on the 13th of August, 1878, died at the home of his son, Neri, in Forest county. He was a soldier of the War of 1812.

John Brown, the father of the famous ornamental penman, Delavan Brown, who was born in Sheffield, came to the town to reside on the west bank of the Tionesta in 1832, the year in which the tide of immigration in early days had reached the flood. He afterward moved to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he died.

Orrin L. Stanton settled about the same time about on the present site of Barnes Station, in Lower Sheffield, where he kept the first store and the first post-office in town. The Warren and Ridgeway turnpike was built by the State, and commenced in the summer 1832. Orrin Stanton built the first section of it, from the summit north of Stoneham to the river, and it was probably this business which brought to his notice the desirability of living in this fertile region. It is said that for a time he kept the little hotel in Warren which stood on the site of the present Carver House. He afterward removed to Smethport and thence to Kinzua, where he now has relatives and descendants. While he was postmaster the mail was carried once a week between Warren and Ridgeway, and his brother, Daniel Stanton, was the carrier.

Joseph Carver operated the mill of Timothy Barnes, and rented it a year or two. Stephen Carver was his brother and partner in the mill. After a residence here of two or three years they removed to Warren. Stephen Carver built and named the Carver House in that place.

John Gilson was one of the most prominent men that have figured in the history of Sheffield. He was born on the 20th of May, 1797, and died June 17, 1884. During his residence in this township he lived on the site of Gilson

Station, which derived its name from his descendants. His widow still resides in town. Four sons also live here, Rufus, Curtis, James, and John. Carver Gilson, another son, named after the Carver family, now lives near Fredonia, N. Y. One who is in every way competent to state the facts, writes thus concerning the life in this county of the subject of this notice:

"John Gilson, sr., brought his family on a raft from Olean to Warren the day John, jr., was six years old. (This must have been on May 20, 1803.) They lived in an old storehouse that stood where the Carver House now stands, until they put up a log house — one of the first families to settle in Warren. John was about fourteen years old when his father died, leaving him and his sisters to support their mother, who died four or five years later, and was the first person buried in Warren. The father was buried about three miles up the Conewango Creek. John, jr., was the youngest of a family of ten children. While he was supporting his mother he worked for a man by the name of Reese (who lived three miles below Warren) twenty-one days for a barrel of flour, cutting cord wood at the rate of four cords a day. The place now called Sheffield was then called 'Forks of Tionesta,' and he helped to run the lands through the region for miles around. He was then about sixteen years old. He was with Colonel Dale, surveying, who advised and helped him to buy the lot 358, which was covered with fine pine timber. He made his home in Warren most of the time. He followed the river, rafting, canoeing, and boating, until he was thirty years old. There is not a mile of the river bank between Warren and Pittsburgh that he has not slept on in his trips. He began work at the 'Forks' in January, 1820. He chopped about an acre, and put up a plank house twelve feet by sixteen in dimensions. On the 10th of February he married and came to live in this house the same week, making the journey with horses and sleighs on the ice, there being no roads. In April he went to Franklin to buy a yoke of oxen, and brought back seed potatoes and oats on a sled. From lack of roads his progress was slow, and he was overtaken by night in the forest. Wolves and owls were his company. He was gone just a week, while his young wife was left alone all that time. The only family living within ten miles of his home was that of Mr. Barnes, who had moved here just a week before. Asa Barnes, aged about sixteen years, stayed in the house with her nights, while she passed much of her time during the long days listening to the twittering of winter birds, and fishing. She caught many a trout weighing a pound and a pound and a half. The wolves kept up their howling about every night. When Mr. Gilson reached home he set about clearing his land, after doing which he was at a loss for a drag. He finally succeeded in constructing one, teeth and all of wood. When the oxen first began to draw the drag, it caught for a second on some roots, and then bounded against the oxen's heels, which ran as if for life. John came in the house laughing, and said he thought his oxen were possessed of the evil spirit. The first year he raised turnips, potatoes, and oats enough to keep a yoke of cattle and a cow. Winters he passed in cutting square timber and running it down the Tionesta, while he passed his summers in clearing and cultivating land. There was about here a great amount of land sold for taxes, several lots of which he bid off for the sake of the timber. In 1844 he built a saw-mill and ran his lumber to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, supporting his family in this manner until 1865, when he sold out all but the improved lands. These he divided between three sons who were married, and took the rest of the family to Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he bought a farm. He stayed there fourteen years, and was then compelled, on account of poor health, to return to his old home in Sheffield, where he bought half an acre of land and built himself a house. He buried five children in the Sheffield cemetery. Electa died at the age of six years, Sarah at the age of two, John H. at ten, Gilbert at two, while George S. enlisted in the War of the Rebellion and was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mills, when twenty years of age."

The above paragraphs were taken from an interesting letter from Mrs. Gilson, the widow of the subject of this notice, who also writes: "When we first moved here to the 'Forks' of the Tionesta Creek, our house stood near the bank of the creek. There was a plenty of wild game at that time. We could very often see deer swimming in the creek. John could kill one almost any time. We frequently saw them feeding with the cattle. There were also wolves and bears in abundance. He killed several bears, and caught several wolves in steel traps, for the scalps of each one of which he received a bounty of twelve dollars.

"We had visitors every fall. The Indians, who came every fall to hunt, camped around us. I often went to see them in their camps, and buy baskets. The first fall after we came here I saw wild turkey tracks in the first snow that fell; they were quite near the house; I told John I thought I could catch one with a trap, and accordingly set one baited with oats. The next morning I heard the chains rattling, and on going to the trap found a fine fat turkey struggling for liberty; I broke his neck with a stick. After the Warren and Ridgeway turnpike was opened we built a new house, back on the road, large enough for a hotel. One day, while the men were at work on the house, a deer came swimming up the creek. I seized a gun, and resting it on a pile of boards, shot and killed it. The men dressed it. That night we heard a mournful howling down the creek. John set a steel trap next morning, baited with the deer's head, and we soon caught a wolf. We supposed that the wolves had driven the deer down the river. At that time there was no store nor grocery nearer than Warren. As soon as the road was finished the farmers from the State of New York began teaming through here, and carried everything from a spool of thread to a barrel of flour. We could buy everything we wanted of them. They carried provisions to the iron country and came back loaded with iron. After a time we commenced keeping hotel and post-office, remaining in the hotel twelve or fourteen years."[1]

James T. Osgood was born in Rockingham county, N. H., on the 10th of October, 1808. He is a descendant of William Osgood, one of three brothers who came from England in 1636 and settled in Southern New Hampshire. Chase Osgood, father of James, settled still farther in the interior. James Osgood came to Sheffield township in 1848, and has been one of the justices of the peace in town for the last thirty-three consecutive years. His business for the first few years in Sheffield was shoemaking. In February, 1832, he married Jane, a daughter of Jacob Cole, of Sussex county, N. J., who is living yet. They have had ten children, six of whom, four daughters and two sons, are still living. Both sons, Chase and Henry, were in the army during the last war. When he came here in 1848 the surface of the township was covered almost entirely with a dense growth of pine, mingled with considerable hemlock timber. The lumber business was then at about its most active period. It lasted with almost equal activity until about 1860, and since then has somewhat declined, though it is even now by no means extinct. The pine was about all gone, however, by the close of the last war.

In the winter of 1864, after J. F. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, had purchased some land of Daniel D. Bowers and of John Gilson, an oil excitement was created, and all the rest of the property about where the village of Sheffield now stands was sold for the purpose of producing oil. Lands of Elias Kingsley, Elihu Kingsley, John Russell, Stephen Andrews, Captain Wallace, and James T. Osgood were sold to non-residents, who intended to drill for oil. Drilling was done, but by reason of the ignorance then prevailing concerning the proper method of testing, no oil was discovered, and the lands which had so recently enriched the vendors and impoverished the vendees, were sold for nominal prices or for taxes. This was in the winter of 1865. No paying well was drilled until 1881, when the firm of Crary, Sigel & Co., consisting of Walter Horton, Jerry Crary, and Charles Sigel as members, associated with James Magee, of Warren, started a well with a production of about fifty barrels a day, which is still producing about five barrels a day. There are now eleven wells on what is known as the Donaldson farm, and twenty-three wells on adjoining lands. Other oil firms here now are Melvin, Walker & Howe, Clark & Armor, the Union Oil Company, and many others. The first gas was struck by W. W. Hague, of Tidioute, in 1875 on lands of Horton, Crary & Co. The same well now furnishes the town with gas and has shown no diminution since the end of the first six months. Among many private gas wells may be mentioned those of Erastus Barnes and Mrs. L. M. Barnes.

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[1] Although this letter was not written to be published verbatim, it contained so vivid a description of the mode of living in those pioneer times, that we could not refrain from publishing it in almost the form in which it was written.

It will be seen that these various industries, coupled with the extensive tanning business which will soon be mentioned more at length, have conspired to keep the agricultural resources of the township from emerging from their rudimentary state. The soil of the town is well adapted for some kinds of farming, especially the raising of grain and fruit, but not particularly fitted for dairying. The lowlands are composed of a sandy loam, and the uplands of a gravelly clay. The decline of the lumber interest has conduced to develop an interest in the agricultural possibilities of the town, and farming has become one of the infant industries of the region.

Municipal History. — Contrary to the natural supposition of a strange visitor to the township, the fact is that the little settlement called Lower Sheffield, at Barnes Station, is by far the oldest village in the township, and was indeed looked upon as the only village in the town for many years before it conceived the probability of having the present Sheffield village for a rival. It was here that Stanton first sold goods, and that Gilson first kept tavern. In 1839 John Gilson built this tavern, which, after twelve or fourteen years, went into the hands of George Messenger. His successors have been Nathan Branch, to 1850; Asa H. Barnes until 1868; various lessees under Asa Barnes until 1876; Erastus Barnes has since owned and rented it. The present lessee is James Marley.

It was here, too, as we have seen, that the first mills in town — those of Timothy Barnes—were built. In 1850 Erastus Barnes started a store opposite his present residence. He drew his goods by team from Dunkirk. This store was kept open for ten years. The only store now kept here is that of J. E. Berkheimer, who has been here since 1881, and who carries stock worth about $3,000. (At the present writing it is learned that Mr. Berkheimer is now closing his store.) About five years ago Selkirk Newell, of Syracuse, N. Y., took a contract from Erastus Barnes for ten acres of land, on which he proposed to drill for oil. Instead of finding oil he found large quantities of gas. Nolan & Boardman, from New York State, then purchased four acres of Mr. Barnes for the manufacture of lamp-black. They erected a long iron building for this purpose, and have now demonstrated the success of their scheme of converting the gas into lamp-black of a superior quality. These, with the mills of Erastus Barnes, constitute the present business interests of Lower Sheffield.

The village of Sheffield owes its origin and growth to the enterprise of the several firms now engaged in the extensive tanneries of the place. From about 1836 to 1864 the land, or the larger part of it, now embraced within the limits of Sheffield village, was owned by Daniel D. Bowers, a native of Vermont, who, soon after the latter date, removed to Missouri and there died. In 1864 W. & W. Horton purchased his land, and three years later the firm of Horton, Crary & Co. was formed and built one tannery. In 1871 J. McNair

& Co. bought the land and saw-mills of I. V. Stone, and in 1878 built a tannery on the site, in which Horton, Crary & Co. have a controlling interest. About the time of the building of the tannery first above mentioned, J. F. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, built a tannery here, in which Horton, Crary & Co. have also obtained a controlling interest. Horton, Crary & Co. have also three saw-mills in the village, and produce large quantities of lumber. Their income from the production of sole leather amounts to some $2,500,000 per annum. They are further largely interested in the production of oil, having wells in this township—at Henry's Mills, at Donaldson's, and near Farnsworth's Siding—which altogether produce about 18,000 barrels a month. This village is also the center of the great gas-producing district, in which Horton, Crary & Co. have extensive interests. This firm own land in this and adjoining counties, for their varied interests, amounting to about 50,000 acres. They built the Tionesta Valley Railroad in 1881, and afterward bought out the Cherry Grove and Garfield Railroad, which was built by an eastern company. The members of this company are Webb Horton, H. H. Crary, Walter Horton, Jerry Crary, George Horton, Isaac Horton, and George Dickinson. They employ nearly or quite 3,000 hands, most of whom are Swedes and Germans, and reside in this village. The members of the firm of Schoellkopf, Horton & Co. are J. F. Schoellkopf, sr., Charles Sigel, and Horton, Crary & Co. The members of the firm of John McNair & Co. are John McNair, C. W. R. Radeker, and Horton, Crary & Co. The principal part of the business done by this enterprising firm of Horton Crary & Co. is export trade. They manufacture nothing but hemlock sole leather. The hides are almost entirely from South America. Of course the chief motive which induced them to locate here was the dense growth of hemlock in the forests. To their industrious energy, and that of their neighboring companies, is due the thrift and growth of the village of Sheffield.[1]

The Horton family came here from Sullivan county, N. Y. They are descended from Barnabas Horton, who came to this country from England in 1632, in the good ship *Swallow*, and settled on Long Island. H. H. Crary, and indeed all the members of the firm of Horton, Crary & Co., except George Dickinson, are natives of Sullivan county, N. Y. Mr. Dickinson is from Delaware county, N. Y.

Daniel D. Bowers, mentioned above, was born in Vermont, it is said, about 1803, and came to Sheffield not far from 1836. He settled about on the site of the present house of Webb Horton, and, besides operating a saw-mill, kept a tavern there under the name of the Forest House until about 1867. The house was then converted into a boarding-house for the employees of the tanning company, and thus used it burned about 1879.

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[1] The Donaldson tract, before mentioned, embraces the land once owned by Andrew Donaldson in the southern part of the township. He was a farmer and lumberman, and came here about 1845. His widow now occupies a part of the old farm. He died August 17, 1867, aged sixty-six years.

About the time that Horton, Crary & Co. came to Sheffield, Amos Lee, a quondam butcher and cattle dealer, also arrived, and about 1869 built the Lee House, which he kept until his death, in 1875. In 1873 he enlarged it. During his life it was a temperance house. The next proprietor was Charles Lamkin, who did not own the property, however, and who gave place in 1884 to the present proprietor and owner, Joseph Clinton. It is now one of the best of hotels. It has about thirty rooms, and is unusually spacious and convenient, as it was erected apparently for the benefit of families rather than transient individuals.

The mercantile history of the village of Sheffield also properly begins at the year 1864. W. & W. Horton then started a store in connection with their other business, and in the following year put up the block that now faces the railroad. At that time Chase Osgood was keeping a store at Lower Sheffield. In 1867 Horton, Crary & Co. succeeded W. & W. Horton. They now carry stock valued by one of their firm at $175,000 in all the departments. They have stores in three separate blocks, and deal in all kinds of goods, groceries, dry goods and furnishing goods, furniture, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, etc. E. L. Branch also began to deal in groceries about ten years ago, and in the spring of 1886 took into partnership Orris Hall. Morris Einstein deals in general merchandise, and has been in buiness here about eight years. F. D. Austin has dealt in groceries about six years. The clothing store of Levi Epstein is about two years of age. Hull & Siegfried have traded in drugs since the spring of 1885; Frank Johnson & Brother in groceries since the spring of 1886.

The planing and saw-mill of George R. Wood has been under the proprietorship of Mr. Wood about ten years. It was formerly operated by Wood & Culbertson.

In June, 1885, an opera-house was opened by a stock company, who had built it, and promised to be a thing of profit and pleasure to the citizens. The cost of building it has been stated to the writer to have been about $12,000. In May, 1886, this building burned.

Post-offices.—The first post-office in town was at Lower Sheffield, though it was established by the appointment of Orrin Stanton, about 1834 or 1835, under the name of Sheffield. About 1841 John Gilson was appointed, and had the office several years at his house. George Messenger succeeded him. James T. Osgood then held the office until 1853, when he was elected justice of the peace, and was succeeded in the post-office by Asa H. Barnes. After several years he had Mr. Osgood appointed his deputy, and requested him to keep the office. In 1873 Erastus Barnes was appointed postmaster, though since his appointment Mr. Osgood has continued to act in his stead. For some years previous to 1864 an office had been opened at Dunham's, called West Sheffield, and presided over by Richard Dunham. The Philadelphia and

Erie Railroad was opened in the winter of 1865, and in the following year the office of West Sheffield was discontinued and re-established as Sheffield (while the old Sheffield office was changed to Barnes), with Webb Horton as postmaster. In 1868 Jerry Crary was appointed postmaster at this point, and has ever since continued in this office.

Schools and Churches.—The present school-house at Barnes Station was built in 1883. On this site, about 1840, Erastus Barnes and John Gilson built a school-house. The first school in town was taught in this part of the town in 1833, by Miss Milford. The next was taught by Leverett Barnes. In the spring of 1835 Richard Dunham, Melchi Snapp, and Adam L. Pratt built a school-house in the woods near the spot where Mr. Armstrong's barn now stands. There Miss Hannah Snapp taught the ensuing year, and the winter terms of 1834 and 1835 were taught by Adam L. Pratt. About 1852 or 1853 the township built a larger school-house on the site of the one formerly erected by Barnes and Gilson, and which is now used as a union church in Lower Sheffield, though it has been removed from its old site. In this school are now in attendance about one hundred pupils. There are now in the entire township about six separate schools, two in the Farnsworth neighborhood, one in the western part of the town, one at Barnes, one near Frank Henry's mill, and the graded school at Sheffield village, which was built in 1876, burned in 1877, and immediately rebuilt, having been fully insured. It has five departments. Its average attendance is stated to be about 250. The principal is M. A. Rigg.

The first organized church in town was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was formed in the Barnes neighborhood about fifty years ago. Erastus Barnes, though not a member of any denomination, recognized the desirability of having a church in the town, and obtained a good subscription list, which he headed himself. Silas Lacy, Jeremiah Lane, Melchi Snapp, and Richard Dunham were also very prominent and active in its organization and support. Rev. Halleck preached the first year, while residing in Warren. Services were held once in four weeks in the school-house. About three years ago a Free Methodist Church was organized here, and a house of worship was erected in the summer of 1886. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Gaines.

The first church to be built in Sheffield village was the Methodist Episcopal, which was erected in 1867, and burned in the winter of 1876–77. It was originally built through the efforts of Richard Dunham and Horton, Crary & Co. After the fire, the firm just named rebuilt it at once at a cost of about $7,000, and presented it to the Methodist denomination. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Darling. About 1877 the Roman Catholics built a church here, which is attended by Father de la Roque, of Warren. There is a Free Methodist Church also at Farnsworth's.

The Evangelical Lutheran Bethania Church (Swedish), located at Sheffield village, was permanently organized in 1882. The first meeting was held on the 30th of June, 1882, in the private house of John Monson. Rev. T. Franyen, of Kane, presided, and Rev. N. G. Johnson, of Warren, acted as secretary. The original members were J. A. Anundson, John Monson, J. P. Gustafson, Eric Peterson, Olof Peterson, C. G. Bergman, Otto Lagerquist, James Christianson, T. A. Rydeberg, Andrew Wermblad, and Carl Otto Lang. The church edifice was erected in 1883 at a cost of about $2,500—framed. The first pastor was Rev. J. A. Rinell, for 1883 and 1884. At present the congregation is under the care of R. A. Thompson, a student of Aug. College and Theological Seminary, of Rock Island, Ill. The present membership of this church numbers sixty, while the church property is valued at about $3,000.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HISTORY OF FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Freehold was formed from Columbus and Sugar Grove on the 3d of September, 1833. It contains about thirty-five square miles, or something more than twenty-two thousand acres. It is in the northern tier of Warren county townships, and is bounded north by Chautauqua county N. Y., east by Sugar Grove township in this county, south by Pittsfield and a corner of Spring Creek, and west by Columbus. The surface of the town is uneven and, along the streams and water courses, broken and occasionally even precipitous. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber such as pine, oak, hemlock, chestnut, ash, and whitewood. The pine was floated in rafts down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, while the oak was formerly manufactured into oil barrels, but more recently into butter-tubs and firkins, and the whitewood into household furniture of different kinds. The soil is generally a gravelly loam of good quality and very productive. The fruits, especially apples, are raised here in good quantities.

The Little Brokenstraw Creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the township, furnishing an abundant and continuous water supply. Along its banks five saw-mills and one grist-mill have been built; the first in 1815 and the last in 1886.

The road leading from Pittsfield through Wrightsville and Lottsville to the New York State line was opened in 1814, while the old country road, as it was known for a number of years, from Owen's Ferry on the Conewango Creek, near the State line between New York and Pennsylvania, to Lottsville by way of Sugar Grove, was partly opened from Sugar Grove to Lottsville in

1816, trees and underbrush being cut out so that an ox team and sled could pass over it.

The territory of Freehold remained practically unbroken by the ax of the pioneer until about 1802, when James Irvine and others came in, though Mr. Irvine was the only one who remained permanently. The fearful and discouraging privations of that early day, the perils and hardships that encompassed him who would make his home in the wilderness were so certain and severe that few could resist them long, but either died early from the exposures and fatigues, or removed to more congenial climes. James Irvine was born in Northumberland county, Pa., about 1773 or 1774, and died at Wrightsville in 1849. He was half brother to Guy C. Irvine, of Pine Grove, and Andrew Irvine, of Glade. He settled on the west side of the creek at Wrightsville, in September, 1802, where he built the first house this side of Pittsfield. During the rest of his life, which he passed here, he was a prominent lumberman and farmer of this region, and held a number of the township offices. He was a justice of the peace almost from the beginning until that office was made elective. Samuel Irvine, who came to his present farm near Wrightsville from Pine Grove about forty years ago, married a daughter of James Irvine, by whom he has had six children—all living. At the present writing Mrs. Samuel Irvine is living, though she is very ill.

The next permanent settler was probably Harmones Lott, who came from his home in Long Island, N. Y., in 1814, and in the following year removed to the present site of Lottsville, which derived its name from his family, and on the place now occupied by Mrs. A. M. Smith. Harmones Lott died some time previous to 1840 at an advanced age. Hewlett Lott, one of his sons, built the house (1847 or 1848) now occupied by Mrs. Smith (his daughter), and came to the place with his father. He was born on the 25th of September, 1793, on Long Island, and died February 16, 1868, in this township. His wife, Maria, daughter of A. D. Ditmars, of Sugar Grove, died December 18, 1880, aged eighty-seven years. The Lott family have always been prominent in both Lottsville village and Freehold township. Hewlett Lott was the first merchant in the township, though he relinquished that pursuit before the year 1830. His store building was converted into a school-house, which stood on the corner just opposite the present residence of Mrs. Smith. His brother, Daniel Lott, was also one of the leading men of the township for many years. He came with the rest of the family in 1815, when he was about eleven years of age, and remained in town until his death on the 24th of July, 1886, at the ripe age of eighty-two years six months and twenty-four days. On the 12th of January, 1827, he married Sally, daughter of William Row, who survives him. They had five children, of whom two, Charles and Stephen, are still living. Daniel Lott was a farmer, and for fifty years previous to his death he was also a preacher of vigor and force in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was ten years a justice of the peace in Freehold, and during two winters represented his district ably in the Legislature at Harrisburg. In all the questions which affect the morality, peace, or prosperity of the Commonwealth or community, he was found on the side of right, his tendency being rather to carry those principles too far, than to be too lax in the interpretation and execution of them. He was a believer in temperance, and during the long years of anti-slavery agitation he was an outspoken Abolitionist. For some time previous to his death he had accepted the doctrines of spiritualism, and under the inspiration of his feverish meditations, at night chiefly, he wrote several treatises on the subject, such as "The War in Heaven," "John Wesley and Modern Spiritualism," etc., believing himself to be under the direction of the unsubstantial inhabitants of the invisible world. A short time before he died, however, he renounced this faith, pronouncing it an injurious delusion.

William Row, the father of Mrs. Daniel Lott, was also an early settler in Freehold. He came from Broome county, N. Y., in 1823, with his family, and settled about three miles west of Lottsville in what is known as the Monroe neighborhood. Mr. Row was a farmer and a blacksmith, and had the ingenuity sufficient to make shoes for the members of his own family. He died about the year 1852 at a very advanced age. His wife had preceded him several years at the age of sixty-seven years. Five of his children are now living, although only three of them are in this county: Mrs. Lott, at Lottsville; John, at Bear Lake; and Edmund, at Columbus.

In 1815 and 1816, owing to the efforts of Agent Sackett, of the Holland Land Company, about thirty families emigrated from Oneida county, N. Y., to this part of Pennsylvania, most of whom settled in Sugar Grove and Pine Grove, although several families made their homes in Freehold. Among them was John Tuttle, who settled on the site of the village of Wrightsville, and for many years had a wagon shop in the building in that village now used as a blacksmith's shop. Mr. Tuttle was born in the year 1771, and was therefore about forty-four years of age when he came to Wrightsville. He was a man of worth, well fitted to act the part of a pioneer in an undeveloped country. He died on the 30th of January, 1855.

Another early settler who lent force to the community by the worth of his character was Nathan Abbott. He was born in 1765, and as early as 1816 settled at the Four Corners between Lottsville and Wrightsville. He was a farmer and also engaged, as did nearly all the early farmers who cleared their own farms, in lumbering. He died on the 3d of September, 1841, aged seventy-six years and five days, and was followed, on the 29th of March, 1847, by his wife, Anna, who had reached the age of seventy-four years seven months and nine days. Mr. Abbott's location made it convenient for him to entertain travelers, and he opened a public house, which benefited the lumbermen more than any other class of travelers. Among other early settlers, whose arrival probably antedates 1820 by several years, may be named Isaac L. Fitch, who settled in the southern part of Lottsville, and engaged in farming until his death some time previous to 1825; Joel Hill, a bachelor, who lived much of the time with Hewlett Lott; James Phillis who came early to Wrightsville from Columbus, married a daughter of James Irvine, and passed his time farming and hunting; and William Arthurs, or Arters, who occupied a plank house in Wrightsville previous to 1820, and later, also, and operated the mills in that place. Jared Boardman was an early settler in Wrightsville, and for years kept a tavern in the large block opposite the saw-mill. He was later than those who have been before mentioned, however, as his birth took place on the 8th of September, 1817, and his death on the 5th of June, 1882. He was a soldier in the last war, in Company D, Third Artillery, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Joshua Wright, from whom Wrightsville derives its name, came to the site of this village in 1821 from near Rochester, N. Y. His house stood near the site of the present saw-mill. There were then only two houses on the ground now covered by the village. A grist and saw-mill were operated by William Arthurs. They were built a number of years previously by Peter Burgett Joshua Wright died on the 19th of January, 1842, aged seventy years and four months. From the time of his arrival here until his death he operated the grist-mill, and also ran the saw-mill until it burned a year or two after he came, whereupon his sons, Lester and Jude, rebuilt and operated it for many years. Lester Wright was born in Massachusetts on the 20th of August, 1804, and went to Otisco, N. Y., when an infant. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Genesee, N. Y., and when he was sixteen accompanied them to Wrightsville, as it has since been called. They reached here on the 16th of July. At that time there was hardly an acre of tillable land in one spot in the entire township of Freehold, as now constituted. Trees had been extensively felled, but the farmers had been more industrious to reap the profits of lumbering than of clearing the land. The timber was principally beech and maple, with considerable pine scattered through the forests. The flat south of Wrightsville had been partly cleared and was occupied in 1821 by Stephen Burgett. The few roads were extremely primitive and rough, being cut out barely enough to permit the passage of teams. Lottsville had been laid out as a village by the members of the Lott family, and had been named. Its streets were 100 feet wide. Since that time Wrightsville has passed through all the events of a growing and declining village. Lester Wright started the first store in the place about 1832, on the site of the present meat-market. As he was engaged during the working hours of the day in his mill, he attended to the store only mornings and evenings. About 1837 he enlarged this branch of his business, and in 1840 built the large block now occupied by his son, Philander Wright. Lester Wright has been proprietor of this store from the beginning, almost without interruption, to the present. At the close of the war, in which his son took an active part, he took him into partnership with himself — a relation which has continued ever since. They keep on hand a good stock of goods.

Jude Wright, brother of Lester, died on the 12th of March, 1871, aged sixty-eight years seven months and twenty days. Quartus Wright, another brother of Lester, ten years his junior, was also in the mercantile business in Wrightsville for some time subsequent to 1840. He and Lester operated the saw-mill. Quartus now resides in Vineland, N. J., where he removed about 1864 or 1865, and since his departure his son, Newton Wright, has had sole charge and ownership of all the mills, both the grist and saw-mills. The first tavern in Wrightsville was kept by Chauncey Messenger, who built the present hotel many years ago. The site was occupied at an earlier date by Edward Jones. After Messenger left the hotel, Calvin Wright, son of Jude, kept it for two years. A number of years later, in 1861, Philo Wright bought the property, and now owns and has charge of it.

Wrightsville has seen very lively times. There have been as many as seven stores open in this place at one time. Just previous to the last war was perhaps its most thrifty period. As long as lumber was abundant it was one of the leading villages of the county. As many as 2,000,000 boards have gone over the dam there in a season. Then in the height of the season forty or fifty hands would come daily from neighboring towns to "run boards." At present Chauncey Messenger has a store in the village, though he deals principally in wool. He has been in the mercantile business in town almost as long as Mr. Wright, and is one of the most worthy and prominent men in the county. His son, Alfred, keeps another store, and a good one. Albert Wright has also a store here, which he has presided over about two years.

The first postmaster in Wrightsville was Cornwell Gifford, appointed about thirty years ago. Lester Wright has been postmaster, as have also his sons, Philander and Philo. The present incumbent is John Smallman, who received his appointment from the present administration.

As in most other towns the first religious meetings held hereabouts were called from house to house as convenience dictated. The members and allies of the Methodist Episcopal Church built a house of worship here some forty years ago. Their pastor now is Rev. J. P. Burns, who attends from Bear Lake. There was also at one time a Free Will Baptist Church here, but it is deceased.

Darius Cooper was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vt., in 1797. When he was but seven years of age his father died, and when he was thirteen his mother died also, and he was left with no money and but few friends. He chose Eli Smith for a guardian, and lived with him nine years. He then, at at the age of twenty-two years, resolved to take a journey into the West, and traveled successively to New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada. He then returned to Vermont, but after a few days started on another journey to

Quebec and through Lower Canada, and back to Vermont, taking up in this way about a year. About this time he was married to Martha Tower, shortly after which he removed to Florence, N. Y., where he purchased 125 acres of land and lived upon it two years. The title to this property being defective through some oversight he was compelled to use his personal property to pay his debts. He was thus practically destitute, but his courage did not forsake him. He employed a man to remove him again to Vermont, where he soon earned enough money to pay the man for his removal. He remained in Vermont five years, renting a farm and performing different kinds of labor, until by close economy he had accumulated five hundred dollars in money and a good team of horses. He then removed to Slab City, a small place not far from Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1833, when he sold his land at an advance and started for Pennsylvania. He settled in the township of Columbus, now Freehold, and purchased of Mr. Barlow 200 acres of wild land and built upon it a log house and settled down. He lived in Freehold thirty-three years and then removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he lived four years. After this he returned to Freehold and purchased the "Bordwell" place, where he lived three years until the death of his wife. Mr. Cooper, now in the evening of a long life, lives with his grandson. He has lived an honest and a useful life, a reflection which must indeed be pleasing to old age.

The village of Lottsville, as has been indicated, is of older date than Wrightsville, though it has never seen quite so stirring events. Between the arrival of Harmones Lott and family in 1815 and the year 1820, the village had been laid out into streets, as it is at present to be seen. It is difficult to ascertain much more concerning the early history of Lottsville than has already been written in this chapter, because the early settlers have all passed away. In 1857 Chauncey Messenger built the hotel which is still open here, and for the first two years William Seeley kept it. John Eastman then came into possession and kept it until 1869, when his son, John, jr., succeeded him and remained in possession for ten years. Since his departure it has been managed by Frank Eastman. The widow of the original John Eastman, Mrs. A. H. Eastman, has owned the property since the death of her husband.

The only store now in the village is that of Whitney & Kay, the members of the firm being W. D. Whitney, M. D. and F. W. Kay. The partnership was formed in the fall of 1885, before which Dr. Whitney was here alone about two years. He was preceded by Charles Lott, whose uncle, James Lott, had been a merchant of good standing in the village for many years. Dr. Whitney was born in Brokenstraw township on the 28th of April, 1852. He received his medical education at the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated in February, 1884. He is a regular. His wife, Mrs. D. A. Whitney, is also a physician. She was born in Freehold township on the 14th of November, 1853, and was graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1886, and came to Lottsville at once. She is a daughter of Isaac Baker, who came to Lottsville in 1835 from Ithaca, N. Y., and engaged in farming here until his death, in 1870. He was born on the 25th of January, 1809. His widow is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Whitney. Mrs. Baker has eight children, all but one of whom are residents of this part of the county. The other is in Colorado.

T. I. Baker owns and operates the saw-mill at this village. He built the mill in the summer of 1883. It was burned in July, 1886, and was immediately rebuilt. Mr. Baker also owns and operates a mill at Abbott's Corners, which came into his hands some time before he obtained ownership of this mill. Mr. Baker was, during the last war, a member of Company F, Ninth New York Cavalry, and was wounded at Morton's Ford, Va., by a bullet which passed through his liver from the back of the right side to the front. This is a wound from which no one but with an iron constitution could have recovered.

The present postmaster at Lottsville is Dr. Whitney, who was appointed in November, 1881, as successor to William Allen, whose appointment is dated in the year 1875 or 1876. Previous to this term the office was held for many years by James L. Lott.

The only church in Lottsville is the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which organized on the 7th of October, 1852. Meetings were held for a number of years in the old school-house, during most of which period Rev. E. J. Carroll was the preacher. The house of worship was erected and finished during war times, and Mr. Carroll was present at the dedication. Services are now held once in two weeks, the pastor being Rev. John Case.

Concerning the early schools of the township a writer has reported substantially as follows: The first school was kept by Mrs. Rufus Fitch, at her house, in the summer of 1817. Her husband, Rufus Fitch, a Revolutionary soldier, kept school in the summer of 1818. In the following winter James Austin was the teacher. After the country became more thickly settled educational matters were systematized. The first school-house was constructed of logs, and extended sixteen by twenty feet. The salary for these early teachers was about ten or twelve dollars a month for men, and one dollar to a dollar and fifty cents for women. The text books in use were principally Webster's Elementary Speller, the American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Dilworth's Arithmetic, and the New Testament.

Bear Lake.—This thriving village is the product of railroad enterprise. It was formerly called Freehold, but about fifteen years ago this name was changed to Bear Lake, after the beautiful body of water of that name about a mile east of the village. This lake has a surface about ten acres in area, is deep and very clear, and without a visible outlet. As late as 1860 there was no road through Bear Lake worthy of the name. Previous to that date a large part of the land now covered by the village was owned by Daniel Walker to the southwest, Asa Chapman to the north and east, and Ira Hamilton to the north and west. These three men, it is said, were here as early as sixty years ago.

The first store in Bear Lake was kept in a small shanty, 16 by 20, by Abner Chapman, on the site of Bordwell's present store. He dealt in groceries, liquors, etc., about 1860, while the railroad was in process of construction. After an experience of a few months he sold out to George and Bryan Hill, who enlarged the building and increased the trade. They also kept a boarding-house. They failed, however, in the course of eight or ten months, and in 1868 sold to C. T. Bordwell, who kept store there until some three years ago. Howard & Wadsworth then purchased the property and opened a store, which they kept until a year ago, when they failed. Mr. Bordwell took the property again in April, 1886, and now owns and conducts the store.

One of the early mills in this part of the township was that of Bushrod Woodin, on the Little Brokenstraw, about two miles southeast of the site of the village. This mill he built about 1855. It was a large mill for those days. After running it for some fifteen years Mr. Woodin sold it to James Dennison, of whom he repurchased it in a few years. The present owner, Clarence Triskett, bought it of Mr. Woodin about ten years ago, and has converted it from a water to a steam-power mill. Sylvester Williams built the first mill exactly on the site of the village about 1866 or 1867. It was a steam grist and saw-mill. It burned about 1871, after which he rebuilt it and soon sold it to James Goodwin, who operated it about five years. John Hill then owned it. Henry L. Wilcox next purchased the property, took down the old mill and built the present structure, which he now owns.

Present Business Interests.—It has already been stated that the oldest of the present merchants in Bear Lake, considering their term of service, is C. T. Bordwell, who began to trade here in February, 1868. He now deals in merchandise of almost every description, hardware, flour and feed, and other wares, his entire stock being valued at about $6,000. The store building now occupied by Howard & Laquay for the sale of dry goods and groceries, was built by Joel Carr about twelve years ago. The present firm came into the store in December, 1885. C. V. Mather began to trade in feed in 1876, and two years later changed his stock to drugs and groceries. He came into the building he now occupies in 1880. C. L. Chadwick and William Sweetland formed the firm of Chadwick & Sweetland on the 16th of April, 1883, and at that time bought out the store of Henry L. Wilcox, who had been engaged in mercantile business about two or three years. The stock is confined principally to groceries. The building which they now occupy was erected in March, 1886.

Willis H. Houghtling started a business in hardware about three years and a half ago, and in November, 1886, first occupied his present quarters. The stock which Mr. Houghtling originally owned was purchased in November, 1886, by Henry L. Wilcox, who now trades in this line of goods. The grocery and drug store of Phillips & Livermore was established by the present firm on the 18th of October, 1886, when the partnership was formed. The building which they occupy was erected by them in the summer of 1886. Their stock is valued at about $1,000. W. H. Davenny also deals in dry goods and groceries. The harness shop of G. W. Cole was opened in August, 1886. Mr. Cole then bought out George Livermore.

The saw-mill of Henry L. Wilcox, as it now stands, was built by the present proprietor in 1879. It has a capacity for 2,000,000 feet of lumber, but cuts ordinarily about 700,000 feet.

About 1874 Daniel Parkhurst built a steam shingle and planing-mill and cider-mill on Greeley street, west of the railroad station, which he sold the following year to Lorenzo Hyde. It was destroyed by fire about 1880, and Mr. Hyde then built another shingle and planing and grist-mill on the opposite side of the road, of larger capacity, which also burned in the fall of 1885. He now has a mill on Main street, with a planer and matcher, and connected with a grist-mill.

Sylvenus St. John erected his steam grist-mill—roller process—in the summer of 1886. The saw-mill of Borcher & Jamieson was built two years ago.

About the time that Mr. Chapman opened the first store in the village, one Jordan opened a small tavern on the site of the present hotel in Bear Lake; this was probably in the year 1861. Mr. Jordan did not remain long. The present hotel was erected in 1883 by A. E. Hollenbeck, who owns the property at this time. The lessee, since November, 1886, is B. C. Roberts.

The *Bear Lake Record*, a live newspaper which promises to be a success, was started here in November, 1886. Mr. Gardiner is to be congratulated both on the appearance of his paper and on his choice of a location.

The first physician to practice in Bear Lake was Dr. A. P. Phillips, who came about fifteen or sixteen years ago. Other physicians, of later arrival, are Dr. L. W. Harvey and Dr. F. T. Noeson.

The first postmaster in the village was Caleb Carr, who was appointed about 1862. The name of the office was at first Freehold. C. T. Bordwell succeeded Mr. Carr in two or three years, and was followed by William Sweetland about three years ago. Henry L. Wilcox then held the position a few months, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, W. H. Houghtling, in the summer of 1886.

The first house of worship erected in Bear Lake was built by the United Bretheren in 1874, at a cost of about $1,700. They formed a society in this vicinity about sixteen years ago, Rev. J. Hill being the first preacher. Among the first members were Joel Carr, S. Williams, H. C. Howard, William Huntley, and others, many of whom were from the surrounding country. The present pastor is Rev. Lucius Markham, who has resided here a little more than a year.

About 1876 the members of the Methodist Episcopal and Christian denominations organized churches here, and built a Union Church edifice at an expense of $2,000, in which they still worship. Among the first Methodists were Henry Widrig, Charles Goodwin, Harrison Robinson, and James Harter. Their present pastor is Rev. J. P. Burns. Among the early Christians were M. Kendall, Abner Chapman, and Frank Eddy. Their pastor is Rev. Mr. Wilbur.

About five years ago the town built a school-house here with two rooms. There are now in this building an attendance of not far from 100 pupils. H. Phillips is the present teacher.

CHAPTER XLV.

HISTORY OF PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Pleasant, a sparsely settled, irregular tract of territory, is situated nearly in the center of Warren county, and is bounded north by the Allegheny River, separating it from Conewango and Glade townships and Warren borough, on the east by Mead township, on the south by Cherry Grove and Watson, and on the west by the Allegheny River, separating it from Deerfield and Brokenstraw. The township was formed in March, 1834, and undoubtedly derived its name from its beauty of situation and prospect. The petitioners who caused its formation wanted it to be named "Mount Pleasant," but the court subtracted the first word from the title. The landscape is everywhere lovely, especially opposite Warren.

It is somewhat remarkable that the town was so late in being settled by permanent residents, when all along the other side of the river is a portion of the county which was dotted with homes almost at the beginning of the present century. But Pleasant was inhabited only by occasional and transient "squatters" until 1826. At that time no improvements to speak of had been made in the township. There were no roads whatever, nor any evidences, except the settlement of John Mead, opposite Brokenstraw, that man had ever intended to make the town his home. The first road, the main road from Warren to Limestone, was opened about the year 1835.

Nathaniel Sill, sr., the second permanent settler in town (John Mead being the first), was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1776, and in 1807 removed to Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in the business of a forwarding merchant, and was the senior member of the prominent firm of Sill, Thompson & Co. At one time they owned every vessel on Lake Erie except two small schooners. His partner, Sheldon Thompson, was the first mayor of Buffalo. They owned the famous *Michigan*, which went over the Niagara Falls. Mr. Sill's house, which was built of stone and was one of the best houses in the State west of Albany in its day, was battered down by the British in the War of 1812. Nathaniel Sill removed to this township, or the territory now known as Pleasant, in 1826. He came to the farm now owned and occupied by his son and namesake, in December of that year, having made the journey from Buffalo by team by way of Dunkirk and Jamestown. He had a family of three sons and five daughters. Nathaniel Sill, jr., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., on the 13th of February, 1814, and since his father's arrival on this farm in 1826, has made it his home. He married Susan, daughter of Josiah Farnsworth, then of Sheffield township, in 1853. His father died on this place on the 18th of February, 1858, and he has managed the farm alone since that time.

When Nathaniel Sill came here in 1826 there were but three small openings—they can hardly be called clearings—within the present limits of the township. One of these had been made by squatters on a tract embracing the present farm of Mr. Sill, the other was opposite Warren, and was probably made by owners who had not lived on it, and the third was on the Irvine farm, near the present village of Irvinton. Not a stick of timber had been cut at any distance back from the river. About 1832 and 1833 a German immigration began. Christian Hertzel came in 1835, Philip Wendling as early as 1832, and many others who will be named in the course of the chapter. There was a great boom in land speculation in 1837, and many of those who had settled here sold out and removed to the vicinity of Chicago and Northern Illinois. These Germans were many of them from Alsace. There they had been accustomed to live in villages and travel several miles each day to a little patch of land which they owned, and out of which, by the severest labor, they wrung a scanty subsistence. The reports which reached them of the large and productive farms of Pennsylvania, and other parts of America, stirred them with a desire to visit and settle upon these lands. This country seemed an *El Dorado* to them. As a rule they were steady, hard-working, economical, temperate, law-abiding, and intelligent men. Most of them were poor, and after they reached this country they found hard times. They had to work harder for their living than their children and grandchildren are obliged to do. Able-bodied men labored for fifty cents a day in haying, and took wheat at two dollars a bushel in payment. Cloth that now costs six cents a yard then brought twenty-five cents, and most other articles which the laboring people must have were priced accordingly. Still they labored on hopefully, and many of their descendants now live in comfort and some of them in luxury, the reward, in part, of their industry and thrift.

Following are the names and places of residence of the more prominent and permanent settlers of the township, who settled here previous to its formation, and are mentioned in the first list of taxables, in 1835:

Martin Esher, assessed with forty-seven acres, lived a short distance west of where the cemetery now is. He came here with other Germans about 1832 or 1833, and moved away after a few years. He was an Alsatian.

George Arnold, also an Alsatian, came about 1834, and settled in the western part of the township opposite Brokenstraw. He lived there very many years, and died in October, 1886, in Warren, at a very advanced age.

Lewis Arnet, a German, but not an Alsatian, came about 1832, and took up one hundred acres of land on the upland, some distance south of Martin Esher's settlement. He went west in a few years.

Emmanuel Crull rented the Irvine farm, opposite Brokenstraw, and lived on it for about ten years, when he removed to the vicinity of Franklin. His daughter married Perry Shaw, of Tidioute, where he and his wife died. Another daughter married James Newgen, a shoemaker by trade, and a pilot on the river, who went down the river on annual raft pilgrimages until within a few years.

Jesse Foster, and David, his brother, lived opposite Brokenstraw for a number of years, when the former sold out and removed to the northern part of the county.

Jabez B. Hyde owned forty acres just west of the farm of Nathaniel Sill, and built the house now owned by the heirs of Mrs. J. H. King. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, and, for some years previous to his settlement here, was stationed among the Seneca Indians of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He was well known in Buffalo. He lived here a few years and returned to the Indian Reservation. By an unfortunate turn of affairs he lost his mind, it seems, and was found in an impoverished and distressed condition in Buffalo, where friends cared for him until he died.

Christian Hertzel, father of Andrew and Philip Hertzel, settled, in 1835, on the first farm south of that of Nathaniel Sill, on the hill now occupied by his son Philip. (See sketch of Andrew Hertzel in later pages).

Jabez Hyde, jr., son of Jabez above mentioned, died here while his father lived in this township. He was a printer by trade, and worked for a time in Buffalo.

Christian Groos, a German, lived for a year or two near Christian Hertzel, and then went west.

Jacob Knopf, a German not from Alsace, took up 184 acres of land south of Christian Hertzel, about 1832, and lived there until his death, about 1860. He was one of the most prominent of the Germans, and was very active and industrious. Peter Knopf, his nephew, cleared a farm of 133 acres about a mile west from the settlement of Nathaniel Sill. He was a man of considerable ability, though he has been characterized as of too sanguine a temperament. He had a large family, and late in life went to Glade, where he died, with some of his children.

Michael Kraienbuehl came from Alsace with the other emigrants previous to 1835, and took up forty-seven acres of land directly opposite Warren. He resided there until his death, about thirty years ago. Among his descendants still in this county is Mrs. Andrew Ruhlman, of Warren, who is his granddaughter.

Adam Knopf, a brother of Jacob, settled near him at the same time, but in 1837 sold out and removed to the West. His log house is still standing. The property was bought from him by Christian Hertzel, and is now owned by Philip Hertzel.

Jacob Lenhart settled on five hundred acres of land opposite Brokenstraw, where he died about 1860. His son Matthew now owns and occupies the farm.

Jacob Luther was an early German settler, near the present site of Oakland Cemetery. Jacob Myers settled as early, probably, as 1833, on the uplands opposite Warren and back some distance from the river. His tract contained, according to the assessment roll, one hundred acres. He died on this farm not long after 1850. One son is now on the old homestead, and another son occupies another farm in this township.

John Mead had 331 acres of land and a saw-mill about two miles west of the farm of Nathaniel Sill, and was there a number of years previous to 1830. He was a member of the Mead family, which receives more particular mention in the history of Brokenstraw, and was a brother of Mrs. David Beatty. He moved on to the Brokenstraw and there died, about twenty-five years ago.

William McDonald was an early settler (about 1826) on the south side of the river in the western part of this township. He was assessed in 1835 with 300 acres.

John Raham, probably an Alsatian German, came to this township about 1832 or 1833, and took up fifty-four acres of land, now a part of Oakland Cemetery. He was taken with the land fever of 1837, however, and at that time sold out and went west.

John Reig, an Alsatian German, settled early during the period of German immigration in the vicinity of Oakland Cemetery, where he remained until about 1850. He then removed to a farm near Irvinton, though in Conewango township, where he died in 1855. He was the father of Mrs. Andrew Hertzel, and his widow made her home with her daughter until her death, in 1884.

Frederick Stroopler was an Alsatian German, who lived four or five years about one and a half miles from Warren in Pleasant, and went west in 1837. George Swigart, at Alsatian, resided from about 1832 to 1837 up Sill Run.

Alexander Van Horn, a Hollander, settled in Warren previous to 1826, and about 1832 settled on 120 acres of land, directly west of Nathaniel Sill's farm and only a few rods distant. He was a shoemaker by trade, and after a residence on this place a few years, sold and returned to Warren. About thirty years ago he was drowned in Conewango Creek.

Philip Wendling, already mentioned as a German from Alsace, who came one of the first of immigrants, occupied a forty-seven-acre tract within the present limits of Oakland Cemetery until 1837, when he removed to Glade. In 1843 he went west, and at his death left children in Cook county, Ill., who are there now.

George Wiler was an early Alsatian settler on the farm adjoining that of Jacob Esher. In 1837 he sold his land and removed to Conewango township, where two of his sons, George and John, now reside.

Jacob Wise, a German, whose wife was a sister of the wife of George Swigart, came at the same time as Swigart and settled near him, on Sill Run. He went away with Swigart.

Pleasant township has been so situated as to need no post-office, the proximity of offices at Warren and Brokenstraw being deemed sufficiently convenient by the inhabitants. The same cause has operated to deter any one from attempting to establish a store of any kind in the township. The only kinds of occupation in the town, therefore, have been those of farming, in which the Germans were most numerous, and lumbering, which was almost entirely confined to settlers other than the Germans. Among the Germans who have engaged in lumbering with success may be named the several members of the Hertzel family. John and Nathaniel Sill have at times engaged in lumbering with success. The first steam saw-mill in town (we have already mentioned the mill of John Mead, which was operated by water) was that of one Morton, who built it about four miles south of the farm of Nathaniel Sill to saw the timber of Colonel L. F. Watson, about 1862. It kept in operation some fifteen years, and sawed millions of feet of excellent lumber. The next mill was built by William A. Wheeler, of Jamestown, N. Y., soon after the mill of Morton was finished. It was afterward abandoned for a short time and went into the hands of Elijah and Alonzo Johnson, who sawed great quantities of lumber. It was about a mile south of the mill of Morton. It went down about 1870. Another steam mill, built and owned by Marsh & Kinnear, of Youngsville, situated south and west of the Johnson mill, went down about 1875 or 1876. A Mr. Satterly also built a steam mill in the west part of the township as early as 1862 or 1863, which he kept in operation ten or twelve years.

There has never been a church nor a religious organization of any kind in town. This does not argue anything against the piety or religious habits of the inhabitants, as they usually belong to church organizations near their respective residences, but in other townships. There are at this writing seven schools in the township of Pleasant, and they are well conducted and effect the purpose of their establishment.

CHAPTER XLVI.

HISTORY OF SOUTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, which was formed from Deerfield in March, 1838, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, whence its name, and is bounded north by the township of Eldred, east by Triumph, south by Venango county, and west by Crawford county. It is nearly square in outline. Its population at present does not exceed, perhaps, a thousand souls, of whom not more than two hundred constitute the village of Enterprise. The town is intersected by Pine Creek, which flows in a southwesterly direction and, with its tributaries, forms the principal natural drainage of the town. This stream was from the beginning known as the east branch of Oil Creek, and is still called occasionally by that name.

Early Settlers.— That portion of Warren county west and north of Allegheny River was settled a number of years earlier than the part lying to the south and east — a fact which seems to affirm that even a stream no larger than the Allegheny River may form a boundary line or barrier which will mark the limit of human settlement for many years. Southwest township, or that portion of the county now confined within the limits of Southwest, was settled almost as early as any part of the county. We have no means of ascertaining the exact date of the first settlements, but they were probably about contemporary with the birth of the present century. One of the first settlers in the town, if he was not the first, was Richard Henderson, who had made quite a clearing here at the time the first list of taxables of the county was made out in 1806, lived about two miles east of the site of the village of Enterprise. His grandson, Clark Henderson, now owns and occupies the old homestead. He was what the other early settlers denominated a "Pennamite," *i. e.*, a settler from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, as opposed to those who came from New York and England. There was considerable ill feeling between the Pennamites and the other settlers; and Richard Henderson, though a quiet, peaceable man, was not exempt from this dislike, and would not mingle much with his Yankee neighbors. He was a man of sterling character, however, one of the kind fitted by nature to fell the forests of a new country and aid in establishing schools and comfortable homes in the wilderness. He was in no sense of the word a public man, but attended strictly to his home affairs and family. We have not the date of Henderson's death, but it must have been as late as 1850, for settlers who did not come here until 1847 or 1848 remember him. He and Selden Spencer were for a number of years the only Whig voters in this township.

Robert Hunter was another "Pennamite" settler, who came to this part of the county probably as early as 1800, and settled near to Richard Henderson. His son, Gates Hunter, now lives on the old homestead. Another son, Jared, lives not far from Grand Valley. Robert Hunter was one of the best citizens in the township, quiet and peace loving, industrious, temperate, and economical. He reared a large family. He died previous to 1847, and probably as early as 1840.

Thomas Gilson was another "Pennamite," whose settlement in town is probably dated as early as Henderson's and Hunter's. He was the first settler on the place some three miles and a half north of Enterprise, now owned and occupied by John Wales. He was a very active and prominent man among the early settlers, and was universally respected. He was passionately fond of hunting and trapping. He died not far from 1850. Mrs. Stowell Cheney is his daughter.

Between the year 1806 and the year 1838, the date of the formation of the township, many settlements were planted in this forest territory, and cultivated fields took the place of tangled underbrush and thick woods. The period intervening between about 1825 and 1836, however, was the period of most rapid immigration. The following paragraphs disclose the names of the most prominent settlers of this period, together with the places of their settlement, and such information concerning them as is deemed of interest, not to their descendants, but to the present inhabitants of the township.

The first name on the list is that of Jare Benedict. Particulars of his settlement and career are given in the sketch of his grandson, W. B. Benedict, appearing in later pages of this volume. His arrival to this township from New England was in the year 1833. He lived in the house afterward occupied by his widow, and in which he died. Selden Benedict, his son, came with him; and at the time of the formation of the township lived in the village of Enterprise, near the Spencer and Benedict mill. In 1840 he built the house now occupied by his son, W. B. Benedict. Elbridge Benedict settled in the village of Enterprise, where he remained until about 1871, in which year he removed to Corry, Pa., where his widow now lives. He died in Dakota in April, 1882, and was buried in Corry. His house in Enterprise was the second building west of Dunham's store.

Elijah Bevier settled on a farm east of Enterprise and near the hamlet called Pineville. The Beviers were from Ulster county, N. Y., and went back previous to 1850, excepting Elijah Bevier himself, who remained in town and died here but three or four years ago. He was a man of domestic tastes, quiet and respectable.

Benjamin Dunham settled two miles east of Enterprise on the Tidioute road, where he died many years ago. He reared a large family, some of whom, with their descendants, are now living in Venango county. Myron Dunham, now a respected citizen of the township, is his nephew. James Dunham was

W. B. Benedict

a brother of Benjamin and lived on the adjoining farm on the west. He was a bachelor. He died many years ago. William Dunham, another brother of Benjamin, lived about one mile east of Enterprise, where he operated a saw-mill of his own for a number of years. About 1870 he sold his property to W. B. Benedict, and removed to Venango county, where one son lives at the present writing. William Dunham died at a ripe old age about two years ago.

Eli Dibble came to this town some time previous to 1838, and set up a carding-machine in the village of Enterprise nearly opposite the present residence of Alonzo Wilson, on the Pleasantville road. His son, Marcus T. Dibble, is a justice of the peace in this township now.

William Dunkin lived about a mile and a half north of Enterprise on the farm adjoining that of S. Cheney. He removed to Erie county, Pa., about 1866. He was a farmer of eccentric disposition. One son, John, now lives in Crawford county, near Titusville. His first wife was a daughter of George McCrea, of Crawford county, where he was an early settler. His second wife was a daughter of Thomas Gilson of this township.

Simeon Frear settled on a tract of land about four and one-half miles east of Enterprise on the Tidioute road, where he remained until his death, many years ago. He was a farmer and lumberman. He had several sons, none of whom are here now. They removed to Vineland, N. J., about the year 1866.

Hugh and William Gilson are mentioned in this list. They were sons of Thomas Gilson. The former settled on a farm five miles east of Enterprise on the Tidioute road, near Funk's mill, where he died a number of years ago. The latter occupied a part of his father's homestead north of the village, and after many years removed to some part of the Great West.

Dr. Alonzo Heffron, who was the eldest brother of Mrs. Selden Benedict, and son of the celebrated Dr. Heffron, of Madison county, N. Y. (see sketch of W. B. Benedict), came to Southwest from Madison county in 1837, and practiced medicine here until about 1844, when he removed to Fabius, N. Y. He died at that place a few years ago.

Warner Perry was born in Windham county, Conn., on the 7th of November, 1800, and came to Warren county in May, 1826. He settled at once on the hill about half a mile northeast of Enterprise. About 1840 he built the first hotel in town, which stood on the Pleasantville road a few rods south of the present hotel in Enterprise. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying on the 17th of September, 1863. He was the first postmaster in town, receiving the appointment between 1845 and 1850, and holding it until his death. He was a justice of the peace in this town for the thirty-three years immediately preceding his death. He was county commissioner two terms, commencing with 1840, and in 1860 took the census in his district, which then comprised portions of Warren, Venango, and Crawford counties. He was a

Democrat, and, as has undoubtedly been inferred from the public positions which he filled, he was a public-spirited man. He married Sarah Stowell, at Ashford, Conn., on the 24th of September, 1824, and by her reared a family of five children. Two of these only are living — Jason A., who now resides in Southwest, and Hiram S., who moved to Titusville in 1865, and thence to Warren, where he now resides, in 1879.

Dorus Wales came to Southwest from Ashford, Windham county, Conn., in 1826, with Warren Perry, and settled on the hill adjoining Mr. Perry's place on the east. One Williams built the first mill in town, on the site of the Benedict mill, which was afterward operated by Mr. Lee, and then passed into the hands of the Messrs. Benedict. But to Dorus Wales belongs the honor of building the second mill — on Pine Creek, about half a mile above Enterprise, on the site now occupied by the Benson mill. This mill Mr. Wales operated until his death in 1854. He was a stepfather of Mrs. Warner Perry. Dorus Wales was not a public man, but a good business man, and one who loved quiet better than contention. His only living child, John Wales, is now a resident of this township.

Jonathan S. Cheney came to Southwest also from Windham county, Conn., in 1827, and settled on a farm about a mile east of Enterprise, on the Henderson road, so called. In 1840 he married Alice, daughter of John Gilson, who resides in town to-day. He died on the old homestead in the summer of 1886. He was a hard-working, home-staying man. Three of his sons and three of his daughters still reside in Southwest.

Enos Whitney, soon after 1833, settled about a mile east of Enterprise, on the Henderson road, and died a few years ago in Youngsville, where he had been for a number of years living with a daughter. None of his descendants now reside here. He was a laboring man.

George Kellogg settled on the site of what is now called Pineville, in the southeastern part of the town, where he built and operated a saw-mill, and a pottery for the manufacture of stone ware, etc. His wife was a daughter of Simeon Frear. In the oil excitement of 1865 he sold his land and removed to Vineland, N. J.

Truman Knight was a sawyer and worked for many years in the mills of Jare Benedict and of Spencer & Benedict. He came to Southwest from Central New York. He was especially noted for his gigantic structure and herculean strength. He was the father of one son and a number of daughters. The son, Samuel, was killed by a bear when he was about fourteen years of age. Some thirty-five years ago Mr. Knight went to Wisconsin.

John G. Smith, a native of Vermont, came here from Chautauqua county, N. Y., about 1835, and settled in Enterprise, where he worked in the cloth-dressing mill of Alonzo Wilson. At a later day he engaged successfully in the lumber business, and finally removed to Muddy Creek, in Crawford county;

thence he went on to a farm near Union City, in Erie county, where he is still living at the age of about eighty years. One son, Samuel R. Smith, now lives in Southwest. He was a prisoner in Andersonville prison fourteen months during the War of the Rebellion.

Selden Spencer (who was born February 2, 1793, and died December 12, 1872) came to this township from West Stockbridge, Mass., about 1833, soon after the emigration of his partner, Jare Benedict. He and Mr. Benedict engaged for years together in the lumber business and were very successful. Mr. Spencer's house was right in the village of Enterprise. Selden Spencer was one of the most prominent men of this part of the county. His children, all but one, are living. Mary became the wife of Isaac B. Rowe, of this town; Harriet married George C. Pettit, and still resides here; Egbert built the Spencer Hotel here about 1850 and kept it for many years, after which he engaged for some time in mercantile business, and finally went to Jamestown, N. Y , where he now lives; Delia was married to Asbury Dawson, of Pleasantville, Venango county, and now lives at Coldwater, Mich.

Alonzo Wilson settled just south of where the hotel now is in Enterprise, in the house which is still standing there. He owned a carding-machine—the same one which was kept in operation by Eli Dibble. He was a brother-in-law of Selden Spencer, and came from Massachusetts about 1833. His death occurred here not far from thirty years ago. He had two daughters, both of whom married well. Delia became the wife of David H. Mitchell, who came here about 1845, and was afterward well-known throughout the county. He engaged in lumbering and in general mercantile business in Enterprise, his store being in the building now occupied by Myron Dunham. He also built an oil refinery directly below Enterprise, about 1862, and at the same time, and during his residence here, carried on a sort of private banking business. About 1870 he removed to Titusville and established the Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank, of which he was made president. He and his wife both died in Titusville. Delia's sister, Laura, married Foster W. Mitchell, brother of David, who engaged also in lumbering and general mercantile business in Enterprise, and finally removed to Venango county. He now resides at Franklin. He is at the head of the banking house of F. W. Mitchell & Co., of Oil City, which is largely identified with the oil business.

Peter Yost, whose wife was a sister of Samuel Grandin, of Tidioute, lived very early in the southwestern part of the township, near the present site of Benedict's mill. After living a few years at that place he removed some distance southwest of Enterprise to the Grandin Farm, so called, in Venango county.

Thomas Van Scoter Morian, who is at present the oldest merchant in this part of the county, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1818, and in 1842 married Clarinda Woods, of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, N. Y. They had a family of six children, four of whom, Carlos C., Elbridge R., Herbert T., and Eva C., are living now. In 1845 he came to Enterprise as a clerk for C. Smith, of Sinclairville, N. Y. Two years later he built his present store, and at that time became largely interested in general mercantile and lumber trade. In 1860, when success seemed attainable only in the oil business, he left the store and began producing oil, and running it in barges from the mouth of Oil Creek (now Oil City), down the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh. Being an expert pilot on the river, he also carried on a large shipping business. By degrees, and as the oil excitement abated, he returned to his former occupation in Enterprise.

His father, Jacob Morian, was born in Germany in 1782. Not liking the prospects which promised Napoleon the subjugation of all Europe, he decided to remove to America, and upon arriving here settled in Philadelphia. He afterward went to Steuben county, N. Y., and married Lydia Van Scoter. By her he had nine children, six of whom, Anthony, John, Margaret, Alexander, Thomas, and Lydia, are still living. Jacob Morian served in the War of 1812, and was under Colonels Brown and Scott, at Lundy's Lane. In 1830 he removed his family to Chautauqua county, N. Y. He died in 1862, and was followed by his widow in 1869. Both are buried in Forest Hill cemetery, of Fredonia, N. Y.

Southwest in 1847.—When Mr. Morian began his mercantile career in this township in 1847, there was no village of Enterprise in existence. The territory had become more thickly populated than it was at the time of the formation of the township in 1837, but it was still in a great part uncultivated, and with considerable tracts covered with the virgin forests. In what is now the village of Enterprise there were about nine houses. Selden Spencer lived a few rods north of the present store of T. V. S. Morian, and had cleared the greater part of the present village site. As has been stated, Mr. Spencer was a very active and prominent man, a determined Whig and a devoted Methodist. A a little way west of his house, at this time, lived Annis, widow of Jare Benedict. There was quite a clearing in the pine forest back of this house. Spencer and Benedict had a mill near to Benedict's house. For a history of the Benedict family and the prominent part that they have always borne in business and public affairs in this township and county, the reader is requested to scan the sketch of Mr. W. B. Benedict in later pages.

In 1847, where the hotel now stands, was a story and a half house owned by Selden Spencer, and occupied by T. V. S. Morian as a dwelling house. In the latter part of this year Mr. Morian built his present store, left the employment of the Sinclairville Quaker, C. Smith, and started for himself. South of this house, on the road toward Pleasantville, where J. A. Perry now lives, was then the house of C. O. Child, a shoemaker. He had a small 10 by 12 shop just south of his house. This part of the town was extensively cleared at that time.

C C Merritt

About 1864 Mr. Child became quite wealthy by selling lands for oil purposes, and removed to Philadelphia, where he lost all his acquisitions, it is said. About six rods south of Child's house stood that of Enos Whitney, who has been mentioned in an earlier page.

About thirty rods still farther to the south on this street lived Alonzo Wilson, and on the opposite side of the street stood his carding-machine. Mr. Wilson was shrewd enough to invest his money in New York State at seven per cent. rather than in this State at six per cent.

Some ten rods west of the store of Mr. Morian, on the road to Titusville, lived, in a little 16 by 20 house, one Edward Landas, a stone-mason and laborer. He lived here until about 1850, when he was killed by being thrown from a raft. The next house on that street, occupied by Stephen Brown, stood about thirty rods west of the site of the hotel. On the opposite side of the street he had a small foundry in which he manufactured plow-points, sled-shoes, etc. He went west about 1852 or 1853. In the next house west, and on the north side of the street, about half a mile from that of Mr. Brown, lived a Mr. Freeman, a laborer. He died soon after this time. A son, Morris, lives in Enterprise now.

Next was the house—the frame of which is still in use—then owned and occupied by Selden Benedict, whose son, W. B. Benedict, lives in it at the present time. Still farther west some thirty rods, on the north side of the street, was a log house occupied by M. F. Benedict, brother of Selden Benedict. That was the utmost house in the neighborhood.

Outside the site of the village the clearings were few and small, and far between. The principal business of the people was lumbering. There must have been at that time eighteen or twenty saw-mills in active operation in the township of which we are writing. Among these may be mentioned the mill of George Kellogg near Pineville, that of Warner Perry and Dorus Wales about seventy rods east of Enterprise, that of William Dunham a little farther to the southeast, the Spencer and Benedict mill just north of the village, E. G. Benedict's mill a few rods south of Enterprise, that of S. S. and M. F. Benedict some distance to the west, while a long distance farther west, on the Titusville road, stood the mill owned and operated jointly by Forbes, Johnson, and Bela Tracy. Twelve years later, or in 1859, there were ten large mills in town, all on Pine Creek, which sawed about 5,000,000 feet in all a year, besides large quantities of shingles.

Present Business.—The saw and shingle-mills in town at this writing are as follows: J., F. and V. Shepard, under the firm name of Shepard & Brothers, own and operate a large steam mill about half a mile east of the village of Enterprise. George Zover & Sons havs a mill in the village; C. E. Potter, of Pineville, owns and operates a mill in the eastern part of the township; Mr. Isinger has one in the northeast part of the town; C. H. Ames has two mills on the D., A. V. & P. Railroad, which cut vast amounts of lumber; Jesse Wheelock has one on the same railroad a short distance east of the mills of Mr. Ames; near this is the steam shingle-mill of Frank Adams; T. L. Cheney has a shingle-mill about two miles northeast of the village; and J. F. Stearns has a shingle and cider-mill nearly a mile north of Pineville. The streams having in the past few years diminished in volume in consequence of the clearing away of forests, now fail to furnish the water power of former days, and all the mills now in town are operated by steam.

There are two general stores in town. That of T. V. S. Morian, already mentioned, which was opened in 1847, closed from 1860 to 1867, and from that time to the present open again. Mr. Morian has not altogether abandoned his interest in the oil business, although he subordinates it to his mercantile occupation.

Myron Dunham also deals in general merchandise in Enterprise. About twenty-two years ago he went in with David H. Mitchell, and two years later was a partner with V. S. Benedict four or five years.

We have already observed that Warner Perry built the first hotel in town, and that the present hotel was built by Selden Spencer about 1850. The present proprietor, J. S. Forbush, came to Enterprise in March, 1886.

The post-office was established at Enterprise a short time previous to 1850, by the appointment of Warner Perry to the dignity of first postmaster. Previous to that time the mail was obtained from Holland post-office (now Pleasantville), once a week. After Mr. Perry's death in September, 1863, D. H. Mitchell was made postmaster, and was in turn succeeded by the present postmaster, Myron Dunham, about 1875 or 1876. The office of Scofield, which is located at Pineville, is of much more recent origin. The postmaster there at present is Philip Robinson.

The first religious services in the township were held in private houses. This style of edifice gave place in time to school-houses, and about 1870 the present church edifice was erected by a union of all denominations. The prevailing denominations in early days, and indeed at present, were and are Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. Among the former were the Benedict family, while Selden Spencer and Enos Whitney, were most prominent among the Methodists. There was not in early times much religious fervor observable in this part of the county, owing, no doubt, to the sparseness of population.

The first school in town was taught in the winter of 1836–37, by Mrs. Benedict, in a little tailor shop, twelve by fourteen feet. Twelve pupils were in attendance. The term was three months in length. The teacher received twelve dollars per month, and had the rare privilege of boarding herself. Kirkham's Grammar, Daboll's Arithmetic, Webster's Speller, and the old English Reader were the text-books. The present school-house in Enterprise was built in 1850, and was occupied by Marshall Coach, of New York, as teacher.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HISTORY OF ELDRED TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed from Southwest on the 8th day of September, 1843, and was named from Judge Eldred, a sketch of whose life is written in this work. The credit of procuring the formation and organization of the township belongs justly to Samuel W. B. Sanford, who drew up, circulated, and pushed through the petition upon which the order of the court was based. The township is situated in the western tier of townships of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Spring Creek, east by Pittsfield, Deerfield, and Triumph, south by Southwest, and west by Crawford county. Eldred is quite regular in outline, being nearly a square in form. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and is well adapted for agriculture, particularly for grazing. No township in Warren county is gifted so abundantly with perennial springs of water, and it has been said on good authority that within a few years, when lumbering has completely given place to farming, Eldred will be the principal dairying township in this part of the State. Already many farms produce two tons of hay per acre; spring wheat from ten to twenty-five bushels, and oats from forty to eighty bushels to the acre.

Early Settlements.—Eldred, like all the townships in Northwestern Pennsylvania which do not border on some important water way, was left uninhabited by man many years after the river lands had become quite thickly populated. Lumbering being the chief industry, kept the inland tracts untouched until the forests along the rivers had been cleared away, and the enterprising white man had to penetrate farther into the wilderness to continue his chosen occupation. The first settler in the township of Eldred, as now limited, was probably Lovell Greeley, an uncle of the illustrious Horace Greeley, who came hither soon after the year 1830, and took up lands in the northwestern corner of what is now the township. He remained here about ten years, and made a considerable clearing. About 1840, after Mr. Greeley had removed from this territory, his place was occupied by Elijah Leroy Williams, who remained on the farm not less than twenty years and died there.

Between 1830 and 1838 only four new settlers arrived to cheer the lonely heart of L. Greeley. About 1835 John R. Smith emigrated from New York State hither, and engaged some seven or eight years in farming on a lot now in the southwestern part of the township. At the end of this time he returned to New York. Robert Robinson lived on the farm next north of that of Smith. He had been a drinking man in New York city, and his son sent him out in the wilderness to take him away from the allurements of the town and city. He went back about 1842 or 1843, leaving no descendants in town. John Cullom afterward purchased this farm of Robinson's grantee, and has now been a resident upon it for more than thirty years. Ezra Trim came to the same farm he now occupies, in 1837, from Olean, N. Y. He was taxed at first with only twenty-five acres, but has by degrees increased his possessions. His brother Simeon came at the same time, and until within ten years last past lived near him. He now resides not far from Corry. Ezra Trim has gained his competence by economy and industry. He is a good citizen and a conscientious Democrat.

Samuel W. B. Sanford, one of the most prominent of Eldred's citizens, and now about the oldest, came here from New York State in 1838. He has always taken a most active interest in the affairs of the township, and is worthy of the esteem with which he is universally regarded. We recommend our readers to peruse the sketch of his life which appears in that of his son, J. G. Sanford, in later pages of this book.

From the time of the arrival of the first four or five settlers, as already named, to the time of the formation of the township, immigration poured a full flood of good men into the tract embraced within the township limits, and the forests began to fall visibly away beneath the strokes of the ax. The names of the more prominent settlers mentioned in the first list of taxables in 1844, appear in the paragraphs immediately following, in the order in which they are written in the list itself: John M. Carr lived on the farm originally settled by John R. Smith. A short time previous to 1850, however, he removed to a place about a mile north of it, where he remained until his death, some ten years later. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was not inclined to take a very active part in public affairs. He usually voted the Democratic ticket. His son, James Carr, is now a resident of this township.

David Cutler settled the farm now occupied by James Carr, and continued thereon until his death, about 1855. He has descendants in Eldred now. His father, Sheldon Cutler, also lived for a time near his farm, but soon moved away.

From about 1840, or a little later, until May, 1876, when he died, Noah Hand occupied a farm a few rods south of Ezra Trim's. He was an industrious farmer and a very prominent man. He became wealthy, and in later years engaged considerably in trading. For many years, also, he converted his house into a tavern when the comfort or convenience of wayfarers demanded it. His health became poor at last. He was an active man in township affairs, and was devoted to the destiny and principles of the Republican party. He was twice married and had but one child. His farm was first settled by a man named Willis, who died early and was buried there, and was, indeed, the first person buried in the township.

Leicester Kelley lived in the south part of the township, and engaged industriously in farming until about 1864 or 1865, when he became inoculated with the oil fever and sold out, removing with all his family.

J. G. Sanford

Jeremiah Main lived rather to the east of the township center, and engaged in farming. Although not a prominent man in political affairs, he was strongly Democratic in sentiment. During the oil excitement of more than twenty years ago he sold out and removed to the State of New York. A daughter, Mrs. Levi Pierce, is still residing in Eldred.

Cyrus S. Oviatt, still residing here, lived in 1844 about one and one-half miles north of his present farm. He has been twice married, and a number of his twenty-four children are still in Eldred.

David H. Sanford, a brother of Samuel W. B. Sanford, came here at the same time and settled southwest from his farm, on the same tract. After living there about fifteen years, he removed to Erie, Pa., where he remained until about 1874. He then returned to Eldred, and here died in the spring of 1876. Although he has no descendants in town, they are scattered through the State.

About 1842 David White immigrated hither from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., and settled in the south part of the township, on the place now occupied by Mr. Hatmaker. It is said that previous to the War of 1812 that farm was occupied for a time by a man of the name of White, who went away during the war because of fear of the Indians. The Jeremiah Main place was also settled as early as 1806, for a very brief period, by Richard Cunningham, who went away during the War of 1812. On this (Hatmaker) farm David White died a number of years ago. He was quite prominent and took considerable interest in township matters. He was a member of the old Whig party. Two of his sons and two of his daughters now reside in this township, named respectively Alonzo and John, and Mrs. George Chapple and Mrs. Mary Brown.

Charles M. Williams came here with the Sanford family in 1838, and settled on the same tract. He died in about ten years.

Jacob Young came from New York State in 1838 and settled in the northeast corner of the township, where he remained to the day of his death, ten or eleven years ago. He was a good, quiet, industrious man, by occupation a farmer and blacksmith. Three sons, Mansel, Joseph, and Wesley, now live in Eldred township.

Early Industries, etc.—The first mill in the township was built by David White on his farm. Mr. White operated this mill for many years, until, in spite of frequent repairs, it was worn out and went down. The first store was kept by Stephen Mead on the David White farm, and was opened during the oil excitement, about 1862. The first regular tavern was opened by Leicester Kelley a few years before the war, and continued until about 1865.

The first postmaster was David Cutler, who was appointed some time previous to 1850. The office, as now, was called Eagle. Cutler's successors have been Benjamin F. Wallace, Alvin Way, Benjamin F. Wallace, and the present incumbent, who was appointed under President Cleveland's administration. About fifteen years ago the post-office called "Star" was established by the appointment of John Main. In about five years Charles Carr followed him, and the office was removed to Grand Valley. E. W. Thompson was then appointed, and has been succeeded by F. A. Wood, and the present postmaster, William Pierce, appointed by the present administration.

Grand Valley.—Not until after the construction of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad some sixteen years ago, was there a suspicion that the site of Grand Valley was so soon to be covered by a thriving and promising village. During the earlier years of the township the ground was owned and occupied by Stephen Mead, who succeeded David White, and who kept the first store in the township. Enos W. Thompson—still a respected resident of this town—at a later date, but still quite early in the history of the township, owned the most of the village site, and engaged extensively and successfully in farming. About 1864 or 1865 he purchased the store of Stephen Mead and moved it to his place, where he kept it until about three years ago. He then sold it to his sons, A. R. & A. L. Thompson, who still engage largely in mercantile operations.

Another man, to whom is due much credit for his enterprise and public spirit in building up this village, is L. B. Wood. Shortly after the railroad was opened Mr. Wood started a store, which he still owns and conducts as a hardware store. He also bought the mill of McIntyre, Merritt & Co., which was built some sixteen years ago, and still operates it. Grand Valley now contains not far from 200 population, more than half of the village being the direct fruit of the oil excitement.

Among the saw-mills and other factories in the township may be mentioned that of C. H. Whaley. He has a saw and shingle-mill about one mile west of Grand Valley. Although he has made shingles for not less than twenty years, he has owned the saw-mill but four years. George Whaley also owns a shingle-mill about half a mile north of Grand Valley, which he built some three years ago. A. M. Parker, in partnership with the Reno Oil Company, owns and operates a saw-mill about one and a quarter miles north of Grand Valley, which they built in the summer of 1886. The saw-mill of Rome & Brother, in the northern part of the township, was built about four years ago.

There are five stores in Grand Valley. The oldest, which has already been mentioned, is that of A. R. Thompson & Brother. The store of J. P. Miracle was first opened by L. B. Wood, who with his brother, F. A. Wood, kept it for a number of years, and in April, 1886, sold to the present owner. L. B. Wood & Brother are now in the oil-well supply and hardware trade, and have invested in oil, gas, and lumber. They have a saw-mill at Newton, in Deerfield township, besides the one in Eldred.

Since his appointment to the postmastership, in the spring of 1886, William Pierce has kept a grocery connected with his office. The drug store of G. W. Peck was established by him in Grand Valley, in the spring of 1886. Previous to that time he had been one of the firm of G. W. Peck, Wood & Co., which for about two years kept a store at Star Station. They were there succeeded, when Mr. Peck came to Grand Valley, by Samuel Graham.

The first hotel at Grand Valley was built early in 1879, and opened in April of that year by J. N. Gerow. It was burned on the 19th of September, 1883, and on the 20th of the following September, Mr. Gerow moved into his present house. He now has room for many guests, and is well qualified both by nature and training, to provide for the comfort of travelers. Previous to his beginnings here in the hotel, he had for about twelve years been in the employment of L. B. Wood & Co., in the lumber business.

Schools and Churches.—At the time of the formation of this township, there were but thirteen votes in Eldred. Previous to 1843, and as early as 1836, however, a school was supported by subscription in a joint district of Crawford and Warren counties. About 1840 a log school-house, the first in Eldred, was built about a mile northeast of the present Sanford school-house, and was very soon, within a year, followed by a school-house near the John R. Smith farm. Upon the formation of the township in 1843, the schools were no longer maintained by individual subscription, as theretofore, but were kept up by the unseated land tax and State appropriation, and as other settlers came in other schools were built. There are now eight good schools in Eldred. The most active friend of the schools, for many years from the beginning, was S. W. B. Sanford, to whom is due the organization of the township, any many other acts of praiseworthy character. The present school-house at Grand Valley was built in the fall of 1885, and has two well-conducted departments. The present, and first principal, is Mr. McClellan. The attendance here is nearly two hundred.

The first church edifice in Eldred was erected by the United Brethren about 1860, previous to which time services were held at irregular intervals in school-houses and private houses. The first religious organization in Eldred was of the Methodist denomination. Services were held by them as early as 1840. Samuel W. B. Sanford was one of the foremost Methodists in town. These are the only denominations now in the township. It is stated on good authority that soon the Methodist Church will erect an edifice at Grand Valley, and that the preparations are already complete. The first Methodist preacher in town, remembered by the inhabitants, was Rev. Rev. M. Hinebaugh, who supplied this appointment from Youngsville in 1844.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HISTORY OF GLADE TOWNSHIP.

GLADE township, lying northeast of the center of Warren county, is an irregular tract, bounded north by Pine Grove and Elk townships, east by Allegheny River, separating it from Kinzua, south by the same stream, separating it from Kinzua and Mead, and west by Conewango Creek, separating it from Conewango township. This township has in past years produced to its inhabitants and others considerable wealth from the abundance of its timber, and in the future, as to some extent it has in the near past, it may be productive of oil in great quantities, but as a farming town, it is destined to no very brilliant achievements, except by the most stupendous labors of the population, and generous fertilization. Much of the soil, in which an average clay predominates, is reasonably productive, but the surface of the country is so rocky and broken as to be almost inaccessible to the plow. Nevertheless a few tracts which have been improved, are doing well. The name Glade was first applied to the stream now known as Glade Run, probably from the surrounding scenery, etc., and upon the organization of the township, on the 8th of March, 1844, it was extended to the entire territory comprised within the township limits.

Early Settlements.—Undoubtedly the first permanent settler within the present boundaries of Glade was James Shipman, who emigrated hither previous to 1800, cleared land embracing the present farm of Guy C. Irvine, and built and occupied a plank house. The plank were sawn at Morrison's mill just over the river in Mead. Previous to 1817 Shipman removed to what is still known, after him, as Shipman's Eddy, still in Glade, on land which had been for a short time previously occupied by a blacksmith named John Morrison. His first farm, now the Irvine place, was next occupied by Levi Leonard, who remained there a few years, went down the river to Conewango township, where he froze to death about 1830. Meantime Shipman continued at the Eddy until his death about 1838 or 1839. He was a man of extraordinary stature, and was seemingly well fitted for the toils of a pioneer. He had a large family, and his three sons, William, James, jr., and Matthew, lived near him. Matthew, who remained there longer than the others, died ten or twelve years ago, and left a daughter, now Mrs. John Eddy.

After Levi Leonard left the Irvine lot, Josiah Hook was taken into the deserted house, and left to the ravages of the small-pox, which had "gat hold on him." After his death the house was burned. The property remained then in the hands of Jacob Hook, of whom Andrew Irvine bought it in 1835, and removed to it in the following year.

Jacob Hook owned all the land along the creek, including the entire site of Glade City, before 1816, though he lived at his saw-mill across the river in Mead. This mill, which had five saws, was one of the largest mills on the Allegheny River at that day. In 1819 he built the large barn now standing on the farm of Guy C. Irvine. He died at Pittsburgh in 1827, while there on business. At that time he was one of the most extensive of the lumbermen in the entire State. He owned also a quarter interest in the old Pittsburgh bridge. He was a brother of Orren Hook, who will be mentioned in a later page. The family came from New Hampshire. He was a bachelor, and at the time of his death was in the prime of life. Another brother, Moses, owned his mill after his death, and later still transferred it to Orren Hook, who in turn operated it until it went down. The property is now known as Wardwell's, and it is the center of quite an oil field.

A short time prior to 1816, too, David Jackson lived in Glade, but in 1822 removed to Warren, where he soon built the Mansion House. His farm in Glade included the property now designated as the Frank Hook farm. David Jackson lived in Warren county until his death, a little more than twenty years ago. John King, father of J. H. King, now of Warren, was with David Jackson in Glade from 1817 to 1822, under a separate lease, on the farm now owned by Thomas Struthers.

It was in 1818 that one Thomas Murphy came up the river from Pittsburgh in a keel boat with a load of flour, and went up the Conewango, through Pine Grove, to Jamestown, and across Chautauqua Lake to Mayville, after which he returned by the same route to Pittsburgh with a load of salt. This was one of the first trips ever taken for mercantile purposes along this route and in this manner. Murphy now lives near Pittsburgh.

By the time that Glade was formed the settlers had become quite numerous, and tax lists afford a good avenue of information concerning their names and property acquisitions. The following were among the most prominent of these early settlers:

John Allen came to the township about 1836, when he was already well advanced in years. He settled in Indian Hollow on the farm now owned and occupied by Jacob Sutter. His death probably took place soon after the formation of the town. His wife died on the same farm. No children are living in Glade now. William Goodrich, of Union, is a grandson of John Allen.

Previous to 1836 John S. Davis settled and cleared the farm now owned by Albert Kerberger, where he also engaged to some extent in the business of a carpenter. He removed at a later day to Illinois, where he died. His son, Jerome, is now a resident of Warren. James L., John N., and Ferdinand S. Davis were the other sons of John S. Davis, and lived with him. James L. improved the place now owned by L. A. Siggins.

Eliakim Davis settled, long prior to 1836, on the farm on Quaker Hill now owned by William Gebhardt. He went to Ohio soon after the year 1845.

David Cook, a farmer, settled about 1830 on the place now owned by Ross Kerr, near Cobham Park. He died, probably, as early as 1850. His son James now lives in Glade, and two other sons, Amariah and Norton, reside in Warren.

About 1836 William Culbertson settled at Big Bend, on the place now occupied by Randall Geer, and there, before a road had been opened to the farm, built the first tavern within the limits of Glade as now constituted. During the lumber seasons he had a good trade, especially in whisky, of which he sold large quantities. He died in Glade but a few years ago. In the earlier days of the township he was quite a prominent man. One brother, Isaac, now resides in Glade, and others of his relatives and descendants are scattered through the county. Alexander Culbertson, a brother of William, died in Glade some thirty years ago or more, having passed a number of years on the farm opposite Kinzua, first cleared by John Strong.

Zachariah Eddy, jr., now a citizen of Warren, lived in 1845 on the Lacy farm, in Glade, just above the home of Guy C. Irvine. While in Glade Mr. Eddy was very active, energetic, and public spirited. He did not remain there long after 1850.

John S. Gilson, who lived in Glade at this time, and who died more than thirty years ago, was a hunter by trade and occupation. He lived at what is known as the Round Turn, where Willis's Hotel now is. One son, Samuel, is now in Michigan, and another, Peter, is in Tiona.

Adam Harmon, still living in Glade, in 1845 had quite a clearing at the mouth of Hemlock Run. He has earned his competence by hard and honest labor, and is one of the worthiest citizens of the township, by common consent.

S. D. Hall settled on the place now owned by Ira Eggleston, and became by virtue of his activity and good sense one of the most prominent men in the township. He was frequently placed in positions of trust and responsibility. His death occurred about thirty years ago. Two of his sons, Milo and Oscar, and one daughter, Mrs. H. A. Jamieson, now reside in Warren.

Hugh Holt, an Englishman, lived on and owned the farm now the property of Philip Lenhart, in Hatchtown. He came to Glade as early as 1836, but did not immediately settle on the Lenhart farm. He was an industrious farmer and lumberman, and was constable of Glade township for a number of years. Not far from 1850 he removed to Conneaut, Ohio, where he still lives. Abel Holt, his brother, lived in the same neighborhood, and went to Richmond, Ohio, a few years after the removal of Hugh. William Holt, their father, who came to Glade as early as 1830, lived in the same vicinity, and became quite prominent. He died previous to 1850, and his son James now occupies the old homestead.

John Hackney, a Mohawk Dutchman, so called because he came of an old

Dutch family in the Mohawk valley in New York, settled about the time that the township was formed on the farm now occupied by his son, Tanner Hackney, where he lived until his death, about 1858 or 1860. He was active, prominent, and influential in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town, and was often made to serve in some official capacity. Although not a lumberman, he invested in land to some extent. He was a man of good character, and was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. His daughter Sarah now resides in Warren.

Walter W. Hodges and Derrick Hodges, brothers, came from Yates or Tompkins county, N. Y., previous to 1840, and went back, it is thought, as early as 1845. The former owned land now owned by David Beaty, adjoining the Kerberger farm, by did not live there. Derrick lived at what is called Hodges's Run, then in Glade, but now in Elk.

Dorastus Hatch, from whom is derived the name of Hatchtown, was here quite early, and cleared, owned, and occupied the farm in Hatchtown now owned by James H. Eddy, where he remained until his death, but a few years ago. He was there as early as 1820. He had served ably as a soldier of the War of 1812, and showed himself to be a man of worth in war and in peace. He owned a small saw-mill, and engaged quite successfully in the lumber trade. He had a large family of sons and daughters. Of them all, Joseph now lives in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Erastus is in Kentucky, and one daughter is in California.

Francis Hook came from New Hampshire to Warren, and thence, about 1836, settled in what is therefore called Hooktown, where he remained until his death, more than ten years ago. He was a good business man, a farmer, horse dealer, speculator in land, etc. He built the first iron abutment under the bridge across Conewango Creek.

Orren Hook, uncle to the last mentioned, was a conspicuous figure among the speculators in land and lumber in this part of Warren county for many years. As early as 1834 he owned no less than 900 acres of land in Glade, including Glade City, and to the present farm of John McWilliams. In 1836 he lived just below the dam, on the farm now owned by Thomas Struthers. In 1837 he went to Hook's Mills in Kinzua township, though in a few years he returned to Glade. On his return he built a hotel in Glade Run, called the "Glade Run House," and about 1856 built a large dwelling house near the site of the present railroad station, where he died but twelve or fifteen years ago. He was a man of almost unlimited personal resources of mind and body, and besides his prominence in business, was an active and influential public citizen. In 1851 he was elected county commissioner, which position he filled to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. A number of his children survive, among them being Clinton Hook, at Glade Station, and Mrs. Irvin Mead. Two sons, Frank and Orren, were killed in the last war.

Andrew Irvine bought 394 acres of land of Orren Hook in 1834, which included the farm now owned by his son, Guy C. Irvine, and in 1835 built the brick portion of the house which is still standing on the farm. In 1836 he removed into it from Bradford county, when Guy C. Irvine was in his thirteenth year, he being a native of Towanda, in Bradford county. Andrew Irvine was born near Watsontown, Pa., and emigrated to Bradford county in 1813 or 1814. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and followed that business in Towanda, and in some measure here in connection with farming and lumbering on the river. He was a prominent and useful business man, and always took an active and vigorous part in the matters relating to the well-being of the township. He died at his home in Glade in 1853, and was followed by his widow about 1866. His eldest daughter, Jane D., died there in June, 1886; Mary F. died in 1876; B. Franklin died in Tununangwant, N. Y., more than ten years ago. Guy C. and Thomas now reside in Glade, and a daughter, Catherine Parker, lives in Bradford.

Philip Lenhart, the father of his namesake now living in Conewango, lived on the farm on the creek now owned by Thomas Struthers, and built a brewery there about the year 1846, the only brewery that ever blessed the surface of the township. He was a prominent farmer and lumberman. He died a few years ago in Conewango township, where his son Philip now has a brewery. He has left numerous children in the county, all of whom are accounted respectable and worthy.

James McAffee, father of Mrs. Andrew Irvine, was a native of Northumberland county, served as a major in the War of 1812, at Erie, Buffalo, and other points. During his stay in Glade he lived with Andrew Irvine, and died about 1855.

Hugh Main, a Scotchman and a farmer, lived on the farm now owned by S. J. Page on Glade Run, near Cobham Park. He came thither as early as 1828 or 1830. He afterward kept a meat-market and general store in Warren, and removed thence to Red Wing, Minn., where he died thirty years ago. He was remarkable for his quiet and unobtrusive industry and economy.

Barney Owen was an old settler in the northwestern part of the township, on the farm now owned by his nephew, Orrin Jones. He died there about 1875 or 1876. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, provident and good-natured, and is spoken of as a "nice old man." He left no children.

Amariah Plumb, who died about fifteen years ago, was a cooper by occupation, and settled near Cobham Park prior to 1840. Before that time he lived for a time in Warren. He was several times married, and left a number of grandchildren here, though his children are all gone.

Davidson Russell was the first and a very early settler on the farm afterward owned and occupied by Hugh Holt, and now by Mr. Lenhart. He was a son of Robert Russell, of Pine Grove. About 1840 he went to Kiantone, N. Y., and thence at a later time to the West.

David Beaty

Thomas Struthers, of Warren, owned a part of what is called City Point as early as 1837.

John Strong cleared the farm afterward occupied by Alexander Culbertson, and lived there from 1832 or 1833 until his death, about 1845. He used to quarry stone on his place and dispose of it in Warren for hearths, headstones, sidewalks, etc. Several of his sons are now in Kinzua. He was a man of industrious and temperate habits, and was universally respected and liked.

William Snyder seems to have come from Yates county, N. Y., previous to 1830, and settled on the farm east of Cobham Park, now occupied by Peter M. Smith. In the decade of years intervening between 1850 and 1860 he died, on the farm now occupied by John Cramer. Norman, John, Mrs. Abel Porter, Mrs. Hugh Holt, and Mrs. Johnson were his children. He was a bright-minded man, a good farmer, a resolute Whig, and an enthusiastic Baptist. He was an old man at the time of his death. His family are all gone.

Daniel Nesmith settled about the time of the formation of the township, in the upper part of Hooktown, where he lived long and acquired a good property. He was a brother of Benjamin Nesmith, of Warren. Two sons, John and Homer, and one daughter, Rose, wife of Richard Orr, now live in Warren. Daniel Nesmith was well deemed a valuable citizen of Glade, and was to the Methodist persuasion what William Snyder was to the Baptist.

Samuel Storam, a mulatto, cleared a part of a hundred-acre tract, now included in the farm of Guy C. Irvine, as early as 1834. He came to this farm from Pine Grove. He and his wife died of small-pox in 1854, on the farm owned by their son Samuel. Another son in Glade is Nelson, while a third, Henry, is in Pittsfield.

James Shipman, one of the three sons of James Shipman, sr., who has received mention, lived at Shipman's Eddy, and as early as 1840 erected a hotel there for the accommodation of raftsmen. This he kept until his death, a few years later, when he was succeeded by Charles W. H. Verbeack, who married his widow. Shipman was extremely fond of hunting, and was a good "shot."

Charles Whitcomb came as early as 1838 to the place just below Glade Run, now occupied by Jacob Baldensperger. He went to Kinzua about 1853 or 1854, where he is yet living. His father, Paul, lived with him in Glade.

Joseph Dunn was a settler of about 1836 on the farm now occupied by his widow and two daughters, next south of Barney Owen. He was a good farmer, and died there about five years ago. His sons, Samuel, Daniel, and John, now live in Warren.

Rhodolphus Arnold had a log shoe-shop a short time near William Culbertson's, and afterward near Hook's mill in Mead township.

William Zeigler, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, cleared the farm now owned by Frederick Wentz, and lived thereon from 1838 or 1839 until about 1880, when he removed to Warren.

Cobham Park and its Authors.—As yet the family, which by peculiar distinction, is in some respects most worthy of mention, has not been named. George Ashworth Cobham, sr., was born at St. Asaph, in Wales, on the 20th of January, 1803, and was the third son of Elijah Cobham, one of the merchant princes of Liverpool, England. Mr. Cobham practiced law for some years at Liverpool, and afterward removed to Fearns Hall, at Rosendale, near Manchester, which he rebuilt and occupied. In 1828 he married Catherine Cobham, the widow of his eldest brother, Henry Cobham, and daughter of John Gilmore Curry, M. D., of the same place. Henry Cobham had been accidentally killed by a gun-shot wound in July, 1825. The young couple continued to reside at Fearns Hall until 1832, when they went to France and resided at Paris and Havre. In the autumn of 1834 they emigrated to this country, and in the summer of 1835 settled on tract 5536 (1,000 acres) in Elk, afterward Glade township. Here he built a fine residence, which he called Cobham Park, and on which he continued to reside until his death, on the 6th of October, 1870. His wife preceded him, dying on the 27th of July, 1867, and he was buried beside her on the ground surrounding the residence. They had four children, Frederick Fearns Cobham, born at Fearns Hall, September 7th, 1831, died at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1835; Georgina Catherine Cobham, born at Havre, France, on the 20th of March, 1834, and died at Cobham Park, August 7, 1882; Elizabeth Cobham, born at Cobham Park, April 11, 1837, and now residing on a part of the old farm; and Alice Cobham, born at Cobham Park, June 19, 1839, and now residing at Cobham Park.

Henry Cobham, born on the 24th of January, 1824, at London, England, was the eldest son of Henry Cobham, a barrister of Liverpool, who was descended in direct line from Lord Cobham, the martyr who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, in the reign of Henry V, at the instigation of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, because he was one of the followers of Wicliffe, and assisted him in the publication of his translation of the Bible. The subject of this paragraph came to this country in 1834, with his step-father, George A. Cobham, and lived with him until 1866, aiding him with his labor and money (the rents of property he inherited from his father and other members of the family, and which he still owns) to purchase and improve the property in Glade township and to build Cobham Park. In 1860 he married Ann Hodges, eldest daughter of W. W. Hodges, but continued to live at Cobham Park until the residence was finished, when he removed to Warren and built the house which he now occupies. Soon after he was elected county surveyor and served two terms. He has two children, Kate C. Cobham, M. D., the eldest, now practicing medicine at Dayton, Ohio, and Henry, who is still living with his parents at Warren.

Brigadier-General George Ashworth Cobham.—George A. Cobham was the second son of Henry Cobham, the barrister of Liverpool mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and was born at Liverpool, December 5, 1825. He came to this country with his step-father, George A. Cobham, in 1834, and lived with him, helping to improve the farm and build the residence now known as Cobham Park, until a short time before the outbreak of the Rebellion. In 1861, in response to the president's call for troops, he, in connection with Dr. E. M. Pierce, W. J. Alexander and others, raised a body of five hundred men, which, with a similar force from Erie county, constituted the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Cobham was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Pierce captain of Company D, and Alexander, first lieutenant. Their first service was at Harper's Ferry, where the One Hundred and Eleventh was posted on the Heights, and held them against the Confederates in pursuit of Banks. They distinguished themselves at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, also. At the latter engagement Cobham commanded General Kane's brigade, and from that time to the close of the war retained the command of a brigade, leading it at Resaca, Mission Ridge, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, and what the boys called the grand skirmish, until he fell on the field of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of August, 1864. Soon after, he was breveted by the War Department brigadier-general, to date from his death. When his remains were brought home, the citizens of Warren, in honor of his memory, gave him a public burial.

Early Mills, etc.—One of the earliest mills in the township of Glade was built by Robert Valentine at a very early date, and was purchased by Dorastus Hatch, at the time of that person's settlement in town. Mr. Hatch kept the mill in operation while he lived, and his sons owned it until within a few years. Several years ago, while owned by William and Joseph Hatch, it ceased running.

The next mill was built by Andrew Merritt, on Allegheny River, about a mile above Big Bend, about 1840. Previous to 1850 it came into the hands of Orris Hall and Mr. Flagg, who kept it in operation for a number of years. It went down about thirty years ago, while in the possession of Stephen Morrison.

James Eddy and Francis Hook built a saw-mill in Glade City on Conewango Creek about 1845. Orris Hall afterward owned it for many years. L. B. Hoffman now owns the property, though the mill fell into decay and disuse eight or ten years ago. The first tannery built in the township stood near this mill and was operated by the same power. It was built by John Reig about 1858, and ceased in 1876, though Mr. Reig still owns the site.

George A. Cobham and his two step-sons, Henry and George A. 2d, built a saw-mill on Hemlock Run in 1847, and operated it for ten years, when they sold it to Peter M. Smith. He owned it when it burned, about 1880, and rebuilt it. It is now silent from lack of timber.

About a mile above the Cobham Mill was a saw-mill, erected in 1855 by John Eaton, and afterward owned and operated by C. W. H. Verbeack and James Roy. It went down a number of years ago.

A Mr. McFarland built a saw-mill about 1857 some three miles above the Cobham Mill, which afterward came to the hands of James Roy, and was until ecently operated.

The tannery of L. A. Robinson, which the present owner acquired in 1875, was built by —— Newkirk at the mouth of Glade Run, its present site, about thirty years ago. Mr. Robinson has developed the business with most commendable enterprise, and made it one of the largest tanneries in Warren county. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Robinson pays $100,000 annually for hemlock bark, and that his weekly pay roll ranges from $1,200 to $1,500, inside the building.

There was no store in Glade township until long after the construction of the tannery by Newkirk. From 1852 or 1853, for a few years, Myron Waters and O. H. Hunter sold goods to the raftsmen during the seasons, but the near proximity of Warren has been a hindrance to the opening of a successful store in Glade until recently. There are now a number. Among them are the following: N. C. Allen, groceries and general merchandise; Jacob Baldensperger, groceries, provisions, flour and feed, and meat market; J. W. Geer, general merchandise; Frank D. Jones, news-room, tobacco and cigars; S. S. Jordan, general merchandise; J. R. Mitchell, groceries, boots and shoes; and J. P. Trushel & Son, groceries.

Post-office.—There has never been a post-office in Glade. The mail is obtained at Warren.

Hotels.—The first tavern in town was the little concern of William Culbertson, already mentioned. The next one was that of James Shipman, jr., at Shipman's Eddy, who kept it for years and afterward was succeeded by Benjamin Nesmith. It was open as long as the raftsmen went down the river from that point in numbers sufficient to make it pay to accommodate them.

From about 1844 to about 1850 Solomon Hudson entertained guests in a slab shanty at Glade Run. At this time Orren Hook built a hotel of more dignity at Glade Run and named it the Glade Run Hotel. Jacob McCall, the first landlord, kept it two or three years. It burned ten or twelve years ago, and C. B. Willy built on the same site the present hotel two or three years ago. George Hertzel keeps it.

Schools and Churches.—The first school kept in the present limits of Glade township was built on Quaker Hill, of logs, about 1836. About that time, too, there was built a log school-house in the Hatch settlement. The Glade Run school-house was built about the year 1852 by subscription, Andrew Irvine, Orren Hook, John and Alexander McWilliams and others subscribing for the purpose. There are now seven schools in the township, including the Union

Graded School in Glade City, which was built in 1877 and has four departments, and the school in Glade Run which has two departments. Thomas W. Arird is at present the principal of the Union School at Glade City.

As in all business respects, lumber and oil excepted, the proximity of so large a village as Warren has ever operated to prevent a large independent growth of business in Glade, so the same cause has prevented the formation of large churches here. Everybody who attended church in other days was content to go Warren, where a more numerous congregation could pay for better preaching. And thus the need of church work did not press itself upon the people of Glade in early days. About 1870 the United Brethren built a church in Hatchtown, in which they hold services at regular intervals. At Glade Run is a hall built by temperance reformers, which is used by all denominations at times for purposes of religious worship.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HISTORY OF CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

CORYDON township was erected by order of the court on the 20th of March, 1846, from territory then recently set off from McKean county. It consists of a long narrow strip of land occupying the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and is bounded north by Cattaraugus county, N. Y., east by McKean county, south by McKean county, and west by Kinzua and the Allegheny River, separating it from Elk township. The drainage is furnished entirely by Allegheny River and its numerous tributary streams, such as Cornplanter Run, Whisky Run, Tracy Run, Willow Creek, and Sugar Creek.

There was no settlement in the present limits of the township until as late as 1827. In 1817 James Richards passed through the land on his way to Cincinnati, and his daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Morrison, is now a resident of Corydon, and will be mentioned in this chapter in connection with the early settlers. The first settler in town was undoubtedly Philip Tome. He was born on the 22d of March, 1782, in Dauphin county, Pa., near the site of Harrisburg. His parents were of German extraction. They moved up the Susquehanna River about ninety miles, in 1786, in a keel boat, landing at Farris Creek, in what was then Northumberland county. The country was then troubled by the enmity of the Six Nations of Indians, and this family soon thought it prudent to move back to Cumberland county. In two or three years they went to Warry Run, about two miles above the junction of the east branch of the Susquehanna. In 1791 they again moved, this time some seventy miles up the west branch of that river. As early as 1816 Philip Tome was living near the present site of Kinzua, but he soon went away and did not return to this part of the State until 1827, when he came to the territory now in Corydon from Lycoming county, and built a rude shanty for a temporary dwelling place, on ground now in the center of the road which terminates between the store on the village corner and Hale's Hotel. He came down the river in a canoe, striking across from Canoe Place to the river. He died on the 30th of April, 1855. A year previous to his death he wrote and published an interesting book entitled "Pioneer Life; or Thirty years a Hunter," which is filled with his own adventures, some of them of the most thrilling description. He was a great hunter, and was for fifteen years interpreter for Cornplanter and Governor Blacksnake, Indian chiefs on the Allegheny River, and familiar characters to the students of the early history of Pennsylvania. Philip Tome's eldest son and second child, John C., was the first male white child born in town. The first female child born in town was Martha Forbes, daughter of Abel Morrison. The descendants of Philip Tome in Corydon and other parts of the county and State are very numerous.

From Mrs. Lucinda Morrison, wife of Abel Morrison, now living in Corydon, the writer obtained the following description of the country in 1827, when she was brought hither. Her maiden name was Lucinda Richards. She was born in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., and passed through Corydon in 1817, on the way to Cincinnati with her father, James Richards. In 1818 she was married to Abel Morrison, who was a native of Lycoming county. In 1827 they settled on the very place now occupied by Mrs. Morrison. At first they lived in a plank house. There were then in the whole town but three other houses, two of logs, and one shanty. Russell Freeman lived a short distance south of the Morrison settlement in a log house. In another log house, farther north, had recently settled Dr. Benjamin Blodgett, the first physician, the first postmaster, the first merchant, and the second settler in town. Still farther north, in the shanty already mentioned, lived Philip Tome. Very soon after the arrival of Abel Morrison came William Case. At that time the face of the township as it is now constituted was a trackless wilderness, unrelieved by a clearing, and inhabited by the brutal denizens—bears, deer, wolves, and occasionally a panther. Immediately after the settlement of these few families here, however, improvements began to make their inroads on the forests. Mills were at once erected—partly for the profit expected from their operation, but more immediately because of the necessity of boards for building. Abel Morrison's mill stood where it still stands (although of course it has been many times repaired), and is now owned by Flavius Josephus Morrison. A short time before this was erected Enoch Gilman built a mill, the first one in town, on the site of the large mill now in Corydon village. It was put up in the summer of 1827, while Abel Morrison's was delayed until the following year.

Previous to 1830 one Wheeler built a mill between the other two, the same frame standing there now and at present used by Sunderland & Payne for a handle factory. In the winter of 1827–28 there was a school-house built of planks, a little way northeast from the dwelling house of Abel Morrison. It was first taught by Sabra Blodgett, a relative of Dr. Blodgett, for six months, and under her administration it was a very efficient school. There was an attendance of about fifteen or twenty pupils. Religious meetings were held almost from the beginning in this school-house, and a little later; also in the one farther down the river, and on the site of the present school-house. The first tavern was kept by Jacob McCall, on the site of the present hotel, a number of years previous to 1853. He also had the post-office in his tavern for a time. The first store was kept by John Converse, a little way south of the tavern, from the time of his arrival in 1830 until his death a number of years thereafter. George and Augustus Wetmore and L. D. Wetmore, brothers, at a more recent time had a saw-mill on the site of the present large mill, previous to the erection of the pulp-mill. There has never been a grist-mill in town, though for a brief period Alanson G., son of Abel Morrison, ground feed and made staves and shingles on the east side of the mill now operated by his brother.

The population of the neighborhood did not increase very rapidly for a number of years after 1827. Several families moved in and, after a short experience of the hardships necessarily incident to pioneer life in this wild country, moved away. Lumbering used to be the principal business of the town, though of late years it has greatly declined from scarcity of timber. There is now not a tithe sawn annually as there was thirty and forty years ago.

William Case, father of Squire Case, immigrated to this town very soon after the settlement of Philip Tome, and built his house about ten rods north of the hotel. He married a daughter of Philip Tome, and is now living, having survived his wife. Contemporary with Abel Morrison were his brother, Rice Morrison, who settled about sixty rods below where the ferry now crosses the river, where he died only a few years ago, and Russell M. Freeman, already mentioned, who built his house on the east side of the street, near the present ferry, and about on the site of Flavius Morrison's house. After a number of years he moved away. Several years after this early settlement, Ira Butler and George Smith lived on Butler's Run in the wood on the eastern part of the present farm of George W. Tome, and there they undertook to make brick, without very flattering success, however, and after the lapse of a few unpropitious years they emigrated.

One of the most prominent families ever in Corydon, that of Rev. Asher Bliss, deserves special mention, though they may not be denominated early settlers. Rev. Asher Bliss was born on the 20th day of February, 1801, and on the 2d of September, 1832, married Miss Cassandra Hooper, of Boylston, Mass. In November of the same year he began his labors as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to the Seneca Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation. At that time there was, it is said, but two or three framed buildings on the entire reservation. The Indians lived in log or bark huts with no floor, and only a hole in the roof for the exit of the smoke. Their cattle and horses had to look out for themselves through the long winters, digging through the snow to get a little frozen grass, and a good many of them died every winter. Mr. Bliss early perceived the importance of raising their temporal condition as well as their spiritual, and urged them to build comfortable houses and barns, fence and cultivate their land, set out fruit trees, etc., and in the nineteen years during which he prolonged his stay among them, he effected a wonderful improvement among them in these respects. In 1851 he came to Corydon, remaining here until 1864, when he removed to an adjoining town, South Valley, N. Y. While in this township he organized a small church, and during his residence here frequently preached here and in this vicinity. He also labored among the Indians on the Allegheny Reservation, and at Cornplanter's one or two years while in Corydon. Four sons lived to manhood, Asher, jr., Samuel Munson, Porter Cornelius, and David G., of whom three served in the War of the Rebellion, and are now living in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the other resides in Corydon. Rev. Asher Bliss died on the 23d of March, 1881.

Mrs. Cassandra Hooper Bliss was born at New Braintree, Mass., on the 14th of February, 1802, and died April 21st, 1878. She was descended from the Hooper and Washburn families, of Bridgewater, Mass., from Isaac Allerton, of *Mayflower* celebrity, from Robert Cushman, who preached at Plymouth the first sermon in New England that was printed, and from Secretary Nathaniel Morton, the first historian of New England. She received her education at Ipswich and Amherst Academies, partly under the direction of Mary Lyon. She was engaged for several years by Samuel Slater, the founder of the manufacture of cotton in this country, to teach the school connected with his establishment. Mrs. Bliss was a lady of fine personal traits of character, deeply beloved by her associates, and by the Indians to whom she was so long a benefactress.

The most distinguished son of Rev. and Mrs. Bliss, and probably the most distinguished person who ever resided in Corydon, was Porter Cornelius Bliss, who is mentioned at some length in "Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia" for 1885. He was born in Erie county, N. Y., on the 28th day of December, 1838, and died in New York city on the 2d of February, 1885. He studied at Hamilton and Yale Colleges, and in 1860 traveled through Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to investigate the condition of the remnants of Indian tribes. In 1861 he went to Washington to apply for a place in the Interior Department that would give him an opportunity to make similar investigations beyond the Mississippi; but as he was disappointed in this, he accepted the post of private secretary to Hon. James Watson Webb, who had just been appointed minister to Brazil. In 1862, when Mr. Webb returned home, Mr. Bliss went to Buenos Ayres, and was commissioned by the Argentine government to explore the Gran Chaco, where he spent eight months in learning the Indian dialects and investigating the antiquities. The result was published by the government. He edited for a short time, at Buenos Ayres, the *River Platte Magazine*, and then went to Paraguay, where he became private secretary of the United States minister, Hon. C. A. Washburne, in 1866. President Lopez commissioned him to write a history of Paraguay; but while he was engaged in this work the war between that country and Brazil broke out, and he fell under suspicion from the fact that he had formerly been in Brazil. The government archives were closed to him, detectives watched him, and finally, as he was trying to leave the country, he was thrown into prison, where he was subjected to the most inhuman tortures to compel him to confess that he had been a Brazilian spy. At the end of three months (December, 1868) he was released on the demand of the United States government, backed by the presence of a squadron of the United States navy. He went to Washington, was a translater in the War Department for about a year, and edited the Washington *Chronicle* for about a year and a half, and was then (July, 1870) appointed secretary of legation in Mexico, which office he held for four years. During that time he was an active member of the Mexican Geographical Society, made archæological explorations, and wrote much on the condition of Mexico and its opportunities for American enterprise. By his sole personal exertions he saved from execution three American officers in the army of Diaz, who had been captured by the forces of Juarez, and condemned by court-martial. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Bliss went to New York, and for the next three years he was at work on "Johnson's Cyclopedia." After that he edited a short-lived weekly called *The Literary Table*, wrote a history of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, and in 1879 went to South America as a correspondent of the *New York Herald*. From the time of his return, a year or two later, until his death he was in feeble health and did but little work, though he edited the *New Haven News* for a part of the year 1883. He was for two years president of the Philological Society, and was an enthusiastic student of Oriental antiquities.

E. S. and E. Sunderlin, brothers, moved from Poultney, Vt., to McKean county, Pa., in 1853, where they built large mills. In 1866 they came to Corydon, kept a large store until 1873, and after that was burned began operating the saw-mill and handle factory, the most extensive in Corydon.

The Village and its Business.—The grading of the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad was begun in 1881, and the road was opened in the following year. Strange as it may seem to the casual sojourner in the village of Corydon, it is a fact that the material growth of the village has much more than doubled since that event, and, indeed, it is said by good authorities that there was practically no village in the township to speak of. The oil excitement and the railroad have made it what it is in quick time. Before that for a number of years the only merchant in town was Jay White, excepting William McCollister, who had the same grocery business two years previous to the opening of the road that he has now. Mr. White had kept a store, as will be seen by reference to his biographical sketch in other pages, since 1870, in a building since torn down, which stood on the corner opposite the hotel. E. S. and E. Sunderlin were trading here in 1870, as stated a few lines before. While the railroad was in process of construction, Nelson Mead purchased the site of the present office of Mr. White, and opened the store he still occupies. Next was opened, in 1882, the hardware store of W. Rolland, who soon sold out to C. H. Whitaker, and Whitaker to E. Price & Co., and they to J. M. Turney, the present occupant. Then was opened the grocery of Clendenning & Hale, who sold out to A. F. Kilburn. The building is now used by P. B. Canfield & Son, druggists, who purchased the building of J. and S. C. Williams. C. H. Clawson came soon after and opened a store in the building now occupied by J. E. Reynolds. Mr. Clawson removed to his present quarters in October, 1885. On the first of October, 1884, Joseph Green bought the stock and rented the store building of Jay White. In 1885 he built a store of his own, which he still occupies. In the fall of 1885 S. C. McClintock opened a furniture store in a building belonging to Mr. White, and still occupies it. In the spring of 1886 E. Price and K. T. Jaquay opened a grocery under the firm name of Price & Jaquay, and are still conducting the business.

A stave-mill was operated here three or four years by people from Frewsburg, N. Y., who quit the business about the time that the railroad was opened. The Jamestown Wood Pulp Company started here in 1881, and closed up their business after about three years of operation. In 1881, also, was started here a spoke factory, by Stedman & Aldrich, of Randolph, N. Y. They did not have much business at first, but in 1882 Messrs. White & Jaquay purchased the interest of Mr. Aldrich. After two years they dissolved partnership, Mr. White taking the building and lot, which he still holds. The machinery and power were purchased by the Corydon Spoke Company, and under this arrangement the business is still prosecuted, the partners being Benjamin Crooks, F. M. Williams, and N. J. Whitcomb. In the spring of 1885 they added planing and matching machinery. The works are in the south part of the village.

In 1881 a handle factory was opened by Sunderlin & Payne, who still keep it in operation. The products of this factory at first were broom, fork, and rake handles, and dolls, but latterly ax helves, pick handles, etc., are produced in more abundance.

F. J. Morrison, son of Abel Morrison, is now operating a well-to-do saw-

Jay White

mill in the southern part of the village. Whitcomb & Knapp have been operating a shingle-mill for some three years or more, which was built forty years ago and more. Mead & Son are operating two mills for the manufacture of railroad ties. T. J. & E. J. Reynolds also have two mills for the same purpose, and have been for a number of years engaged in this occupation.

As stated in a previous paragraph, Dr. Benjamin Blodgett was the first physician in the township. The one of longest practice now in town, although living across the river, is Dr. Peter Hollister, who has practiced extensively in this part of the country for a quarter of a century or more. Dr. A. A. Baker, eclectic, has practiced here a little more than three years.

Hale's Hotel was built by Jacob McCall not long after the formation of the township. Samuel Boyer kept it for some time, and was succeeded by Joseph McCollister, who entertained the traveling public for many years with good satisfaction. The present proprietor, Joseph H. Hale, came into this house on the first day of October, 1885, and has entirely renovated, refitted, and rebuilt it. He has enlarged its capacity so that there are now forty-five beds in the house for guests.

Dr. Benjamin Blodgett was probably, from all that may be learned, the first postmaster in Corydon township. He was succeeded by many incumbents, among them being Amos Patterson, Ellis Gamble, William Case (Boliver Case attended it for a time), Ellis Gamble, C. P. Bailey, Erwin Sunderlin, Jay White, and the present postmaster, Frank Wells.

Educational and Ecclesiastical.—We have before stated that the first school-house was built and the first school taught by Sabra Blodgett, in the winter of 1827–28, the building being constructed 16 by 20 feet, of two-inch plank placed horizontally, and for want of nails dovetailed at the corners. In 1831 a more substantial structure was erected and paid for by subscription. Some years later another school was established in the lower part of the town. There are now two districts in the township, separated by a strip of timber. The present school-house in Corydon village—a good one—was built in 1883 at an expense of about $2,500. There are two departments. The principal is Thomas Firth, and the assistant is Miss Emma Price. It is stated that the attendance is about ninety.

Although the Methodist Episcopal denomination have had a church organization here for many years—almost from the beginning of the history of the township—they worshiped in school-houses, and were under the care of ministers from other parts of the county until recent years. The present edifice, the only one in town, was begun in the spring of 1883, and dedicated on the 26th of August, 1886. It cost about $3,000. The present pastor is Rev. S. Dimick, though the construction of the church was commenced under the pastorate of the Rev. D. M. Carpenter, who was followed by Rev. William Branson. Mr. Dimick resides at Kinzua. The church now has a membership of about thirty. The trustees are: President, Joseph Green; secretary, F. R. Case; treasurer, Jay White; and the Rev. William Branson and T. P. Jaquay. Mr. Dimick is the Sabbath-school superintendent, and M. H. Wilcox his assistant.

CHAPTER L.

HISTORY OF PITTSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Pittsfield was formed from the old townships of Spring Creek and Brokenstraw. The report of the commissioners appointed by the court is dated June 5, 1847, but the order confirming the report is not on record. The township, as now constituted, is nearly a parallelogram in form, extending at greater distance north and south than east and west, and lies west of the center of the county, being south of Freehold and Sugar Grove, west of Brokenstraw and Deerfield, north of Deerfield, and east of Eldred and Spring Creek. The township derived its name from Pittsfield, Mass., from which a number of the most prominent pioneers emigrated hither. Brokenstraw Creek flows through the township and both Garland and Pittsfield villages, in a general easterly direction, and with the Little Brokenstraw Creek, which flows into the Brokenstraw at Pittsfield village, from the northern part of the township, and several smaller tributaries of that stream, furnishes the natural drainage of this part of the county.

Early Settlements.—Notwithstanding the comparative recency of its formation, Pittsfield township was settled at a very early date. This is owing to the opportunities offered to the enterprising lumberman of early times by the heavy growth of timber hereabouts and the ease of transportation afforded by the Brokenstraw. The first settler on the territory now comprised within the limits of Pittsfield township was certainly Robert Andrews; at least, he was the first one who settled here with an idea of remaining, and the first who did remain any length of time. Several years previous to the dawn of this century he came across the Ohio River from Wellsville, O., and thence to the mouth of Little Brokenstraw Creek, where he erected either the first or second saw-mill in Warren county, the first honor being contested by the Mead brothers, of Brokenstraw. As early as 1820 he removed to Steubenville, O., after selling his mill property to two of his sons, James and Arthur. A few years later he returned as far as Spring Creek, where he died at an advanced age. He was a justice of the peace here for several years, and was a prominent man. His sons, Moses, Arthur, James, and Robert, the first named of whom now lives in Garland, were all prominent men in later days, though even the day of their strength began early. They all have children in town now and are well represented.

The following named men were settlers in Pittsfield, as it now is limited, previous to 1806, and were mentioned in the first tax list of the county, prepared in that year:

Robert Bonner lived here from that time, or earlier, until his death, not far from the year 1840. He was a bachelor, and lived on a farm just east of the site of Garland. His brother James, at this time also a bachelor, lived near him at a later date, although at this time he was operating a saw-mill and grist-mill in Spring Creek. Both of the brothers were well educated, both were good business men, and both acquired a good property. James married many years after the time of which we are writing, and reared a family of three daughters and two sons. Both sons, John and James, and one daughter, are now residing in Pittsfield. James Bonner, sr., is said to have died some twenty-five years ago.

Joseph Goodwin lived in 1806 at what is known as the Dugway, in this township, where some of his descendants are now living.

Samuel Ford, a bachelor, lived a short distance east of Pittsfield village for a great many years, and until his death a number of years ago. He lived with his brother, Obed Ford, who survived him a number of years. The place is now in the hands of William Shutt, who married a daughter of Obed Ford. John Ford, now residing in Pittsfield, is a son of Obed Ford, and married Jerusha, daughter of Mark C. Dalrymple, who, we shall soon see, was one of the most prominent men ever in this part of the county.

William Adams lived near the mouth of Little Brokenstraw, and engaged quite extensively in lumbering. He moved away many years ago.

Stout Chamberlain settled on the Little Brokenstraw about three miles above Pittsfield village. He was appropriately named, for he was a man of gigantic stature, and used his strength well in clearing his place, which is now occupied by Almyron McIntyre. The apple trees which Stout Chamberlain set out are still in life, and bear fruit. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of great energy, but did not take much interest in public matters. He reared something of a family here, but moved away previous to 1820.

William Carpenter lived in the western part of what is now Pittsfield township, previous to 1806, near the site of Garland, where he cleared and cultivated quite a farm. He was a Revolutionary soldier, it is said, and was a man of rough, brusque manners, though not evil-hearted. He was very enterprising and industrious. He died, probably previous to 1820, and was succeeded on his farm for a time by his son George. There are none of the family now in town.

Richard Cunningham lived, in 1806, on a farm about a mile above the present residence of Hugh Long, in the western part of the township. He went away as early as 1815.

James Justice settled on the Little Brokenstraw about a mile above Pittsfield village, on the farm now occupied by John Mead. He made quite a clearing, but went away as early as 1810 or 1812, and for a number of years the land ran to waste. John Justice was his son, and removed from this part of the country with his father.

George Long was born in Martinsburg, Va., early enough to take an active part in the War of the Revolution, and to witness the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. About the year 1796 he settled some six miles above the site of Garland, in Spring Creek, where he built and operated a saw-mill. About 1811 or 1812 he removed to the western part of the present township of Pittsfield, and built another saw-mill, where he spent the remainder of his life. He also owned about two hundred acres of land, and though he at first confined his attention principally to lumbering, he afterward cultivated a good part of his land. Hugh Long, who now lives in Pittsfield township, is the son of George and Isabel Long, and was born in what is now Spring Creek township on the 2d of February, 1802. He has lived in Pittsfield township ever since coming with his father, nearly eighty years ago. He reared a family of three daughters and two sons, all but one son of whom are living. Daniel Long resides with his father.

John Long, a single man, and a brother of George Long, was here in 1806, or rather in Spring Creek, and afterward here for a short time, but did not remain a great length of time.

John Miller, who married a daughter of Robert Andrews, had settled near his father-in-law, at the mouth of Little Brokenstraw. He was engaged quite extensively in the lumber trade, but removed to Ohio, probably as early as 1815. None of his descendants are now in Pittsfield.

Daniel McQuay owned for several years previous to 1806 about 400 acres of land just west of the site of Pittsfield village. He was one of the best pilots on the river, and frequently went down the river on rafts and boats with lumber as far as New Orleans, walking back. He was one of the earliest settlers in town, and was probably on this place very soon after Robert Andrews came to the mouth of Little Brokenstraw. He reared quite a family, but died here before 1825, and his descendants, so far as known, have gone to other parts.

Hugh McGuire was a settler before 1806 on a farm about three-fourths of a mile west of Pittsfield village. Like McQuay and many other early settlers, he combined farming and lumbering, and often piloted rafts of lumber down the river. He was a very hard-working man, and was prominent for the zeal with which he minded his own business, and refrained from interfering with the affairs of others. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was stationed with the forces at Erie. His death occurred here probably thirty-three or thirty-five years ago. His two sons, James and H. I. Maguire (as the name is now spelled), and three daughters, Mrs. W. E. Stright, Mrs. Polly Langley, and Mrs. John Wilson, are now residing in Pittsfield township.

William McClain was an early farmer, and to some extent a lumberman, who lived, about the beginning of this century, on a farm a mile west of Pittsfield village. He was a quiet, industrious man, with a large family, none of whom are now living in this township. John and George Long purchased his farm and property about 1815 or 1816, immediately whereupon he moved down the river.

Joseph Gray owned a saw-mill thus early on the site of Garland. Not long after the period of which we are writing, however, he removed to Irvinton, or its site, and later still went to Warren, where he died a short time previous to 1825. His daughter, Eleanor, became the wife of Hugh Long in 1826, and died in this township in 1847.

Giles White was a farmer living about three-fourths of a mile east of Garland, where he died of the camp fever epidemic of 1813. He was a hard working man, and was the right sort of a pioneer to improve the condition of the community, both materially and morally. He had a family of five sons—Dodd, William, Samuel, James, and Harry, all of whom remained until their deaths in this township, and the children of whom are yet in Pittsfield.

Among the settlers who arrived in Pittsfield between the years 1806 and 1816, when another tax list was made out, the following were probably the most prominent: Stophel Gearhart settled on a part of the same farm, afterward added to the possessions of Hugh McGuire. He was a Dutchman, a married man, and the father of one child, named Polly. He went out of the county into the Oil Creek country at an early day.

James Darling was a millwright, and came here from Staten Island. His first work was the construction of the mill of George Long, in Pittsfield. He soon afterward went to Kinzua, and left no descendants in this township.

Paul Huffman lived nearly a mile east of Pittsfield village, having an interest in a saw-mill near his farm. He remained on this place until his death not many years ago, and a number of his children are now living in Pittsfield and other parts of the State. His brother, Jacob Huffman, lived down the Brokenstraw in Brokenstraw township.

Cookson Long, brother of Hugh, worked in his father's mill about this period and for some time afterward. About 1859 or 1860 he went to Michigan, where he died soon after.

Samuel Moore lived a short distance west of Garland. He engaged successfully in farming until his death, only ten or fifteen years ago. He was a man of quiet and industry. One son, William, and several daughters now reside in Eldred township.

Robert Prather settled on the Brokenstraw a little more than a mile east of the site of Garland, and erected a saw-mill on his place the same day that George Long began his mill in this township. Before many years Prather sold out to James and Harry White and went down the river.

Thomas Page lived about three miles from Pittsfield village on the little Brokenstraw. He was a farmer and a brother-in-law of Daniel Horn. He died on this place twenty-five or thirty years ago, and the home farm is now in possession of his son Richard.

Jesse Sims was a pilot on the river and was a locomotive genius. He stayed as long near the site of Garland as anywhere, and at the time of his death, some twenty years ago, lived in Spring Creek.

John Tuttle lived in Sugar Grove, but had an interest in the Prather mill, and is therefore mentioned in the tax list for Brokenstraw. He is mentioned in the history of that township.

Pittsfield Village.—The village of Pittsfield owes its origin to a man who has not been named yet, for he was not a setttler at so early a date as we have been considering—Mark C. Dalrymple. He was a native of Connecticut and a brother of Clark Dalrymple, one of the first settlers of Sugar Grove. His daughter, Mrs. Julia Acocks, now residing in Pittsfield village, is authority for the statement that Mark C. Dalrymple took up the tract now occupied by the Dalrymple family of Sugar Grove, and allowed his brother Clark to have the land in consideration of his care of their father and mother, whom he had gone to Connecticut for and brought back with him. About 1812 or 1813 he bought a hundred-acre piece of land a mile east of Irvine, on which he built a large house for a hotel. He afterward rented this property to Luke Turner. Meantime Mr. Dalrymple, who was nothing if not speculative, and whose enterprising mind was eager to reach out in all directions for business, had purchased the farm including the present site of the Pittsfield House, and in 1829 moved here with his family. He confined his attention to the clearing and cultivation of this farm until 1832, when he built the first (story and a half) hotel on the site of the present hotel, and began to entertain travelers for a consideration. On the 26th of November, 1835, James L. Acocks married Julia, daughter of Mr. Dalrymple (she being then but a little more than fifteen years and four months of age), and for two years after their marriage he continued to engage in his trade of wagon-making in Youngsville. In 1837 Mr. Acocks bought the hotel property in Pittsfield and removed here. He kept the hotel until it burned in 1853. He then rebuilt it as it now stands and kept it until his death on the 5th of August, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Acocks had three sons—Oliver Perry, Thomas L., who died in the army in 1862, and N. L., who was born on the 14th of March, 1853, and now manages the hotel business for his mother. Since the death of her husband, with the exception of two years when she rented the property, Mrs. Acocks has kept the hotel. She has thus been either wholly or partly manager of a hotel for fifty years in succession.

If by the erection of the hotel Mr. Dalrymple formed the nucleus of the future village of Pittsfield, Mr. Acocks gave it its shape and name. He was from Pittsfield, Mass., and succeeded in giving the post-office, which was established here at his solicitation and under his care as postmaster, the name of his birthplace. He and Mr. Dalrymple laid out the village into lots. For sixteen years after his appointment, which was soon after his arrival, Mr. Acocks continued to act in the capacity of postmaster.

Mark C. Dalrymple died on the 28th of April, 1873, aged eighty-four years and sixteen days. He had been twice married, and his first wife, Phebe, died on the 16th of September, 1841, aged forty-nine years; his second wife, Eliza, died on the 16th of October, 1865, aged sixty-five years. David Dalrymple, father of Mark C., died on the 22d of August, 1840, aged seventy-eight years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and lies buried in the cemetery at Pittsfield village. His wife, Jennette, died February 10, 1839, aged seventy-seven years. Mark Dalrymple bears the distinction of having been the first sheriff of Warren county, and of having been one of the most prominent and respected men in the county during his period. His son, David R. Dalrymple, is now a resident of Pittsfied village, and has been justice of the peace for a quarter of a century. His abilities, as well as his experience, qualify him completely for the office, or a higher one.

Previous to the naming of the post-office by Mr. Acocks, the village was universally known as "The Corners."

When Mr. Dalrymple came to this town in 1829 there was no village here, to speak of. There was only one house on the site of the business portion of the village, and that was of logs and was erected by Mr. Dalrymple near the middle of the present north and south street, and on the south side of the street that leads east and west. The north and south street was not then opened. There was no store nearer than Youngsville, and much of the trading was done in Warren. At that time Robert Andrews, jr., was operating the mills at what is now Garland. There had been an old mill on the rise of ground north of the site of the Pittsfield House, which had then but recently burned. About one and a half miles north of the site of Pittsfield village was a saw-mill owned and operated by Chester Bills. Another old mill between Pittsfield and Garland, as they now stand, belonged to George Long. Half a mile east of Pittsfield stood the McKinney mill, so called probably because it was owned by John McKinney, of Brokenstraw. A few years after this time the lumber business became prominent, beyond the power of conception of the younger portion of the population of to-day. Mrs. Acocks has often, she says, prepared breakfast for 150 raftsmen, during the high water season.

The first store in Pittsfield village was opened and kept by James L. Acocks, not far from 1840, in the little building now standing at the rear of I. A. Whitney's store. After a number of years he sold out. In 1862 his son, O. P.

Acocks, opened a store in the same building, enlarged, and continued there for nearly fifteen years.

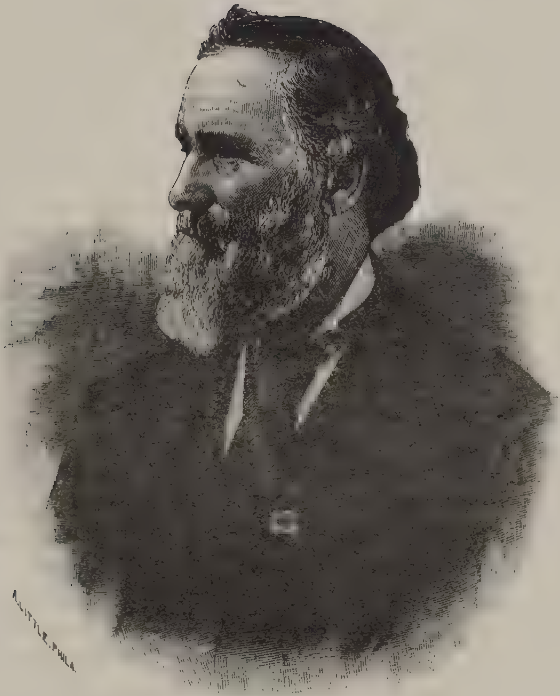
More than thirty years ago, Wetmore, Ludlow, Whitney & Robinson built the store building now occupied by Ayers & Stright. About 1858 or 1859—according to Mrs. Acocks—they were followed by Ezra Chaffee, who, after a few years, built the store now occupied by I. A. Whitney. Soon after he sold his goods to his son, Clarence Chaffee, and his brother-in-law, Moody Watson, who kept store there several years. Ezra Chaffee then sold the building to Mr. Whitney. The extensive mills now owned by James, Darsie, Percy, and George McGrew, under the name of McGrew Brothers, were completed in 1856 by A. H. Ludlow & Co., consisting of A. H. Ludlow, L. D. Wetmore, Elisha Robinson, and A. Kingsley. McGrew Brothers came to Pittsfield to engage in oil operations during the early oil excitement of twenty years ago or more, and have since then engaged in lumbering.

I. A. Whitney began to deal in general merchandise in this village in 1873, establishing the business himself. He moved into his present quarters in 1882. His stock is valued at about $12,000. The drug store and trade in general merchandise, now conducted by S. S. Connely, was practically established by him in July, 1879, though he then succeeded V. V. Parmer. He now carries stock worth about $2,500. The trade in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, now conducted by B. J. Ayers and W. E. Stright, under the firm name of Ayers & Stright, was founded by Mr. Ayers in 1868. The present partnership was formed in the spring of 1882.

Bucher, Maltby & Co. have been engaged in operating the saw and stave-mill, now in their possession, about six years, at this writing.

The Post-office.—As before stated the post-office was established in Pittsfield village not far from the year 1840, by the appointment of James L. Acocks as postmaster. He retained the position sixteen years. He was succeeded by Leroy L. Lowry, of the mercantile firm of L. L. & N. A. Lowry, the members of which came from Jamestown about this time and traded here a number of years. The postmasters in the order of their service since then have been Ezra Chaffee, Clarence Chaffee, J. B. Ayers, and the present incumbent, I. A. Whitney, who was appointed in the fall of 1885.

Garland.—Joseph Gray was probably the first settler on the site of the village of Garland, as he built a saw-mill on the ground now occupied by that of Hill & Andrews. This was as early as 1800, and it was but a few years before William Carpenter succeeded him in the mill. It was a very small affair, and was not capable of turning out lumber fast. The bottom of the old dam is still visible in low water. About 1825 James Andrews, son of Robert Andrews, sr., came here, purchasing his property of H. J. Huidekoper. His house was built near the mill. He had a saw-mill across the creek from the Carpenter mill, which he kept in operation for a few years. About 1833 or


A. LITTLE, PHILA.

Peter McKinney

1834 he exchanged his property here for property owned by his brothers, Moses and Robert, on Spring Creek, seven miles from the site of Garland, and they then removed to this place. They rebuilt the mill and kept it in operation until the death of Robert Andrews, on the first day of March, 1850. His death occurred by drowning, near the mill. He was one of the twelve children of Robert Andrews, sr. Robert Andrews, sr., had two daughters and a son, John, by his first wife; and four sons, James, Arthur, Robert, and Moses, and five daughters, by his second wife.

The name Garland originated in a peculiar manner. An Irishman formerly lived on the site of the village, who emigrated from the city of Mullingar, in Ireland, and succeeded in imparting the name, in a much corrupted form, to the community to which he had moved. The little collection of mills and stores here was soon known in the surrounding country as "The Gar." When Rev. J. McMaster obtained the establishment of the post-office at this point he did not like the unclassical name of "The Gar," and after much thought and consultation determined to name it Gar-land, or Garland.

The first store in Garland was opened about 1854 by Dunstan Patch, who sent his first stock of goods by river from Covington, Ky., by his son Simeon. Here Simeon built a rough structure on the site of the present Johnson House. The building afterward burned. Patch continued to trade here for a number of years, and was finally followed by Truman Pierce. W. B. Sterrett & Co. followed Pierce, and received an accession to their business of H. F. Andrews, who in time himself owned all the stock and the trade. The next store was built by William Langley, on the lot now occupied by O. D. Horn, some five years after the beginning of Pierce's trade. These two stores were for many years the only ones in the village.

Hiram F. Andrews has been dealing in general merchandise in Garland since 1865, when he went into a building which had been erected by Truman Pierce. This building was destroyed by fire, and about five years ago he built the structure which he now uses as a store, and also went into the trade in hardware. His partner in the general store is D. J. McMillan.

The drug store of Morris & Neill was started in the fall of 1871 by C. S. Morris, who, at that time, erected the building which he still occupies. On the 1st of November, 1883, A. D. Neill was admitted to partnership with him. Mr. Morris also owns a circular saw-mill and is largely interested in the manufacture and sale of lumber.

O. D. Horn, dealer in general merchandise, has kept a store in Garland nearly fourteen years at the time of this writing. He has been unusually successful in his trade.

The first mill that was started in the village of Garland since the birth of the village was erected by Hiram F. Andrews, in 1871, the year of the opening of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad. There have since then been several owners of this property. The present owners are Robert Hill and Hiram F. Andrews, under the firm style of Hill & Andrews. Its capacity is not far from 20,000 feet a day.

The saw-mill of J. B. Moore and H. F. Andrews (Moore & Andrews), situated about a mile below Garland, on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad, also has the capacity for sawing about 20,000 or 25,000 feet of lumber a day. It was built by L. J. McNutt about 1880.

The mill of the McGrew Brothers, at Pittsfield village, already mentioned, has the capacity for turning out about 30,000 feet a day. The present proprietors bought the property of E. W. Ross, who was one of the most expert lumbermen in the northwestern part of the State.

O. D. and D. D. Horn, under the style of Horn Brothers, own and operate a saw-mill near Garland of about the same capacity as that of Hill & Andrews. They have been connected with this mill since about 1880. They are grandsons of Daniel Horn, an early settler in Spring Creek, and are sons of Hiram Horn, who previously owned the timbered lot on which the mill now stands.

Z. Mickle owns and operates a saw-mill, of about 10,000 capacity, a mile and a half from Garland. He bought the mill some three years ago of James Upton, who acquired it of the builder, C. D. Scott, The mill was constructed about five years ago.

Henry Kepple's saw-mill, at Torpedo, built about five years ago, has a capacity for sawing about 10,000 feet of lumber a day.

The Post-office.—The first postmaster at Garland was Rev. J. McMaster, who was appointed about 1854 or 1855, but had the office at his house about a mile below the village. In 1856 Hiram F. Andrews was appointed, and held the position four years. He was succeeded by Horace Lyman, and Lyman soon after by Truman Pierce. William Langley then held the office and gave place for a short time to Truman Pierce, who in turn yielded the office to Langley under Grant's administration. C. S. Morris followed Langley and was followed by the present incumbent, D. J. McMillan, who owes his appointment to President Cleveland.

The Johnson House was built in 1856, and James Johnson soon acquired it, and kept it until he died. Since then his heirs have owned it. S. Hill is the present proprietor. The hotel of William Hathaway was opened in about 1882.

Torpedo.—This is a small village of recent origin, situated in the western part of the township. The first mill built here was by John Garner & Sons, as early, probably, as 1845. The mill went down within ten or twelve years, and the site remained unoccupied by an active mill until about 1875 or 1876, when E. W. Ross, of Pittsfield village, and his son, James Ross, of Jamestown, N. Y., built a larger mill on the ground and operated it under the firm name of E. W. Ross & Son. It was operated by steam and had a capacity for sawing about 30,000 feet of lumber a day. After five or six years they sold to Henry McConnell, together with 100 acres of land. Mr. McConnell immediately built the works over and constructed one hundred vats for a tannery. He and his partner, William Richardson, of Hornellsville, N. Y., under the name of McConnell & Richardson, now carry on the business, which has grown to extensive proportions. H. E. McConnell, son of Henry, has the only store in the place, which he opened at the time of the beginning of operations with the tannery. He has also recently been appointed the first postmaster of the place, and has a shingle-mill there. These interests, with Kepple's mill before mentioned, constitute the principal business of the place.

The name Torpedo was acquired in a manner more startling and not less unusual than that of Garland. In the winter of 1882–83, a torpedo or glycerine wagon on its way from Titusville, and just off the end of the bridge near the railroad track which it was to cross, was delayed long enough by the falling of one of the horses, to be struck by a passenger train in almost full speed. It was tipped over and one of the horses carried by the engine several yards. The wagon happened to be in deep mud, which broke the shock, and an explosion, which would almost certainly killed every person on board the train, beside the driver of the torpedo wagon and others who had the hardihood to try to remove the wagon from the track in the face of the flying passenger train. This propitious result of the accident has been memorized by the endowment of the name Torpedo to the village.

The only other post-office in the township is called Dugall, and was established about 1855 by the appointment of Oscar Erickson, who also owns and keeps a store at that place. The name of the vicinity was formerly for years "The Dugway," for an obvious reason.

Schools and Churches.—There are now nine school buildings in the township of Pittsfield, including the building in Garland village, which has three departments and an attendance numbering about 120 pupils, and the building at Pittsfield village, which has two departments and a smaller attendance.

The first regularly organized religious society in the township was of the Presbyterian denomination, and centered at Garland. The most prominent of the early members of this church were Robert and Moses Andrews and their wives, James and Henry White and their wives, David Sanford and his wife, Jonathan Hamilton and his wife, and Jacob Young and his wife. They erected a church there about 1845. Previous to that time services were held in houses and barns. Many of the early congregations filled some barn to overflowing, young fellows being perched on the scaffolds and even on the big beam. The first pastor was the Rev. John McMaster, who was installed soon after the erection of the edifice, and preached here and at Pittsfield for many years. The present pastor is the Rev. W. L. Breckenridge.

Previous to 1845 the Methodists had formed a class about Garland, of whom the leader was John McCray. His wife was also a member, in company with Mrs. Catharine Mandaville (grandmother of Hiram F. Andrews), Joseph Mead and wife, Samuel Sanford and others. They used to worship in the old school-house about a mile south of Garland, and after the completion of the Presbyterian Church frequently held meetings therein. About 1853 they built the house of worship which they still occupy. The present pastor is Rev. H. G. Hall.

(For history of the Roman Catholic Churches in the county see History of Warren.)

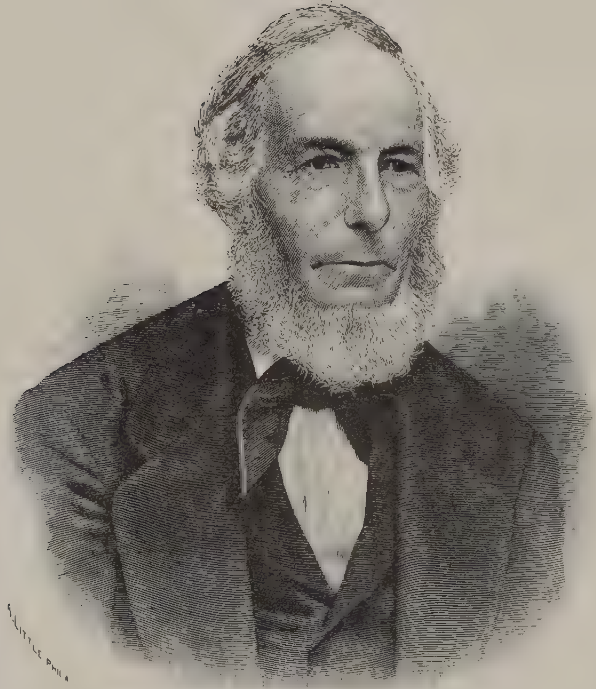
The Presbyterian Church at Pittsfield village was organized about 1852. The first meeting was held in the school-house at that place on the 27th of July, 1852, by Rev. John McMaster, who was the pastor of this church and that at Garland nearly or quite twenty years. The original members were, Paul Huffman and Dorcas his wife, T. A. C. Everett and Julia his wife, William F. Dalrymple, Mrs. Catharine Long, Mrs. Ruth Ford, John P. Jones and Susan his wife, John Long, Mrs. Stephen Littlefield and Mrs. William B. Acocks. On the first of August following William F. Dalrymple and T. A. C. Everett were chosen and ordained ruling elders. The first and present church edifice was built of wood, at a cost of two thousand dollars, in 1854. Rev. John McMaster, Rev. John Gordon, and Rev. E. I. Davies are the only pastors who have had charge over this church. The membership of the church is now about thirty, and the value of the property about three thousand dollars.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Pittsfield village was organized and their house of worship built about the year 1876. There is also a Swedish church here, built about five years ago.

CHAPTER LI.

HISTORY OF MEAD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was erected from portions of Sheffield, Kinzua and Pleasant townships, the report of the commissioners being confirmed absolutely on the 7th of June, 1847. It lies east of the center of Warren county, and is bounded north by Allegheny River, separating it from Glade, east by Kinzua and a small part of Sheffield, south by Sheffield and Cherry Grove, and west by Pleasant. There are four post-offices in the township, each a nucleus of a more or less populous village or settlement, viz., Stoneham, Clarendon, North Clarendon, and Tiona.



SAMUEL GROSSENBURG.

Settlement and Early Condition of the Township.— The territory lying within the present boundary lines of this township was not generally inhabited by civilized man as early as many other portions of the county. Along the Allegheny River were a few early settlers, some of them squatters, who have left no impress of their settlement. The most prominent and permanent, as well as the earliest of the settlers, were three brothers, Jeremiah, Samuel, and James Morrison, who came from Jersey Shore, Pa., at least as early as 1800, and made clearings and built habitations on the south bank of the river, in the northern part of the township, on the site of the present Rogers mill. In the list of taxables for 1806 they were each taxed with a one-third interest in a saw-mill, which stood where the Rogers mill now stands. They have many descendants in Warren county at this day.

But immigration did not penetrate into the depths of the wilderness for nearly forty years after the beginning of this century. When, in 1839, Samuel Grossenburg, of whom there is a biographical sketch in this volume, immigrated hither from Warren, there were but four or five families living within the limits of the township as it is now bounded. Mr. Grossenburg's nearest neighbor was Joseph Haaser, his brother-in-law, who occupied the farm next north from that on which Mr. Grossenburg settled, and on which he recently died. About 1841 Haaser sold to Michael Itle, who remained here a number of years, dividing his time between lumbering and farming.

His next neighbor was Alson Rogers, on the river near Glade, whose sons, Burton, Alson, and Lucien, live there now. In 1839 the old mill had gone to decay and had not been rebuilt. The site of Stoneham in 1839 was known as the Rink farm, from the fact that one Jacob Rink had been been living there, and had made quite a clearing and planted an orchard, one tree of which remains to this day. Rink had gone west a short time previous to 1839. He and Francis Yost were the first settlers—after the Morrison family—in this township. Yost settled as early as 1827 on the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Grossenburg and the one next north. It was then a part of Kinzua township. About 1838 he went to Rock Island county, Ill., where Rink had gone. In 1839 a Mr. Wheeler owned and operated a saw-mill on the site of Tiona, which he afterward sold out to Amasa Ransom. The mill of Clapp & Co. stands on the same site. The township derived its name from Darius Mead, who came here at the same time as Alson Rogers, with whom he acted in partnership. In 1839 the mail was carried through this part of the county from Warren to Ridgeway on horseback, and distributed along the route. It was in the year 1832 that Francis Yost began to work on a portion of the Warren and Ridgeway turnpike, the first traversable road in the township. The mail was first carried in 1833 by Daniel T. Stanton. Previous to the opening of the turnpike the only track for travel through the town was a footpath from Warren to Barnes in Sheffield, which led to the east of the turnpike and occasionally crossed its lines.

To lay before the reader a description affording a true idea of the strides made in settlement and improvement for the next thirty years, we cannot do better than to quote, substantially, from D. W. Brennan, of North Clarendon, whose residence in town began in 1868. Mr. Brennan was born in Dover, Morris county, N. J., on the 5th of April, 1825; married Sarah A. Cantrell, a native of Ireland, at Monticello, N. Y., where he was then living, on the 3d of June, 1851, and in 1868 came to this township from Chemung county, N. Y. He removed into his present dwelling house in March, 1870.

According to his statements the township had advanced very little in either settlement or improvement. There was a small tannery at Stoneham and a clearing of perhaps 100 acres. There was no settlement at the village of Clarendon. The clearings along the river were about as they were in 1839. Samuel Grossenburg had perhaps the most extensive clearing on his farm. The rest of the township was a dense wilderness; the pine trees had been taken away, but hemlock timber was still thickly distributed through the forests, and had attained a large size. There were no families between the river and Stoneham, though there were nearly a dozen families about that place. Between Stoneham and the Grossenburg farm lived David Riddlesperger. About in the center of the present borough of Clarendon lived Thomas J. Place, Grossenburg's nearest neighbor in that direction. Near the present Catholic Church Mr. Brennan made a small clearing and occupied a small house. Nelson Elson resided in what is now the south part of the borough, which is still in the possession, as owners, of his heirs. About half a mile southwest of the present borough limits had settled a farmer by the name of C. M. Davis. There were no other buildings in that direction until the farm of C. K. Bean, in the north part of what is now Tiona, was reached. Mr. Bean was engaged both in agriculture and lumbering. Joseph Hall, now of Louisville, Ky., owned and operated a saw-mill at Tiona, and had considerable property there. He and his men were the only inhabitants of that part of the town. The community was known as Halltown, the name Tiona having been a gift of the railroad. Stoneham had then derived its name from Leroy Stoneham, an early settler there. Previous to 1868, while the railroad was in process of construction, and until 1872, there had been a post-office for a short time in the central part of the present borough, which was known by the euphonious title of Pattonia, from Thomas Patton, a contractor on the road; it was then changed to Clarendon, in honor of Thomas Clarendon, of New York city, the partner of F. H. Rockwell. About 1869 or 1870 a post-office was established at Stoneham by the appointment of J. K. Palmer as postmaster. He was afterward succeeded by Willard W. White. The next post-office was established at Tiona, soon after 1870, John Wood being the governmental appointee. At the older village of Clarendon, about 1874 or 1875, F. H. Rockwell was appointed the first postmaster. About 1880 Max Koch had a penny-post between Clarendon and North Clarendon, which resulted in his appointment as the first postmaster of North Clarendon. His successors are as follows: N. M. Orr, H. E. Norris, and the present incumbent, A. H. Simpson, who was appointed in June, 1885.

Of the various mills and manufacturing industries in the township it may be said: The tannery at Stoneham was started about the year 1868, by Palmer, Hill & Co., who after a time failed. Charles Boardman owned the property for a brief period, and was followed by W. W. White. White & Co. now own and operate this mill.

F. H. Rockwell started the tannery and saw-mill at Clarendon village about seven years ago. Brown Brothers & Co. started their saw-mill and planing-mill at North Clarendon about six or seven years ago.

There are now five saw-mills in town, that of the Rogers Brothers, Burton Alson and Lucien (sketch of Alson Rogers, in other pages); that of Edward Armstrong in the north part of the township at the head of Dutchman's Run, which has been there seven years; that of F. H. Rockwell at Clarendon; that of Brown Brothers & Co., at North Clarendon, and that of Edward Clapp & Co., at Tiona. This mill was purchased from Hall by E. G. Wood, who sold to the present owners about 1870 or 1871.

The Borough of Clarendon.—We have seen that the borough of Clarendon is of recent origin even as a settlement. It is purely a product of oil operations and oil excitement, and has had a mushroom growth that would indicate in most villages a rapid decline and an early death. From its local situation and the other interests that have been founded here, however, it is quite evident that this borough is destined to a longer career of prosperity than most oil towns. It may be that the oil excitement and the free circulation of currency that accompanies the fever will be ephemeral and that the time will come when gloomy prophets will think they see their predictions on the road to verification; but it is more than probable that the near future has for Clarendon a more healthy growth and a more solid prosperity than has been its lot in the past.

The borough was chartered in the spring of 1882, when the following officers were chosen: W. P. Nutting, burgess, resigned and immediately succeeded by J. R. Clark; councilmen, J. R. Clark, Dr. J. W. Heath, L. E. McNett, J. B. Davis, R. J. Thompson, and G. M. Hill; clerk, F. M. Aiken, resigned and succeeded by John A. Wilson; treasurer, L. E. McNett.

A considerable part of the land in Clarendon borough is leased, the owners numbering but three or four. All of the land within the limits of the borough, and south of the Sheffield road, was leased by Cornelius Eleston, and reverts to his heirs. That north of the Sheffield road was originally owned by James Aiken, who sold out; James Barrett, who leased his property; Martin Flanagan, who sold out; James Malone, who merely leased his right, and Thomas Grace, who yet owns the soil, having sold merely an oil right.

To show how sudden has been the rise of Clarenden borough, a resident of the village has given the following description of the site as it was in 1878. The only business here then was the planing and saw-mill of Brown Brothers & Co. (this mill is not now running). The only residents on Main street were James Barrett, James Jackson, James Eagan, Henry Welch, Martin Flanagan, James Malone, Thomas Grace, Robert Thompson, John Burns, L. E. McNett, John Belz, and Stacy Coggswell. James Kelly lived on Erie street, on the south side of the railroad, and Albert Wood had just built a house near the tannery property. These were the only inhabitants of the village. The first impulse toward the growth of a village was probably received as many as ten years ago, when the first oil well in the vicinity was drilled on Dutchman's Run by Samuel Towles.

When the Keystone House was built by J. W. Crawford in 1882 (since June, 1883, it has been kept by T. H. Willoughby), the oil excitement had reached about its highest pitch. The Narrow Gauge Railroad was not then open, and the Plank Road from North Clarendon to Garfield brought its toll-keepers in from $100 to $150 a day. All the hotels and boarding-houses were crowded with people, willing to pay the best of prices for meals and lodging, while others often failed to find a suitable place whereon to lay their heads. Well No. 646 in Garfield, opened in March, 1882, was producing nearly 2,500 barrels a day. Oil well supply stores were opened, and had a flourishing trade. There are now in Clarendon borough four large stores which keep a stock of oil well supplies—the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, the store of L. Emery, jr., the Oil Well Supply Company (limited), a stock company, of which John Eaton is president, E. T. Howes, treasurer, and K. Chickering, secretary, and the supply company and general hardware store of Beecher & Copeland, which is a part of the business which this firm have established in Warren.

The first store in what is now the borough of Clarendon was that of J. N. Thompson, which he kept about a year from 1880. G. M. Hill, baker, and dealer in groceries and provisions, located here in October, 1880, and was the first merchant to settle here from away. Soon after this, or about the same time, Asa Phillips established the Central drug store, as it is now called. The present proprietor, C. S. McCandless, purchased it of W. P. Turner in 1881. Next was started, in 1880, the dry goods store of Levi H. Hershfield, which was purchased by R. N. Hershfield, his brother, in July, 1885. Since then the following stores, named about in the order of their establishment, have been started and continued to the present: In 1881, drug store, established by Thomas Griffith, now owned by Dr. D. P. Robbins and F. N. Chapin, the former of whom has had charge of it since October, 1881; the general store of T. S. Flynn, started by T. S. Flynn & Co., on the 16th of May, 1881; the shoe store of G. S. Rittmeier, founded in October, 1881; the news, stationery and variety store of Driscoll (J. H.) & Whitling (M. H.), the purchasers in November, 1885, of the business which F. H. Cauley founded in 1881; the grocery of G. Brown, which he established in the spring of 1882; the business as merchant tailor of G. E. Ihlenfeld, started in August, 1882; the grocery and provision store of Boyd Brothers (H. P. and A. J.), which they started in August, 1882; the Palace drug store, established by W. H. Sanborn & Co. in the fall of 1882, and purchased in October, 1885, by Dr. J. C. Russell and M. E. Sanborn, who still conduct the trade under the name of Dr. J. C. Russell & Co.; the grocery and provision store of Thomas Painter, founded by him and his brother in August, 1883; the stoves and hardware store of H. Spitler, founded by him in June, 1883; the jewelry store of J. G. Lemmer, started in 1883; the grocery of J. Stevenson, started two years ago or more; the dry goods store of I. Samuels, founded in the spring of 1885; the grocery and provision store of Goal (J. C.) & Weaver (Z. T.), established in August, 1885; the furnishing goods and clothing store founded by M. Harris, and now owned by his brother, Albert Harris, since September, 1885; the drug store which A. S. Knight founded in the fall of 1885 and still owns; the wholesale liquor store of James O. Allen, established by W. H. Crowell, who sold to the present proprietor in June, 1885; the trade in gentlemen's furnishing goods (we won't say *gents'*), started here in the fall of 1885 by M. Jackson & Brother, who own a similar business in Kane; the trade as merchant tailor, conducted since April 1, 1886, by C. Weil; the tobacco store of James Morris, which has been under his management since April 12, 1886; the dry goods and fancy goods store of Henry L. Hershfield, which he founded in October, 1886; the furniture store opened on the 21st of October, 1886, by S. M. Rhodaberger; and the confectionery and restaurant opened in November, 1886, by Mrs. W. J. Mullen.

Hotels.—Besides the Keystone House, which has received mention, there are now in Clarendon borough the following hotels: The Clarendon Hotel, built at the beginning of Clarendon's history by Reed & O'Connor, improved in 1881 by Captain W. H. Crowell, from Oil City, who was succeeded by T. W. Dempsey, and he in turn by the present landlord, K. Campbell; the Henry House, built next after the last above named; the Weaver House, built by Z. T. Weaver, and now kept by T. Mahoney; and the hotel built by Carl Prudentz in 1883.

The Opera House in Clarendon was built in 1881, at a cost of nearly $2,000, by Z. T. Weaver, T. S. Flynn, H. W. Brown and others, and has a seating capacity for about 400. The stock is now owned by T. S. Flynn and the estate of the Brown brothers.

The Mutual Gas Company was organized in September, 1884, as a material protest against the rise in the tariff resulting from the sale of a former company's stock to the Warren County Heat and Light Company. The members of this company laid their own plant and claim to be the only company in the State which the Standard Oil Company cannot buy. It started on a basis of a $5,000 capital, which was doubled in a year. There are 500 shareholders. The first officers were H. C. Huntington, president; M. S. Booth, secretary; T. S. Flynn, treasurer; H. E. Norris, vice-president, and six directors. No member can hold more than ten shares, and each member has but one vote. No officer is empowered to sell the stock of the company. The present officers are R. I. Shugart, president; L. Murkett, vice-president; J. W. Dunkle, secretary; A. H. Simpson, treasurer; H. Gandy, H. E. Waugaman, James Davis, T. S. Flynn, E. H. Bradley, and R. S. Gray, directors.

The Fire Department, which now consists of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company, was organized in 1881, by the election of A. R. Bahny, chief of the department. The companies have done remarkably good work since their organization, and by the bravery and zeal of their members have saved the borough thousands of dollars in property.

Clarendon Village.—Three-fourths of a mile southwest of the depot is the location of the old town, which is owned entirely by F. H. Rockwell & Co. Some thirty-nine years ago a water mill was built near where the present steam mill stands, and for a number of years was owned and operated by Joseph Hall; but in the course of time it was burned, and Hall sold the adjoining land to a New York oil company about nineteen years ago. The oil fever failed to take permanent root in this section at that time, and no developments were made. The first improvements worthy of note were begun in 1871 by F. H. Rockwell, of Honesdale, Pa., and Thomas Clarendon, of New York, under the firm name of Rockwell & Clarendon. During that summer the above firm erected a substantial saw-mill and tannery, built a number of residences for the families of their employees, and practically started the old town.

Schools and Churches.—The first school-house in the township was built not far from 1850, on what is now Main street in North Clarendon. It was roughly thrown together of logs, and was the work of Samuel Grossenburg, Michael Itle, "Sterry" Packard, and S. J. Severance. In 1854 school-house number three was built, Alson Rogers, S. J. Severance, S. Only, jr., N. S. Packard, Orren Hook, and Nash Abbott being directors. They were to purchase half an acre of land, for which they were not to pay to exceed twenty dollars, and were to pay not more than $240 for the school-house. Miss Mary Hodges was the first teacher, at the following wages: eight dollars a month, and eight dollars being allowed for her board and fuel for four months. In 1855 school-house number two was built at an expense of $250. Sarah A. Shaw first taught in this building. Mary J. Brown taught the same year in number three. In 1856 school-house number one was built at an expense of $179. Sarah Jones taught the first school in this building. There are now six schools in the township, if we include three that are in Clarendon borough. The public school, having three departments, in the borough, was built in 1879 by the township, and after the organization of the borough was purchased by it.

There are seven churches in Mead township, one at Stoneham and the rest in Clarendon borough. (For the Roman Catholic Church, see history of Warren). The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in September, 1885. The original members were Z. Salisbury and wife, A. H. Beighley and wife, E. A. Beighley, Ada Bean, Helen Howard, Mrs. F. C. Campbell, Mrs. Morse, Flora Groat, Mary Ort, Catherine Spence, and others. The house of worship was erected—the Evangelical Church—in May, 1883, of wood, at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars, and the Methodists have held services therein ever since. The pastors of the Methodist Church have been as follows: C. W. Miner, Henry Reecer, A. B. Phillips. The present value of the church property is about $3,000.

The Trinity Evangelical Church was organized in 1882, meetings being held at first in the old opera house under the direction of D. M. Baumgardner. His successors have been Revs. M. L. Weaver, from March, 1883, to April, 1886, and C. H. Miller to the present. The first members were Solomon Funk and Ann, his wife, A. C. Houser, Elizabeth Houser, Elsa Houser, Catherine Wolf, J. W. Walter, Margaret Nail, Mary Nail, Jennie Farnsworth, Helen Van Corder, Jacob Knopf, Anna Knopf. The membership now numbers about eighty. Besides these churches and the Roman Catholic, of more recent formation, are the Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Joseph T. Wright is rector, meetings being held in Barn's hall; the Congregational Church, Rev. Rowland, pastor, services being held once in two weeks; and the Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. Webster, pastor, services being held Sunday mornings in the M. E. Church.

CHAPTER LII.

HISTORY OF CHERRY GROVE TOWNSHIP.

CHERRY GROVE township was erected from the old township of Sheffield, on the 7th of December, 1847. Sheffield, Mead, and Cherry Grove were originally included in the old township of Kinzua. In the month of May, 1832, Adam L. Pratt, now of Sheffield, and Richard Dunham, with his wife and infant child, crossed the Allegheny River at Shipman's Eddy, assisted by Matthew Morrison, and were met on the south side by John Inglesby, who had previously settled in the dense forests of Cherry Grove, but becoming disheartened, had moved out again. He guided the party to his former home in Cherry Grove, which was about half a mile from the present residence of Montgomery Farnsworth, and on the site of Garfield. There they remained several weeks, while they repaired an old cabin on Dunham's land, about a mile to the north. In June they removed to this cabin, chopped and cleared ten acres, sowed it in wheat, and had an excellent crop in the ensuing season.

The same year, 1832, a Mr. Gardner settled on what is now the Farnsworth place, and three brothers by the name of Coon, all young, unmarried men, settled about two miles west of Gardner. In the spring of 1833 Elijah Coon, the youngest of the three, was killed by a falling tree. A little previous to this time the parents of the Coon boys immigrated hither from Steuben county, N. Y., and occupied the improvements made by their sons. This was the beginning of the settlement of Cherry Grove.

The township lies in the southern row of townships of Warren county, and is bounded north by Mead, Pleasant, and a corner of Watson, east by Sheffield, south by Forest county, and west by Limestone and Watson. It is not yet thickly settled, nor entirely, nor half cleared. The soil is good enough for farming purposes, but the rugged climate renders the seasons too short for agricultural achievements. It is frequently the case that sleighing lasts almost, without intermission from November to the middle of April. A good portion of the present population now consists of Swedes and Danes, who come from a rugged climate, and therefore are better able to struggle with the Cherry Grove winters.

In 1833 Richard Dunham left his farm in Cherry Grove and settled permanently in Sheffield. Silas Aber and H. Cooper, from New York State, settled in 1833 near the Farnsworth farm. They cleared a fine farm, by slow degrees. After the death of his wife Silas Aber returned to New York and left his property with his son, who remained on it until his death, in 1873. The property is now in the hands of his heirs.

Josiah Farnsworth, a native of Vermont, when a young man went to the vicinity of Whitehall, N. Y., thence to Erie county in the same State, and soon after to Yankee Bush, in Conewango township in Warren county, Pa., and in August, 1835, settled in Cherry Grove, on the place now owned and occupied by his eldest son, Montgomery Farnsworth. This is about a mile east of Garfield. Josiah Farnsworth had a family of nine children, eight of whom reached maturity. He died in December, 1857, aged about sixty-seven years. Two of his sons, John and Montgomery, now reside in Cherry Grove.

Other settlers, who came previous to the formation of the township in 1847, were as follows:

Harrison Sweet came about 1840 and settled next west of the Farnsworth place, where he remained until his death, about 1853 or 1854.

Ira S. Patterson came about 1845 and settled on the lot east of Josiah

Farnsworth. He remained about five years and then went away. About 1839 or 1840 Amos Young and his father, Jesse J. Young, settled for a time north of the Farnsworth place and near the present farm of E. M. Farnsworth. John M. Ford came soon after 1840 and settled on lot 687, in the eastern part of the township. About 1867 he went to Nebraska, soon came back to Sheffield, and later still went to Kansas.

About 1837 Luther Whitcomb settled a short distance northeast of the site of Garfield. He now lives in Sheffield, where he went many years ago. He married a daughter of Thomas, brother of Josiah Farnsworth.

With Luther Whitcomb came Thomas Farnsworth, his son Joseph, H. T. Houghton, and afterward Mrs. H. T. Houghton, and all settled on one lot near the site of Garfield.

Josiah Farnsworth built the first saw-mill in the township, on his place, about 1853, and kept it in operation until his death. His eldest son operated it a year or two afterward, and then allowed it to go into decay. The mill now owned by John Farnsworth came into his hands in 1882. There are two other saw-mills now in town, both of recent construction, one owned by W. A. Ray and the other by L. B. Wood.

Cherry Grove has exemplified the peculiarity of growth and decay incident to so many towns which have felt the thrill of petroleum excitement. In 1882 George Demmick and his partner, Mr. Grace, while experimenting on the ground of Cherry Grove for oil, discovered that sparkling blood of the rocks in great quantities, and started the famous boom which led to the erection of a village almost in a day. Within two or three months people flocked to the site of Garfield (which was named from President Garfield), wells were drilled, shanties erected, dwellings built and stores and hotels raised, and a village of about 6,000 population palpitated on the old farm of Richard Dunham. There is now but one hotel, the Jamestown House, in the village. It was opened by Thomas Hill in 1882, and is now owned by John Farnsworth. There are only two stores, that of P. Wrin, who came in the spring of 1882, and that of Tiffany & Ewing, who bought out A. C. Myers, in June, 1885. Mr. Myers started about a month or six weeks after Mr. Wrin opened his store in 1882.

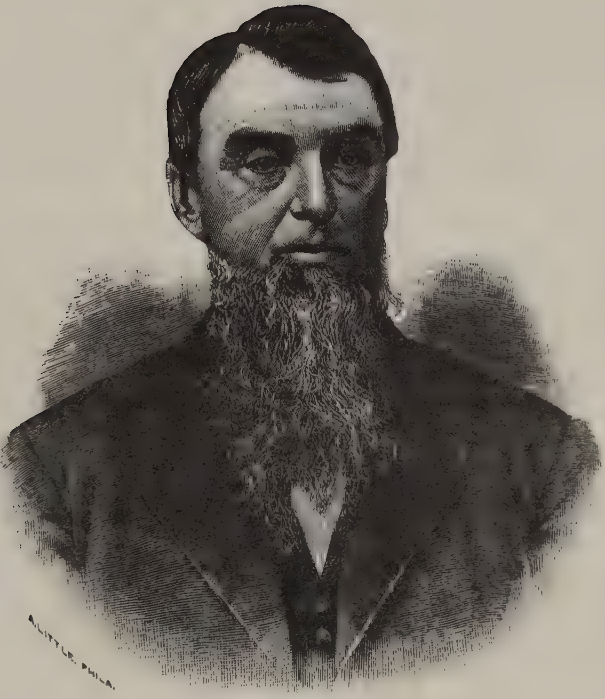
As Cherry Grove was not organized until thirteen years after the passage of the school law of 1834, it was not troubled with the embarrassments and drawbacks of subscription schools that the older towns suffered. There are now three schools in the township, two in one building at Garfield, and one at Farnsworth's. There is also a Union Church and a Roman Catholic Church, composed of Swedish and Danish congregations, at Garfield.

CHAPTER LIII.

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

FARMINGTON township was formed from Pine Grove by an order of the court confirming the report of commissioners, the date of the order being October 12, 1853. It lies in the northern tier of townships in the county, and is bounded north by Chautauqua county, N. Y., east by Pine Grove, south by Conewango, and west by Sugar Grove. As its name implies, its principal industry is agriculture, for which it is by nature well adapted, and which attained its prominence quite early. In earlier times the lumber business predominated, and the forests sheltered many a saw and shingle-mill, from which the manufactured products were taken to Russellburg, and thence down the river to the market. But as soon as the timber was taken from the land, the inhabitants turned their attention to farming, and discovered as much wealth concealed in the soil as they had found upon it, though it gave up its hidden treasures more reluctantly.

Early Settlements.— It is not positively known who was the very first inhabitant of what is now Farmington township, though it is generally and with reason supposed that Hugh Marsh is entitled to that distinction. From family records it is ascertained that he immigrated hither from toward the rising sun (see sketch of William S. Marsh) in 1798, and settled about a hundred rods south of what is known as Marsh, or Averill Corners, on the farm now owned by Lorenzo D. Phillips. Hugh Marsh was one of the most prominent of the early settlers, taking an active interest in the industrial, educational and religious improvement of the community that grew up about him. He was a Quaker, and was gifted with all the admirable qualities that have for centuries been the distinguishing characteristics of that peculiar sect. His intimate connection with the best interests of the town will be noticed by the reader in the frequency with which it will be necessary to mention his name in the course of this chapter. He died on the 16th of February, 1829, aged sixty-five years, and his wife survived him until the 27th of May, 1848, when she had attained the age of eighty-two years. He was the father of sixteen children, whose descendants are now numerous in Warren county. His brother John, who was born in New Jersey on the 9th of March, 1767, came to this township soon after Hugh, and resided here until his death October 9th, 1842. He had five children, of whom mention is made in the sketch of William S. Marsh, appearing in later pages of this volume. An anecdote is related of one of his sons, Joseph, which of itself is valuable for the idea which it gives of the condition of life in Farmington before the township was surveyed into existence. Wolves, bears, and deer were among the brute inhabitants of this wilderness previous


A. LITTLE, PHILA.

Wm. S. Marsh

to the clearing of the forest primeval. In the early part of this century Joseph Marsh (born March 10, 1795; died February 14, 1881) started out to hunt for deer just off the line of his father's farm, leaving word that if he discovered any deer and needed help to take it he would shout, upon hearing which his father, John, was to come to his assistance. It was not long before Joseph saw a huge buck rubbing his neck against a tree. He fired and hit the buck, bringing him to the ground. Supposing his victim to be dead, young Marsh ran up to him, and putting his foot on the buck's neck, began cutting his throat with a dull knife. He had just succeeded in bringing blood, when the beast began to revive and to make the most desperate struggle to rise. In his frantic efforts he kicked every stitch of clothing from Marsh's body, and at last got upon his feet and stood in a defiant attitude. At this point the hunter shouted for help, and though before his father, with the dogs, reached him, the buck had beaten a hasty retreat, they found him and carried him home in triumph.

Almost contemporaneously with the settlement of Hugh Marsh, Hugh Frew settled on what was afterward the Spencer Johnson place, just west of the site of Lander. Here he built a grist-mill in after years, but abandoned it at an early day and went to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he became the founder of Frewsburg.

Another early settler within the limits of Farmington township was John Portman, who, previous to 1806, took up two four hundred-acre tracts just north of the present farm of William S. Marsh. He was well known around here and at Sugar Grove, where he has descendants at this day.

John Mahan, of Irish descent, came to what is now Farmington as early as 1815, from Philadelphia, where his parents had then but recently died of the yellow fever. He boarded with the family of Hugh Marsh, and attended school here until he was old enough to take care of himself. He then began business as an operative in the several saw-mills in this part of the county. He died on the 21st of May, 1882. His son, David Mahan, is now a citizen of Farmington.

After the close of the War of 1812 the population of this part of Warren county began to increase quite rapidly, and was composed more and more of that steady element which contributes to the permanent prosperity of a town. They were men and women who desired to establish homes in the wilderness, and were willing to toil, in order that they might enjoy the blessings of peaceful and intelligent industry. Previous to the year 1822 the following persons had settled within the limits of Farmington, as those limits now run:

Captain Garrett Burgett settled a short distance west of where the Center, or Lander post-office now is, and engaged extensively in farming and lumbering. He died on the 16th of October, 1862. He was the father of Peter Burgett, who lived at this period on the farm now occupied by his son, Ira Burgett. Peter Burgett was also a farmer, and a successful man. He was prominent in township affairs and was for some time a justice of the peace. He died on the 5th of May, 1874. His mother lived until about 1873, when she died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and five months.

Levi Chappel lived on the rise of ground east of Lander, and engaged in farming. He was one of four sons of Noah Chappel, who also lived near Lander, and who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The fires of "'76" never died out in Noah Chappel's heart while it throbbed with life, and he loved, with a soldier's zeal, the country which he had helped to create. He always had the stars and stripes floating over his house on Independence Day. He died on the 23d of March, 1849. Andrew Chappel was another son of Noah, and he had served in the War of 1812, as had John Mahan. Andrew Chappel died on the 29th of October, 1864, and his widow is still living in Farmington. Another son of Noah, Alanson by name, lived south of Lander from the time of which we write (1821) until his death in 1879. The other son, Shubel, died in 1864.

Alexander Chestney, a bachelor of a quiet and reserved disposition, lived for a time on the farm now owned by Nelson Philo, and afterward in the northern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Thomas M. Knapp. He died on the 15th of September, 1868.

William Heaton owned and worked a farm just south of the farm of John Mahan, now owned by R. L. Gardiner. He settled in town quite early, and once, in a time of scarcity, carried half a bushel of salt on his back from Pittsburgh to Farmington.

Silas Rowland was living in 1822 in the "Hollow," on the county road. He moved away very soon after this. His brother Carroll was a stone-mason here for a time. Another brother, Stephen, went from here to Butler county, about eighteen miles below Franklin.

Levant Rathbun was a temporary settler of this period on the State road in the northern part of Farmington, but soon became a Baptist minister and removed to other fields.

William Shelden was one of the earliest and most prominent of the pioneers in Farmington township. He was born in 1766, and followed Hugh Marsh closely to this country from the East. It is stated by some that he built the first saw-mill in the county, and was running at full speed previous to 1803. It stood on Fairbank Creek on the farm now owned by Isaac Howard, and was but a few rods from his house. His daughter Ruth married Joseph Marsh, and was the mother of William S. Marsh. William Shelden died (was killed by a rolling log) on the 15th of March, 1834. His wife, Parthene Sherman, who was born in 1770, became his wife in 1788, and died on the 23d of February, 1844. Their son William was a blacksmith, and for years engaged in his chosen trade near the home of his father, soon after whose death he went west.

Jonathan Thompson lived in 1822 on the place now owned by Frank Wilcox in the northern part of the township. He moved away quite early.

Spencer Johnson lived about half a mile north of Lander, on the farm now owned by his sons, Calvin and Isaac. He was a man of earnest purpose in life, a good and prominent citizen and a pattern in his domestic relations. He died on the 9th of July, 1865.

Joseph Jenkins lived on the country road about midway between Lander and Russellburg, on the place now occupied by his son Theron. A short time previous to his death, which occurred on the 1st of August, 1862, he was stricken with total blindness.

Ozam Kilbey lived about three-quarters of a mile south of Marsh's Corners. He married a sister of Joseph Marsh. He remained on this farm until some time between 1840 and 1850, when he removed to Indiana.

Colonel Jeremiah C. Newman settled, sometime before 1822, in the eastern part of the town, on the the farm now divided between Paul Brown and Aaron Wright, his sons-in-law. He was drowned in Irvine's mill-pond on the 25th of February, 1866, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years two months and seven days. He was an uncle to William S. Marsh. His descendants are now numerous in this township.

Lewis Osborn, a shoemaker, lived on the farm next south of the place now owned by William S. Marsh, where he died in April, 1833. Descendants of Lewis Osborn still reside in Farmington.

James G. Stanton lived in the eastern part of the township, in what is now called Stanton Settlement, where three of his sons, Alexander, John, and James, are now living. James G. Stanton died on the 4th of June, 1865.

Esquire Phillips lived on the place now owned by Frank Wilcox, in the northeastern part of Farmington. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and engaged industriously in farming and coopering. He was a former resident of Bennington, Vt., and resided here until his death, not far from the year 1850. Levi, son of Esquire and Anna Phillips, was born in Bennington, Vt., on the 24th of June, 1795, and died just south of Marsh's Corners in 1883, leaving two daughters and one son on the old homestead.

A short time previous to 1830 William Cady settled about on the site of Lander, where he resided until his death, on the 23d of October, 1848, when he was aged nearly seventy-four years. Not long after his arrival Aaron Scranton made the first large clearing exactly on the site of Lander, and gave to the place the name of "Scranton's Corners." He afterward moved south of this farm, where his death took place. Aaron Scranton, now living here, is his son, and he has other descendants in town.

Early and Present Business Interests.—The first mill in what is now Farmington township, and, indeed, in this part of Warren county, that belonging to William Shelden, has already been mentioned. The little grist-mill of Hugh

Frew, undoubtedly the first in town, has been mentioned. Among the other early mills was the saw-mill of John Marsh, built soon after the year 1830, almost across the road from what is now the Marsh Cemetery. Another saw-mill stood on the Johnson farm, and was kept in operation for some time by Shubel Chapel. A Mr. Gates afterward rebuilt it and operated it for a time. About 1835 Horatio Saddler built a short lived saw-mill in what is known as the Thompson Settlement. About the year 1853 Levi Phillips erected a saw-mill half a mile south of the county road. Previous to 1865 Melancthon, son of David Miles, built a flouring-mill in the south part of Lander village, which burned while Mr. Miles owned and operated it. On the north side of the village, about 1879, Benjamin Franklin suffered loss from the destruction by fire of a saw-mill which he had but a short time previously erected. The saw-mills now in operation in Farmington are the saw-mill and planer built by its present owner, A. R. Mix, a little more than four years ago, in the south part of Lander village. Mr. Mix also grinds feed, meal, etc. He formerly owned a saw, shingle, and spoke-mill on Jackson Run, with his brother Horace, which was destroyed by fire ten or twelve years ago. Another saw-mill stands in the western part of the village, and is owned by John Eccles, who bought it of R. Stewart in the spring of 1885. Stewart had removed an old mill building to this site and rebuilt it in its present form. In the summer of 1885 James Dunham built a saw-mill in the southern part of the township, near the old mill (repaired and now operated by steam) of Joseph Fay. The cider-mill now owned by Peter Mahan and James Arird, was formerly the property of Mahan brothers. There are now three creameries in town, one owned by Ira Burgett, in the western part of the village (opened in the summer of 1886); another by James Curry, in the southern part of the village, which, until the season of 1886, had been for about twelve years a cheese factory; and the third by R. Houghwot, of eight or ten years standing, in the eastern part of the township.

The rest of the business of Farmington may be described as follows:

There are three blacksmith's shops, one kept in operation by H. McKitrick, who has been here about fifteen years; one by A. I. Strickland, who has been here not far from twelve years, and one by H. Mix, jr., who has been here about two years. There are two wagon-shops, one owned by W. S. Livermore, who has been in the business in Lander for not less than twenty-five years, and one by E. G. Wilcox, who has been here about ten years. There are two cooper-shops in Lander, under the ownership and management of William S. Brown and Hatten Sweet respectively. E. F. Thompson has had a shoe-shop in Lander for many years, beginning as the successor of Daniel Thompson.

R. E. Miller has been dealing in general merchandise in Lander since the fall of 1865, at which time he established the business. His brother, J. H.

Miller, was in partnership with him from the beginning until about five years ago. Mr. R. E. Miller was elected county treasurer in 1874, and served his term with the greatest satisfaction to his constituents. For some time previous to 1865 Melancthon Miles was the principal merchant in Lander or Farmington.

J. L. Thompson began to deal in general merchandise in Lander on the 1st day of February, 1884, succeeding J. H. Houghwot & Son. Their predecessors were Houghwot & Thompson. J. H. Houghwot had been in the mercantile business in the village for about twenty years, and had once been burned out. Mr. Thompson carries a fine stock of goods, valued at about $4,000. It was through his efforts that the telephone connection between Russellburg and Lander was effected in May, 1884, as he raised the money by his individual endeavors. The drug department of his store is owned by H. H. Cowles, M. D., who has practiced medicine in Farmington since the fall of 1877. Dr. Cowles is a native of Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., and received his medical education at New York city. He is of the eclectic school.

Henry N. Frazine owns a harness-shop in Lander, and has owned it for ten years or more. He carries a good line of stock and is doing a good business.

The first post-office in Farmington was on Jackson Run, about four miles south of Lander, and was called Jackson Run, but it was of short duration. The post-office was established at what is now Lander village soon after the formation of the township in 1853. The office was first called Beech Woods, and Rev. Obed Ovatt, a Baptist clergyman, was appointed the first postmaster. The name was soon changed to Farmington, and held that name until it was discovered that another office in the State had a name so similar as to produce confusion, when the present name of Lander was adopted in honor of General Lander. Among the successors of the first incumbent were Ansell Franklin, Peter Burgett, S. W. Brown, M. D. (who kept the office for as long as twenty-five years, though during a portion of that time J. H. Houghwot was acting postmaster), and the present postmaster, J. L. Thompson, who was appointed in May, 1885.

Schools and Churches.—The first school in what is now Farmington township was taught in 1803 by John Marsh in his own dwelling in Beech Woods, the pupils being his own children, those of his brother, Hugh Marsh, and one or two others. The second school was taught in the same place by Isaiah Jones. In 1805 John and Hugh Marsh built the first school-house in Farmington, near the site of the present one in Marshtown. It was constructed of logs, with white greased papers for windows, a large fire-place four or five feet wide, and seats made of slabs with the convex side downward. There were no desks, except a narrow shelf fastened to the side of the house for the purpose of writing upon with the split goose-quills.

The first religious organization in the township was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The church called the First Congregational Church of Farmington was first organized as a Presbyterian Church on the 11th day of February, 1830, with thirteen members, who adopted the faith of the Buffalo Presbytery. The organization was effected by Rev. W. F. Houston. Aurey Ballard and Vetes Pond were elected deacons. Meetings were held at first in private houses and new barns, membership increasing by letter and profession until 1836, when the roll showed a membership of eighty-four. In October, 1838, the Rev. Emery delivered a lecture, after which the church voted to dissolve their relations with the Presbytery and unite with the Congregational Association. They soon afterward received a discharge from the Presbytery. In January, 1839, Deacon Pond was the first representative of the church at a meeting of the association, and in June of that year letters of confession and faith were approved. In the spring of 1843 the services of William Todd were secured for half the time, meetings being held in the school-house at Pond's Corners. Measures were now projected to build a house of worship, and by continued effort and much sacrifice, a house was completed and dedicated on the 14th of August, 1845. Up to 1878 meetings were regularly held, most of the time with preaching. At this time the numbers diminished, the members seemed to flag in interest and influence, and it was finally decided to remove to Farmington Center. The old church building was accordingly torn down and a new one erected, which was dedicated on the 20th of June, 1882, at which time and place the semi-annual meeting of the Western New York Association was held. At this time the pastor was the Rev. J. B. Davidson, who has been followed by the following ministers: Rev. Emery, Rev. A. C. Kaye, and Rev. H. N. Cornish, the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-seven, and is nearly evenly divided between the sexes. C. B. Mix and N. Preston are deacons. The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of seventy-five scholars, Dr. H. H. Cowles being the superintendent.

The Farmington Baptist Church was organized on the 21st of February, 1831, Elder Turner, moderator, preaching at the time. Following are names of the first members: William Heaton, Jacob Allen, Levi Hitchcock, Thomas Foster, Elizabeth Heaton, Olive Allen, Elizabeth Putnam, Louis Hitchcock, Bethana Foster, Bethiah Braley. Jacob Allen was the first deacon. The first house of worship was a log building, which stood about two and a half miles south of the village, near the present residence of R. G. Strickland. The church was recognized on the 24th of May, 1831, when it was decided to build a framed edifice for worship nearer the village. This was not completed until 1854, and stood at the junction of the main street leading south from the village and the street to the cemetery. After being ready for occupancy (except the seats) it was burned. Two years later the church rallied and built the present house in the south part of the village, which was dedicated September 23, 1856. The following have served as pastors in the order named: Revs.

Gage, Alvord, Rathborn, Ovatt, Sparks, Stoddard, Hammond, Derby, Sharp, Merriman, Allen, Phellps, Foster, Harrington, Myers, Fisher, Seyse. The pulpit is supplied in union with the Congregational Church at present by Rev. H. N. Cornish, from Brokenstraw, N. Y. The present deacons are D. F. Strickland, Zurial Allen. The membership is fifty-two. The Sabbath-school is conducted in connection with the Congregational Church. A bequest from Mrs. Ross Marsh in 1879, approximating $700, placed this church on a sound financial basis, where it stands to-day.[1]

CHAPTER LIV.

HISTORY OF TRIUMPH TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Triumph was formed from Deerfield on the 7th of March, 1878, and is bounded as follows: North by Deerfield, east by Deerfield and the Allegheny River, separating it from Limstone, south by Venango county, and west by Southwest and Eldred. It is of irregular contour, and since the lumber has been taken from its surface is adapted principally to the production of farm vegetation and oil. So much of its early history was necessarily included in the history of Deerfield that but little is left for this chapter. Among the first settlers, who came in in about the order named, between the years 1828 and 1835, were the Gormans, James Culbertson, Charles McNair, Michael McGraw, Samuel Parshall, and Benjamin Clark. When Michael McGraw came here on the 17th of April, 1830, he found not more than half a dozen families in the present township. Michael McGraw was born in East Freedom, Blair county, Pa., in 1809, and was son of Peter and Catherine (McAffee) McGraw. When he came here he settled on a tract of 400 acres, now occupied by his sons, J. A. and W. A. McGraw. (See sketch of Michael McGraw in later pages.) About the first saw-mill in town was built by A. B. Funk about 1840. Mr. Funk was an extensive lumberman and operator in oil, and died but recently. There are three small settlements, hardly villages, in Triumph township; Triumph, McGraw's, and Fagundus. Fagundus derives its name from Charles Fagundus, the first settler on its site, who died soon after 1860. The other villages were the simple products of the oil excitement of more than twenty years ago. A. M. Gillam, the present merchant at Triumph village, came there in 1867 from West Hickory. A short time previous to his settlement he had a well here, which promised abundance and resulted in his removal from West Hickory. When he came here A. J. Sink, Mr. Moore and others had opened small stores, and everything was in a state of incertitude and everybody was excited. The United States Hotel had just been completed. In 1868 a destructive fire swept away these stores and the hotel. There were during this period many saloons and hotels and mixtures at Triumph, but they were ephemeral, and it would be difficult and uninteresting to attempt an enumeration. The floating population (and what little there was of a permanent population) amounted to some three thousand souls in Triumph village, where now are not more than one hundred and fifty. Among the first wells drilled were those of Captain Goodrich, Mr. Hart, A. M. Gillam. The village suffered almost total destruction from the fire of 1868, and again in about two years later. About 1870 there was a temporary abandonment of the place, lasting nearly two years. Samuel Wiggins had a drug-store in the village, however, for some time subsequent to about 1871. The second oil excitement, which owed its existence to Mr. Gillam, was greater in intensity than the first. The first fever had exhausted, apparently, the first twenty feet of rock, and the second was fed from the second twenty feet. Mr. Gillam is now drilling other wells and is quite confident of creating another and a healthy boom. About the time of the first excitement the National Hotel was built and kept by Messrs. Thompson, Fairchild, and others. It was torn down in 1885, though it had long been out of use. The Pine Grove Hotel was also started, during the first excitement, by David Wiggins, who still lives in it, though it is no longer open to the public. The store now kept by Mr. Gillam was first opened by Mr. Moore, shortly after the fire of 1868, and after awhile was put into the hands of Andrew Husband, who had previously kept a grocery in the barn of Mr. Gillam. After him came as proprietors of this store Hawks, William Wiggins, Wiggins & Curtiss, A. R. Curtiss, and about 1880, A. M. Gillam.

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[1] For the history of the churches, and for other interesting matter connected with the business interests of Farmington, the reader is indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. L. Thompson.

The store at McGraw's, now owned by A. Dunn, of Tidioute, was founded by Peter Stinwandle and Frank Foster a few years after the Triumph store was opened. The first post-office in the township was established about this time by the appointment of Peter Stinwandle, at McGraw's. He was succeeded by P. Masterson, William Hurry, and the present incumbent, E. C. Tullock, who was appointed by President Arthur. There was never a post-office at Triumph. There has been an office at Fagundus but a short time, the present postmaster there being W. P. Wagner, a merchant there, successor in the office of Joseph W. Jones.

There are at present nine school-houses in Triumph township, but they are not all in use, as the present population will not fill them. At Funk's Mills is a Methodist Church, which was built about 1860; at Fagundus is another, built about 1872; the Union Church at McGraw was erected in 1878. At Triumph village, during the early period of the oil fever, a union church was

M McGrane

built, though previous to that time the school-house was used for religious purposes, as it had been built with a view to its employment as a church.

We cannot do better than close this chapter with a well-written poem from the facile pen of Mr. A. M. Gillam, who thus contributes to the literary enlightenment of his community no less than to its material development.

TRIUMPH—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

All hail, old Triumph! Thrice all hail!
Thou art like a ship without a sail;
Thy masts are broken, rudder gone;
Thy crews have vanished, one by one,
Till scarce an anchor-watch is left
Of those of whom thou art bereft.
In olden times thine honored name
Both far and near was known to fame;
For man, along thy rocky breast
Deep holes had bored from base to crest,
And with a suction pump did draw
Vast riches from thine oily maw.
But now, alas! thou'rt wrecked, old tug,
And in each vacant hole a plug
Is left. Thy golden stream is clogg'd,
And people say thou'rt water-logg'd.
And even I, thine old-time friend,
Believed that thou had'st reached the end
Of thy wonderful oil career;
Not thinking (as it doth appear
In the sequel), that while weeping
O'er thy death, thou wert but sleeping.
Surface water could not fill thee,
Consequently could not kill thee;
Thou art alive; thy rocky vault
No water holds excepting salt.
The sandrock in its virginity,
(So to speak), had an affinity
For salt water. Ages ago,
When earth was young, the ocean's flow
Deposited on bar and beach
The pebble sand, a porous leach,
Through which the briny waters crept,
And oil for ages past has slept
Secure in nature's stony bed.
But man's persistency, 'tis said,
Stove in the rocky door, and woke
The sleep of ages at a stroke.
Thy stately hills were forest-grown
In that decade; thy name unknown,
Till vandal man, with axe and spade,
Thy shady woodlands did invade,
With avaricious thought intent

Thy old sandrock to circumvent.
Thy veins were pierced; the gushing oil
Flowed out upon thy virgin soil;
As the struck whale, whose gory spout
And bloody form stains the liquid route
Through which he glides, with crimson gore,
From wounds the cruel iron tore,
So thou, man's comfort to promote,
Doth, from thy hydra-headed throat
Spew out upon the thirsty sands
The contents of thine oily glands.
A noted town, which seemed to suit
All hands, including Tidioute,
Was built, but hearts and pockets broke
When that fair town went up in smoke.
And then salt water was the bane
Of the gay oil man. On the brain
He had it. Also in the rock,
(In imagination). The shock
Was immense! "He vamosed the ranch;"
Pulled up stake and left, root and branch.
But yet thou wert not left alone,
A few old fogies with backbone
And some money, another raid
Commenced upon the rock, which paid.
The sand in feet was full five score
And ten in depth. Never before
Nor since, in all the regions round,
Was another such sandrock found
Like to the first. Another rush
Was made, and every tree and bush
Was leased, and oil in torrents poured
From these old holes, that others bored.
Judging the present by the past,
This new excitement cannot last.
Five hundred leeches soon must drain
The life-blood from thy stony vein.
The first excitement drained the head;
The next thy lower end was bled;
They thought their pumps were sucking higher,
And so thy trunk was left entire.
A man addicted to the weed
A spear-head bought. With hungry greed
He bit from either end a chew,
And then deliberately threw
The plug away. Such silly waste
Is like the oil men's foolish haste.
Again, grim want thy hills menace;
The wiry grass that grew apace,
'Twixt rock and stump, is closely nipp'd;
Thy noble flocks and herds have skipp'd

To pastures new. A lonely buck
Remains to browse upon the truck
That's left: and watch the creeping vine,
The plantain and the dandelion
Put forth their tender crimson shoots;
A mess of greens, for men or brutes.
And now another leaf we'll turn,
Man never gets too old to learn.
Of Triumph's future we will sing,
Her possibilities we'll bring
To view; and let the people judge,
This kindling flame, or smoky smudge,
For weal or woe!! 'Tis Triumph's good
We seek, and her near neighborhood.
Come gentle muse, inspire my song,
That we may reach the skeptic throng
Who take no stock in this debate
Of Triumph's old conglomerate.
'Tis not with water, that's distill'd
By solar heat, this rock is fill'd.
By gravitation's law it drops
From top of well to base, nor stops
The intervening rocks to spoil,
Where nature brews and tanks her oil.
The water scarce is from below;
It is a sort of undertow;
Deep in the rock its level finds,
And through the stony chasm winds
Its course along through slaty shells,
A nemesis to pumping wells.
Oh! had I but a Chinese gong,
A butler's voice, a smutz's tongue,
With eloquent and oily phrase
I'd portray Triumph's means and ways;
Her seventy feet of virgin rock
That ne'er has felt torpedo's shock;
I'd wake the echoes round about
Repeating, 'tis not "drowned out,"
But only needs a plug below
To guard against the undertow.

CHAPTER LV.

HISTORY OF WATSON TOWNSHIP.

IN the year 1880, on the 4th of March, Limestone township was divided into about equal parts, and the northern half was organized into a separate township called "Watson," in honor of Hon. L. F. Watson, of Warren, who owned extensive tracts of timber lands in that section.

No oil developments have as yet been made in this township, but it is by no means condemned territory, as it has never been thoroughly tested, and what may be in store for it in the future as an oil field, can only be ascertained as the drill makes its way thoroughly through the township.

The inhabitants at present are engaged in clearing lands, farming, and lumbering. Some of the finest timber tracts in the county are to be found here, and there are eight steam saw-mills located in this township, with an average capacity of twenty-five thousand feet of timber per day. At this rate the best timbered tracts will soon be stripped, and the attention of the inhabitants must of necessity be turned more exclusively to farming. The aggregate value of the saw-mills as assessed in this township is over $12,000.

The schools of Watson township are good country schools. There are five school-houses valued in the aggregate at $2,000, and schools are at present held in each. These schools with number of scholars enrolled are as follows: Miller's school, 18 scholars enrolled; Cobham school, 22 scholars enrolled; Luken's school, 15 scholars enrolled; Slater's school, 10 scholars enrolled; Baxter's school, 8 scholars enrolled; making a total of seventy-three scholars.

There are no churches in Watson township, but religious services are held in the various school-houses regularly under the control of the Evangelical Association. Rev. M. V. De Vaux has charge of this work at present. A public burial-ground is located near the Lukens school-house.

Large tracts of the land in Watson township, as in Limestone, are owned by capitalists and others. Hon. L. F. Watson owns about 3,500 acres in this township. Grandin and Slater own about 2,000 acres. B. D. and J. Mowris own about 1,500 acres. B. F. Rynd owns about 1,100 acres. These large tracts, owned and controlled by single individuals, would naturally retard the settlement. A large part of Watson township is still an entire wilderness.

The unseated lands of Watson township are valued at $51,590. There are about three hundred inhabitants in this township at the present time. Among the prominent citizens of Watson township are Jacob Conarro, Benjamin D. Mowris, William Lawrence, John H. Conarro, James McFarland, Samuel McFarland, W. J. Slater, James Russell, John Rapp, Robert Slater, and John W. Wilkins.

Sketches of the lives of a few of the above will be found below:

Mowris, Peter, one of the earliest settlers in Watson township, was born in Ulster county, N. Y. He came with his wife to Warren county in 1843, and settled in Watson township, then called "Limestone." He died in 1880. His wife survived him six years.

Mowris, B. D., son of Peter Mowris, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in the year 1830. He came to Watson township with his father in 1843, where he still resides. His wife, Nellie (Cameron) Mowris, was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1850.

Conarro, Jacob, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1821, and came to Watson township in 1852. His wife, Harietta (Fredrick) Conarro, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1832.

McFarland, James, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1824, and came to Watson in 1855. His wife, Elizabeth (Lukens) McFarland, was born in Philadelphia in 1824. His father, Samuel McFarland, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He belonged to the artillery, and was a participant in the battle of New Orleans.

Slater, W. J., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845, and came to Limestone, now Watson township, in 1858. His wife, Ordelia (Houser) Slater, was born in Limestone township in 1845.

Russell, sr., James, was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1812, and came to Warren county in 1868. His wife, Rachael (Connely) Russell, was born in Youngsville, Pa., in 1821. His father, Samuel Russell, was born in Ireland in 1776; he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came to Warren county in 1860.

CHAPTER LVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

STRUTHERS, THOMAS. The subject of this sketch was born in Trumbull (now Mahoning) county, O., on the 6th day of June, 1803. His father, John Struthers, came of a Scotch family, and, imbued with the spirit of adventurous enterprise characteristic of that hardy race, removed with his father's family from the State of Maryland to Washington county, Pa., in 1776. By reason of his skill as a practical land surveyor he rendered invaluable assistance to the settlers then crowding into that region; and by reason of his military prowess he rose to the command of a company of mounted rangers, who were commended for their courage and skill in protecting the government from the fierce onslaughts of the desperate and savage allies of the British during the Revolutionary War. He married a Miss Foster, of Irish extraction, and with a family of four children removed to Trumbull county, O., in 1798, where he settled on lands that he had previously selected during his excursions as an Indian hunter. He was thus one of the first settlers in the Connecticut Western Reserve, which from that time became rapidly peopled with immigrants from New England and Pennsylvania. Here he cleared and cultivated a large farm, built mills, and in company with Robert Montgomery, erected a small blast furnace, the product of which was cast into pots, kettles, caldrons, and such other articles as were demanded by the household necessities of the settlers. He afterward unfortunately met with disastrous business reverses.

On this farm, some eighty-four years ago, Thomas Struthers was born and disciplined in the then undeveloped mysteries of agriculture. He obtained his early education in the common schools of the time; during intervals of farm work, prepared for and entered Jefferson College at the age of seventeen years, worked his own way through, and after graduation entered the law office of A. W. Foster, of Greensborough, Westmoreland county, Pa. In December, 1828, one year and eleven months after his admission to the bar, he opened an office in Warren, Pa., which has ever since been his home, and, as we shall see, the object of his pride and bounty. He was partly induced to settle here by offers of agencies by owners of large tracts of disposable wild lands in northwestern Pennsylvania, but chiefly by his belief that the best thing for a young man to do was to cast his lot among the pioneers of a new and promising country, and keep step with the march of improvements. There were only about five hundred voters in Warren county at that time. His success in the practice of his profession was active from the first, though he found his commissions from the sale of land more profitable. His unwavering fidelity to his clients, his diligent efforts in their behalf, and the signal ability with which he discharged the duties imposed upon him, soon established for him a most gratifying reputation. He was from the beginning so successful in disposing of lands and turning the tide of immigration in this direction, that he was encouraged to purchase large tracts on time, and pay for them by the proceeds of resales, at a moderate advance. The greatest difficulty with which he had to contend in this work was the utter want of railroad or other facilities by which to reach these lands. "Here" it has been well said, "was a broad expanse of almost unbroken forest lands, partly in the State of New York and partly in the State of Pennsylvania; probably one hundred and fifty miles north and south by two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles east and west; not penetrated even by good wagon roads; and in some directions one hundred and fifty miles without any roads, and this, too, in the direct line between New York city and the West, and Philadelphia and Lake Erie. The State of Pennsylvania had left it intact by her line of canals and railroads on the south, whilst the Erie Canal passed around to the north." His attention was thus directed to the incipient movements on foot for the construction of railroads through one part or another of this wilderness. Whilst he preferred a road from Philadelphia, by the route now occupied by the Philadelphia and Erie (originally the Sunbury and Erie) railway, and a branch by the Catawissa and Lehigh Valley to New York, he found the projectors of the New York and Erie road first in the field, and hastened to give them all the encouragement he could, attended many of their primary meetings held along the proposed line, aided them in getting the necessary right of way through Pennsylvania, and in other ways evinced his interest in the scheme.

In 1836 efforts were first made to establish a line between Philadelphia and the great lakes, and Mr. Struthers, as a delegate from Warren county, attended the first convention held at Williamsport. Here was developed the scheme for the Sunbury and Erie road, and Mr. Struthers, with others, appointed to lay the subject before the Legislature and induce, if possible, that body to adopt the appropriate measures. A bill was accordingly introduced early in the session of 1836–37, but the members of the Legislature, from their ignorance of the character of the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and of the trade of the lakes, looked upon the scheme as altogether absurd and chimerical. The committee thought it best, therefore, not to urge precipitate action on the measure, but gradually to educate and interest the southern and eastern members in the geography and unbounded resources of that region, and the importance of the lake trade, and thus win their approval. By virtue of his zeal and of his more intimate knowledge of the country, Mr. Struthers was requested by the Philadelphia gentlemen who had been chosen to act with him, to pilot the measure through to its enactment. After months of untiring work he succeeded in obtaining the passage of the bill, though he did not dare bring it to a vote until April, 1837.

In the subsequent organization of the company Mr. Struthers was chosen one of the directors, the others being of Philadelphia and east of the mountains, while the accomplished financier, Nicholas Biddle, was made president. After elaborate surveys made in 1838–39, the location of the line and the beginning of the work of grading in 1840, operations were suspended by the recurrence of the financial panic of 1837, the consequent failure of the United States Bank and its associates, and the long train of failures that followed in the wake of these disasters. In 1847 the Philadelphians abandoned the scheme and transferred their efforts to the Pennsylvania road. This project was not dead, however, and Mr. Struthers, with sublime faith and perseverance, despite a host of discouraging circumstances, obtained a revival of the company and its works in 1851. Philadelphia returned to her allegiance and subscriptions came in from all along the line. To prevent the subscriptions from the west from being conveyed to the east, Mr. Struthers placed himself at the head of a company associated at Warren, while a similar company was formed at Erie. These parties took contracts covering eighty-six miles of the western division, receiving the municipal bonds of their several localities and stock of the company for their principal pay, taking only a very small percentage in money. They also rendered aid to the eastern division. The financial operations of the Warren party were managed altogether by Mr. Struthers, to whose energy it is largely due that, while the prosecution of the work on the remainder of the line was suspended nearly two years for lack of means, this party went steadily forward with their labors, trusting to events for that part of their pay which they were to receive in money—a misplaced confidence, as the subject of our notice realized in a loss of more than all the profits of the contract. However, under a new arrangement he took an individual contract for the completion of a portion of the work, and carried it through. The road was finally completed in 1862.

In the mean time, early in the decade of years that ended with 1860, Mr. Struthers became interested with General Wilson in constructing the first railroad in California, from Sacramento to Folsom, or Negro Bar. When he took hold of the enterprise it was unendowed. By his superior tact and financial ability, he procured in Boston the rails and equipment complete for forty miles of road, to be delivered in San Francisco, without money or other securities than the bonds of the company, and his own and Wilson's guarantee. Soon after this he embarked with others in the enterprise of building street railways in the city of Cincinnati, and obtained from the city council a grant for about half the city, after which he sold out his interest. It was about this time, too, that in company with others, under the supposed protection of an act of the Iowa Legislature, procured for the purpose, he undertook the improvement of the Des Moines River for steam navigation. No sooner had they located their dams, and several towns and cities on the donated lands, then their grant was repudiated by the Legislature.

After the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Road, Mr. Struthers procured the passage of a law incorporating the Oil Creek Railroad Company, with powers to build a line from the Sunbury and Erie Railroad in Warren or Erie county to Titusville, and down Oil Creek and Allegheny River to Franklin. In the year 1862 he organized the company, located the road from Corry to Titusville, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and in one hundred and twenty working days the road was completed, without subsidies from any source, and almost without stock. Finding it almost impossible to inspire the people along the route with confidence in the project, he and his associate, Dr. Streator, took nearly all the stock themselves and built and equipped the road upon its own bonds. The project developed into a remarkable success. He remained the president of the road and chief financial agent until 1866, realizing large profits from its earnings, when he sold his interest, and with his entire family passed a year and a half traveling through Europe, Asia, and Egypt. Previous to his departure, however, he made arrangements for the completion of the Cross-Cut Railroad, which he and Dean Richmond had organized for the purpose of connecting the Oil Creek and New York Central Railroads. After his return from the Old World, and as late as 1870, he, in conjunction with John Stambaugh, John Tod and others, completed the Liberty and Vienna Railroad. Again he was remarkably successful; this road was afterward sold to the Atlantic and Great Western, and Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad

Companies. Mr. Struthers was also one of the projectors of the Youngstown and Canfield Railroad, connecting the Lawrence Railroad with the Kyle and Foster Coal Mines, in which he owned a large interest. Notwithstanding the multitude of his business undertakings, the care of an extensive law practice, his dealings in land, and his various public enterprises, Mr. Struthers had not forgotten the place of his birth. In 1863 he purchased the farm on which he was born, and four years later, in company with several associates whom he had induced to join him, he erected upon it a large blast furnace and built up the prosperous village of Struthers, on the Lawrence Railroad. In the same year, 1867, he purchased an interest for himself and son in a flourishing machine-shop and foundry in Warren, which he extensively enlarged and had incorporated under the name of the "Brown & Struthers Iron Works." In August, 1875, he bought up the entire property of the corporation and founded the firm of Struthers, Wells & Co.

During the period of his management of the Oil Creek Railroad, he established the Corry National Bank, becoming and for years continuing its president.

Mr. Struthers has always been an earnest and active politician of the Whig and Republican persuasion, and a tried friend of the protective tariff system. He represented his district in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1857 and 1858 with distinguished ability, and was a prominent member of the convention of 1872–73 to revise and amend the constitution of the State, serving on important committees. He spent much time and money in aid of the Union cause during the war with the South, filling quotas, etc., and furnished two substitutes, though not subject to service himself.

His course in the Legislature so inspired his fellow-members in that body with confidence in his abilities and integrity, that at the close of his term many of them insisted on his becoming their candidate for State treasurer, to which he was reluctantly constrained to consent. During the canvass for the nomination the following tribute to his worth, one of many published throughout the State, appeared in a paper more than a hundred miles from the district he represented:

" Among the Republican gentlemen named as candidates for the responsible office of State treasurer, the Hon. Thomas Struthers, of Warren county, stands conspicuous. His sterling integrity, business capacity, and the efficient services he has rendered to the political cause upheld by the great Republican party, render him, in our opinion, by far the most suitable and available candidate. The West, we think, is now entitled to the office, more especially when one so capable and trustworthy is presented. During the sessions of 1857 and 1858, Mr. S. represented in the State Legislature, first the counties of Warren, Venango, and Mercer, and afterwards Warren and Crawford. Those who served with him during two sessions can testify to the important character of his services to the State and to his party.

"We agree with the *Reading Journal* when it says to the members of the present Legislature, let us for once have a State treasurer upon whom we can look without suspicion or distrust; in whose past life and freedom from evil financial associations the people can have some guaranty of future honesty. There are such men before the people. Give us one of them if only for this once. Give us a man of pure and spotless honesty, not one whose name has been dragged in the mire. Give us a man whom we can hold up before the people as a servant worthy of their confidence, as a servant of the kind in whom they will be well pleased."

Neither his business nor private inclinations permitted him to give the canvass the attention necessary to obtain the nomination. He had no political aspirations. To aid in developing the resources of the country by public improvements, was ever his highest ambition and greatest pride.

The work for which he will be longest remembered is the magnificent structure known as the Struthers Library Building, which was built for the borough by Mr. Struthers in the winter of 1883, at an expense of about $90,000 in addition to the site, which was furnished by the citizens. It is described in the history of Warren in this work.

Mr. Struthers's "predominant mental characteristic," says one who has for many years been closely associated with him by the ties of friendship and business connection, "is concentrativeness. He would always become totally absorbed in the project or enterprise in hand, and pursue it with an avidity and pertinacity that admitted of no diversion or interruption. His mental resources in extricating himself from embarrassment, and in combining agencies to accomplish his purpose, have always proven sufficient for all drafts upon them and seem inexhaustible, and his power for attracting both men and capital and enlisting them in his adventures, is wonderful. . His temperament is over-sanguine, producing too favorable estimates of future results, and would often have led him into serious difficulties, except for his indomitable will and perseverance. He never surrendered, and consequently was always victorious, or made a draw game of it.

"He has always shown himself emphatically to be what Carlyle said of Cromwell, 'an earnest man.' Whatever his hand has found to do he has done with his might. Bold, apparently to rashness, and hopeful to enthusiasm, whatever he has undertaken he has carried through with an earnestness and energy that surmounted all obstacles. These elements in his composition induced him sometimes to venture too much, perhaps, and take risks which the timid prudence of less resolute men would have avoided. He would buy, on time, far beyond his income from other sources to pay, trusting to sell at an advance before the liability matured. Yet no protests came. He would spread more canvass and run farther out to sea than larger crafts dare venture, yet his frail bark, through calm or storm, always made the voyage bravely, and returned

Ed by H B Hall's Sons, New York

John Curwen

to port safely. His industry has ever been as indefatigable as his will indomitable. Had he not enjoyed perfect health and great powers of endurance, he would often have overtaxed his energies and broken down.

"Although his travels and associations with the business world have been such as to subject him to frequent and strong temptations, his habits have ever been temperate and free from dissipation of any kind. He, indeed, attributes much of the vigor, both physical and intellectual, which he enjoys at his present advanced age, to the fact that several years ago he abjured the use of spirituous liquors altogether. He seldom indulges even in a glass of beer. He says its use defiles the stomach, vitiates the appetite, destroys the sensitive organs, and results in intellectual stupidity, physical grossness and deformity, and total unfitness for business or society. The medicated wines generally in use he considers equally obnoxious and to be avoided.

"But paramount among his virtues it may be affirmed that he is an honest man. In his immense and complicated business transactions, no one was ever found to charge him successfully with a dishonest or dishonorable act. Naturally a little credulous, although usually cautious, he has sometimes been overreached and involved in litigation. But he has lived through more than forty years of trials without a tarnish upon the escutcheon of his manhood, or a stain on his integrity as a citizen. During all that time he has been the recognized leader, and often the originator of measures calculated to benefit the county and borough in which he has lived, and still enjoys the confidence and esteem of the present, as of the past generation."

In December, 1831, Mr. Struthers married Miss Eunice Eddy, of Warren, Pa., and reared two children. His son, Thomas E., died in 1872. His daughter, Ann Eliza, was married to Captain George R. Wetmore, a soldier of the war for the Union, and a prominent manufacturer and influential business man. She died in 1880 leaving one son, who is Mr. Struthers's only lineal descendant.

CURWEN, M. D., JOHN, is a native of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa.; received his collegiate education at Yale College, and his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. Shortly after graduation he was appointed assistant physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in Philadelphia, under the charge of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, and remained there until the fall of 1849. After a year spent in the city of Philadelphia, attending the hospitals and general practice, he was elected in February, 1851, superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, where he remained until February 11, 1881. Shortly after leaving that institution he was elected physician in chief and superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and assumed charge of the institution on July 7, 1881. He was one of the original members of the

Medical Society of Dauphin county, Pa., and is also a member of the Medical Society of Warren County, Pa.

He has been a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania since 1866; was president in 1868, and has been chairman of a number of committees of that society, having reference to the care of the insane, viz., the committee to memorialize the Legislature in favor of a hospital for the insane for the northern district of the State, now located at Danville; the committee to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the law regulating the admission into hospital for the insane, passed in 1869; to memorialize the Legislature in favor of a hospital for insane criminals; to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the hospital for the northwestern district of the State, now located at Warren, Pa.; to memorialize the Legislature in favor of a hospital for the southeastern district of the State.

The hospital now located at Norristown was established as the result of that movement, but not as the memorialists had intended. He has been a member of the American Medical Association for about twenty years, and has read papers before that body on the care of the insane.

He has been a member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane since 1851, and its secretary since 1858. He is also an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

He was one of the commissioners for the erection of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pa., and also for the erection of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and was also one of the commission appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition of insane criminals in Pennsylvania. He has been for many years one of the trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

In 1850 he prepared a manual for attendants in hospitals for the insane. His principal writings have been the reports of the hospitals of which he has been the superintendent; of the commissions on which he has served; various papers and reports to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, embodied in their proceedings, and papers read before other societies, or printed in medical journals. He prepared also a history of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; a history of the original thirteen members of that association, with photographs of each member, and a biographical sketch of Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.

WATSON, LEWIS FINDLAY, was born in Crawford county, Pa., on the 14th day of April, 1819. His parents, John Watson and Rebecca Bradley, were natives of the State of Delaware, and descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestry. The early education of the subject of this sketch was such as the educational advantages of Crawford and surrounding counties afforded during his boyhood. At the age of thirteen he entered a store at Titusville in the capacity of clerk, and remained in that occupation there and at Franklin and Warren until 1837, his residence in the latter place having commenced in in 1835. At the close of his last engagement, in 1837, he entered the prothonotary's and register and recorder's office in Warren, where he remained until 1838, shortly after which he commenced a course of study at the Warren Academy, then under charge of Mr. Rasselas Brown, who subsequently became president judge of this judicial district.

Upon leaving the academy, Mr. Watson entered upon mercantile pursuits in the borough of Warren, in partnership with Archibald Tanner and S. T. Nelson, under the style of Nelson, Watson & Co. At the termination of this co-partnership, in 1841, he continued his mercantile pursuits, sometimes on his own account, and sometimes with others, until 1860, when, closing this business, he turned his attention more directly to the manufacture and marketing of lumber. In the autumn of 1859, in company with his brother John and Archibald Tanner, he engaged in the development of the petroleum business by drilling wells on his brother's farm at Titusville, Pa. In the spring of 1860 this firm opened what was known as the Fountain Oil Well, the first flowing well in that district, and probably the first in the country.

Since the date of the above-mentioned discovery Mr. Watson has, at intervals, engaged in the production of petroleum, and has continuously engaged also in extensive operations in pine timber lands, and in the manufacture and sale of lumber up to the present time.

Enterprises of more public importance have at various times occupied his attention. In 1864 he was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Warren, and for several years acted as its vice-president. In 1870 he organized the Warren Savings Bank, of which he was the first president, a position which he continues to hold.

In 1861 he organized the Conewango Valley Railroad Company, now known as the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh, and was elected its first president. It was mainly through his efforts that the Conewango Valley road was constructed. In 1877 he purchased a large tract of land in Cass county, Dak., and at once commenced the cultivation of wheat and other agricultural products. At the present date he has over two thousand acres under cultivation.

Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Watson has at all times supported the political principles which have distinguished that great body — principles that have more firmly cemented the bonds of the Union; which have protected the American laborer from competition with the degraded laborers of foreign nations, and which have established and sustained the conservative financial policy that has secured so much prosperity to the country, and insures the extinguishment of the public debt without distress to the people.

Although not a politician by profession or practice, his unswerving loyalty to his party, his known patriotism, his energy, perspicacity, and success in the various enterprises which he had undertaken, led, in 1874, to the unanimous recommendation of Mr. Watson, by the Republicans of Warren county to the district convention, as a candidate for representative to Congress. At the meeting of the district convention Mr. Watson's name as a candidate was withdrawn at his own request, to effect an unanimous nomination of Hon. C. B. Curtis, the sitting member of the House from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District, for a second term. Unfortunately Mr. Curtis was defeated at the polls by his Democratic competitor, by a small majority.

Two years thereafter, in 1876, Mr. Watson was nominated by the Republican convention, held at Franklin, as a candidate for representative to the Forty-fifth Congress from the above district, and he was elected by the overwhelming majority of 3,547, against Wm. L. Scott, the Democratic nominee, notwithstanding the election of a Democrat for the preceding term of 1874–76. In 1880 he was again elected to Congress. His congressional duties were performed with the same assiduity and zeal that he displayed in private affairs.

In the Forty-fifth Congress he introduced a bill to regulate inter-state commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers. This bill aimed to correct one of the crying evils of the times.

In the House it elicited discussion which its importance merited, and it was was widely commented upon by the leading newspapers of the country in a manner which indicated the deep interest felt in the proposed reformatory legislation by the people at large. The bill passed the House, with some unimportant amendments, by a large majority, but reached the Senate too late for action during that session of Congress.

That its passage through the House, by a large majority, should be ascribed to the energetic and skillful efforts of Mr. Watson, is apparent from the fact that a similar bill, introduced in the Forty-sixth Congress, did not reach a vote in either the House or the Senate.

In 1842 Mr. Watson married Elvira W. McDowell, whose death occurred in 1849. No children of this marriage survive. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline E., daughter of Hon. N. B. Eldred, of Wayne county, Pa. Of the children born of this marriage Annie Bartlett alone survives.

At the date of this publication Mr. Watson continues actively engaged in the various business pursuits which have absorbed so many years of his life — banking, the manufacture of lumber, operations in pine timber lands, the production of petroleum, and grain growing.

While increasing his lumber interests, he has gradually become, probably, the largest land owner in the county of Warren, and latterly he has acquired extensive timber tracts on the Pacific slope.

These various and absorbing pursuits have not diminished his concern in public affairs, nor have they dulled his lively interest in the successes, or lessened his sympathy in the misfortunes of his neighbors, and his large and ever-increasing circle of acquaintances. On the contrary, he contemplates the various political schisms of the time with all the ardor of earlier days, but with a judgment and wisdom ripened by wide and varied experience.

Happy in his own domestic life and successes, he is ever ready to contribute to the happiness of the less fortunate, by his quiet sympathy in their distress, or by extending the hand of unostentatious charity—the greatest of all the virtues—which adorns alike the prince and peasant, the private as well as the more conspicuous public citizen who may wear her mantle.

BEATY, DAVID, was born in Beaver county, Pa., on the 26th day of October, 1811. His paternal ancestry is derived from Scotland. His grandfather, William Beaty, emigrated from Scotland to Newburg, on the Hudson, in New York State, and thence removed to Beaver county, in this State, nearly eighty years ago. He had a family of three daughters and four sons, of the latter of whom William, jr., the eldest, was the father of David Beaty. William, the younger, was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1764; could distinctly remember having seen Washington; served in the War of 1812, being stationed at Erie to protect the country from an apprehended invasion of the enemy, and died at his home in Beaver county on the 5th of June, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat of the old school, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Mary, had four brothers and three sisters, the children of David Clark, of Irish birth and parentage. He was a giant in stature, measuring six feet two and one-half inches in his stockings. He died in Beaver county about the year 1822. Mary (Clark) Beaty died in the summer of 1868, of palsy.

William and Mary Beaty reared a family of seven sons and six daughters. Of this family of thirteen children, David Beaty was the sixth. Just previous to his nineteenth birthday David Beaty came to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he remained at work on farms for four years, removing, at the expiration of that time, to Tionesta, Warren county, Pa. There he engaged in lumbering in the forests for a period of five years, when he went to West Hickory, near Tidioute, and was married November 16, 1843, to Abigail Mead, youngest daughter of Joseph Mead; uniting the labors of a farmer with those of his former vocation. At the beginning of the oil excitement, more than twenty years ago, he commenced his operations in petroleum on Oil Creek, eight miles south of Titusville. This occupation gradually assumed larger proportions, and in time absorbed Mr. Beaty's entire time and attention. The material result, however, has been most gratifying. The boy who left home with one dollar and seventy-five cents in his pocket, and with venturesome daring, walked 130 miles to the destination which he had selected as the field for his labors, was bound to succeed, and has succeeded beyond his original calculations. After erecting and furnishing the buildings in which he now lives, Mr. Beaty removed hither from West Hickory on the 11th of March, 1873. His home farm consists of 170½ acres, besides which he now owns sixty acres in one lot above here, 100 acres on Hatch Run, etc., making more than 500 acres that he owns in Warren county, and nearly four thousand acres in Dakota. Mr. Beaty is a stalwart member of the Democratic party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Warren.

Joseph Mead was born in Northumberland county, Pa., June 25, 1772; came to where Meadville now stands, when it was a wilderness, with his eldest brother, David Mead. Joseph was sixteen years old at that time. They had some narrow escapes. Their father, Darius Mead, was taken prisoner by the Indians and killed about thirty miles from Franklin. Joseph remained there one year; returned to Northumberland, and went to school; acquired as good an education as he could possibly; was married in 1794 to Hannah Boone, a relative of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky; emigrated to near Youngsville, Warren county, in 1799 with his brother Darius, and their families. They built the first grist and saw-mill in the county. Joseph afterward came to reside three miles below Warren, on the Allegheny River, and died there in 1846.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Beaty consists of three sons—O. W., David W., and Albert B., the last named of whom died on the 20th of September, 1851. The other two are still residing in Warren county.

WETMORE, L. D., was born in Pine Grove township, Warren county, Pa., on the 18th day of October, 1818. He is the son of Hon. Lansing Wetmore, a sketch of whose life is written in this work, and the grandson of Parsons Wetmore, an early settler in Whitestown, whose wife was a daughter of Hugh White, the first settler west of the Dutch settlements in the Mohawk Valley in the State of New York. Hugh White earned the distinction of being the founder of Whitestown, N. Y., as his son Hugh became the founder of Cohoes, N. Y. The family came originally from the vicinity of Hartford, Conn.

L. D. Wetmore received his earlier education in the district schools of Warren, and afterward attended the academy at the same place. He was graduated from Union College in the class of 1841, after which he began to study law in Warren. He was admitted to practice in 1845, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Warren, his labors being interrupted for a time in 1843 and 1844, when he taught in the academy at Smethport for two seasons. From that time on he has conducted a large and successful practice in Warren, and is now at the head of the firm of Wetmore, Noyes & Hinckley. Mr. Wetmore's prominence in this and adjoining counties is sufficiently attested by the fact that in the fall of 1870 he was elected president judge of the Sixth

L. D. Wetmore

Judicial District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, and Elk, and that during a term of ten years he performed the functions of that office with the most creditable promptness and efficiency. For some time previous to the death of his brother, C. C. Wetmore, in April, 1867, he was interested with him in an extensive lumber business. After that painful accident, as described in other pages of this volume, Judge Wetmore was obliged to assume sole charge over the business, and from that time to the present he has engaged heavily in the manufacture and sale of lumber, with results which disclose his sagacity and capacity for managing affairs. In politics Judge Wetmore is a Republican, and though not an office seeker was clothed for a time with the judicial ermine, as stated, and has been called upon to take a part in the arduous and not less important burdens of local office. Previous to his election to the bench he was president of the First National Bank of Warren, a position which he resumed on his retirement from the political office, and which he now holds. His judicial ability has been even better appreciated since the expiration of his term than while he was in office. Like his father, he has always been remarkable for the affability of his manner and his social disposition in all the relations of life. His decisions were almost always correct, notwithstanding the fact that he was engaged in private business enterprises that would alone have fully taxed the energies of most men. He studied all the questions that came before him for decision with the thoroughness of a student in love with his task, and refused to neglect the minutest duties of his position.

The following is the correspondence on the termination of his official life in Erie county:

ERIE, Pa., April 29, 1874.

TO THE HONORABLE L. D. WETMORE,

Dear Sir:—As your connection with the bar of Erie county as president judge has ceased, the undersigned, its members, desire to give an expression of their respect for you, officially and personally, at a supper at such time as it may suit your convenience to meet us.

We are unwilling that your connection with us as president judge of our county should cease without some demonstration, feeling that while it should be a pleasant occasion to us, it is due to you for the ability, impartiality and fidelity with which you discharged the duties of the office as well as a grateful expression of our remembrance of the agreeable intercourse we have had with you as our late president judge, signally marked out as it was by gentlemanly and courteous bearing, and patient consideration of our efforts before you. With great respect we are your friends and obedient servants.

JOHN H. WALKER,
ELIJAH BABBIT,
JAMES C. MARSHALL,
and some forty members of the Erie bar.

WARREN, Pa., June 8, 1874.

Gentlemen:—Your favor was duly received and my absence has delayed a reply.

To have performed the duties of judge in a manner to meet the approval of the members of your bar is to me a source of great satisfaction.

Your learning, ability and urbanity greatly aided me in my labors on the bench.

The upright, fearless, and learned lawyer is as much a minister of justice as the court to which he speaks, said Justin Grier, on his retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The fact so truly stated by Judge Grier has been appreciated by me in my official intercourse with you.

I would be pleased to accept your invitation but am unable at present to state a time when it would be convenient for me to meet you. Thanking you for the flattering compliment of your letter, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

L. D. WETMORE.

To HON. JOHN H. WALKER, HON. ELIJAH BABBIT, HON. JAMES C. MARSHALL and others.

At a meeting of the court in Warren on the first Monday in January, 1881, the following resolutions, offered by a committee appointed by the bar, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The term of office of Lansing D. Wetmore, president judge of the 37th Judicial District has expired, and he is about to retire from the bench, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the bar of Warren county, express to Judge Wetmore our great respect and esteem for him personally, and our high appreciation of his able, learned, and impartial administration of justice in the county.

Resolved, That as a judge he has been calm and impartial in investigation, independent without pride of opinion, just but merciful in judgment, earnestly striving to judge according to the law.

He has ever sincerely sought to establish truth and do impartial justice, and by his considerate politeness and courtesy towards all he has merited our special gratitude, and shown himself a kind and cultured gentleman, as well as a just and learned judge.

The pure and perfect gem of judicial authority which was committed to his keeping ten years ago he transmits to his successor, still a diamond, not a stone, with its brilliancy undimmed, its lustre unimpaired.

Resolved, That the sincere and hearty good wishes of this bar follow Judge Wetmore into private life, and we hope and expect to see his ripe years and manhood crowned with even greener honors than those he to-day lays down.

With all his labors he is governed by a philosophy of good will and enjoys life as it passes. He has an exquisite taste in literary matters, and among those who are acquainted with his attainments is regarded as a just and discriminating critic. He was one of the original contributors to the first fund, and is now one of the trustees of the Struthers Library Building. Moreover, he is liberal and ready to promote by generous contributions all beneficent public institutions, and with the aid of his wife is constantly engaged in the dispensation of many and well-directed private charities

Judge Wetmore has been twice married. His first wife was Miss B. Wetherby, of Warren, who died in 1856, four years after their marriage, leaving one child, now the wife of Lientenant J. P. Jefferson, a graduate from West Point. In March, 1858, Judge Wetmore married Maria C. Shattuck, of Groton, Mass. They have three children, Edward D., Frederick S., and Albert L. Wetmore.

STONE, CHARLES W., was born in Groton, Middlesex county, Mass., on the 29th day of June, 1843, and was the eldest of the three sons of Warren F. and Mary (Williams) Stone. His mother was of Welsh extraction, and her ancestors had settled in this country during the early years of its history. His father, who was of English descent, and whose ancestors were related to General Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame and were pre-Revolutionary inhabitants of Massachusetts, was a carpenter by trade, and though of feeble health, was distinguished by a strong, clear, and active mind. The year prior to his death, in his forty-second year, he was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. He had a keen appreciation of culture, and to his tendency to intellectual occupation, and his early words of inspiring encouragement, is due much of the success that has waited on his son, the subject of this sketch. The boyhood and youth of C. W. Stone were passed on a farm with his grandfather, with the exception of one year, during which he worked at the trade of his father. At an age when most boys have no thought for the morrow, he conceived an ambition for a liberal education, and determined to obtain it, notwithstanding the somewhat straitened circumstances of the family, and his own delicate health. He prepared for a collegiate course at Lawrence Academy, and in 1860 was sufficiently advanced to enter the sophomore class at Williams College. In order to supplement his limited means, he taught in a private family, sawed wood, and did other " chores " during college terms, and, free from debt, was graduated in 1863 in the section of first ten in a class of fifty. Soon after his graduation he became principal of the Union school at Warren, Pa., and in March, 1865, relinquished that position to accept that of superintendent of common schools of Warren county. In the fall of the same year he was chosen principal of the academy at Erie, but this situation he resigned in November, 1865, and went to Mississippi in company with F. M.

Abbott and Colonel A. P. Shattuck, both of whom afterward became prominent cotton planters in that State. At the close of December, 1866, he returned to the north, and having been admitted to practice law in the courts of Warren county, on the first day of January, 1867, entered into partnership with his present partner, Judge Rasselas Brown. This partnership has now continued longer without interruption than any other law partnership in Warren county. In 1868 he was elected school director and served nine years; the last three as president of the board. He was also for three years a member of the borough council.

So soon were Mr. Stone's abilities known and appreciated, that as early as the fall of 1869 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, from the district composed of Warren and Venango counties. Unlike too many men in public life, he did not look upon the position as an honor merely, a sinecure, but a trust which demanded the best of his talents and endeavors. He was a prominent figure in his first session in the Legislature. A movement, led by Senator Lowry, of Erie, in the Upper House, and Representative Ames, of Titusville, in the Lower House, was initiated for the formation of a new county to comprise Eldred, Southwest and half of Spring Creek townships in this county and portions of Venango and Crawford counties. Mr. Stone and J. D. McJunkin, from the Venango district, opposed the measure, and Mr. Stone made a powerful speech against it, which materially aided to produce its defeat. The effort was complimented throughout the State in the press, even the opposition bearing witness to its force and effect. The struggle was a very severe, laborious, and exhaustive one to Mr. Stone, but it was the occasion of his re-nomination and re-election in the fall of 1870, without an opposing nominee, the Democratic party paying him the high compliment of not putting an opposing candidate in the field. The honor was well deserved, for the division of Warren county would have deprived it of some of the richest portions of its territory, and would have injured Warren by making Titusville the county seat of a new and rival county. Although at the beginning it seemed destined to be regarded as a local question, it engendered such a fight as to assume the proportions of a State question. The odds against which Mr. Stone and his confrère contended may be partly appreciated when it is stated that the victorious party were led by two young men in their first term against political veterans.

An important feature of his labors in the session of 1871 was the part he took in a measure to protect the harbor of Erie. In consequence of a communication from the United States secretary of war to Governor Geary, relative to depredations said to have been committed upon the Peninsula protecting and forming the harbor at Erie, and thus endangering the harbor, a committee of five was appointed to investigate, and Mr. Stone was made chairman. The committee made two elaborate reports, which undoubtedly operated to save the harbor from destruction, and restore the Marine Hospital (now the Soldier's Home) property to the State.

At the expiration of the second term in the House of Representatives Mr. Stone returned with renewed energy to the practice of law, from which he had been drawn by the press of public duties. But he was not long permitted to enjoy his retirement. In 1876 he was chosen to a seat in the State Senate, and took his place in the beginning of 1877. In that body he served as chairman of the general judiciary committee, and while taking a leading part in all its deliberations was recognized as the special champion of the interests of the oil-producing sections of the State, and, as in the Lower House, was esteemed very clear, able, and impressive in debate. Perhaps his ablest effort was his speech in support of the free pipe bill, in the winter of 1878. The bill was then defeated, but has since been passed and is now in force. In 1878 he was brought forward as the best candidate for the position of lieutenant-governor of the State. The opposition in the convention was but nominal, the vote standing 182 against 59, and in the subsequent election he was chosen by a majority of 23,250 votes. He served with distinguished ability from January, 1879, to January, 1883, the entire term. The importance of this office, which is of recent institution in Pennsylvania, is at once apparent from the following section of Article IV, of the new constitution of the State:

"Sect. 13. In case of the death, conviction, or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor." It also provides that he shall be *ex officio* president of the Senate and member of the board of pardons. It fell to him to preside over the joint assembly during the protracted contest for election of United States Senator, which resulted in the selection of John I. Mitchell, and though he was called upon to make more rulings than were ever before or since made in a similar assembly, not one of his rulings, either in the Senate or joint assembly, was ever reversed or even appealed from, a statement which cannot be made concerning any other lieutenant-governor in the history of the State. During that contest Mr. Stone had the general support of the press of northern and northwestern Pennsylvania for the senatorship, but he declined to enter the field.

It is a custom for the Senate, at the close of each term of its presiding officer, to extend him a vote of thanks. This vote may have meaning and it may not, but there can be no mistaking the sentiment that impelled the Senate, at the close of Mr. Stone's term, in 1883, by the co-operation of every member of both parties, to present to him a gold watch of superior workmanship, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to the Hon. Charles Warren Stone, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1883, by the members of the State Senate for the sessions of 1879, 1881, and 1883, as a testimonial of their high regard and great esteem for him as a public officer, and for the impartial and faithful performance of his duties as president of the Senate." To the heavy gold chain, which was presented with the watch, is attached, as a charm, a miniature gavel with diamond settings. The presentation address was made by Senator John Stewart, since the independant candidate for governor, to which Mr. Stone feelingly replied.

In 1883 Mr. Stone was one of the three commissioners that located the United States public buildings at Erie. In 1884 he received the unanimous support of the delegates from Warren county for the congressional nomination for this district, though he made no canvass in the other counties. In 1886 he was strongly urged from Warren and Erie counties to go into the fight, but declined. in January, 1887, however, he was appointed by Governor Beaver as secretary of the Commonwealth, a position which he fills at this writing.

Notwithstanding his activity in political affairs, Mr. Stone has borne his share of the labor and received his share of the honor in business and social life. His standing as a lawyer is attested by the fact that he is president of the Bar Association of Warren county. In recent years he has engaged to a considerable extent in lumbering and oil operations in the Clarendon field and elsewhere. Although in rather more than comfortable circumstances, he has not accumulated so much property as he is commonly accredited with, having made it a rule, as well as possessing the inclination, to spend all that is necessary for his own enjoyment, or that of others, as he "goes along." He is a member of the State Historical Society, and since its origin has been prominently identified with the Warren Library Association. His ability as an orator is recognized throughout the State, and he is in demand, not only during political campaigns, but on Independence Day celebrations, and like occasions.

On the 30th of January, 1868, Mr. Stone married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Moorhead, of Erie, Pa. They have six children—Grace Mary, Annie Isabel, Ralph Warren, Elizabeth Moorhead, John Lyon, and Clara Rebecca. He has two brothers, both residing in the city of Bradford, Pa. One, R. B. Stone, is a prominent lawyer; the other, George F. Stone, is city superintendent of schools.

SCOFIELD, GLENNI W.,[1] son of Darius and Sallie (Glenny) Scofield, was born at Dewittville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 11, 1817. In early life he had such educational advantages as are usually furnished in the common schools. When about fourteen years of age he quit school to learn printing, and worked at this trade, off and on, for about three years. At seventeen he went back to his books and entered upon a course of classical study.

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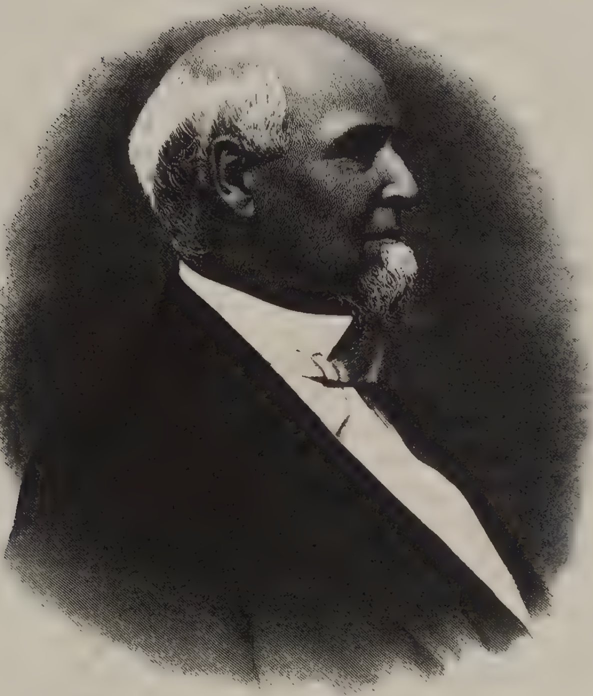
[1] Extract from "Barnes's Historical and Biographical Sketches of Congress."



Glenni W. Scofield

In September, 1836, he entered Hamilton College, New York, as a freshman, and graduated from this institution with fair rank of scholarship in 1840. Many years thereafter the college conferred upon him the title of LL.D. The two years immediately following his graduation he spent in teaching; the first in Fauquier county, Va., and the second as principal of the academy in McKean county, Pa. While teaching he studied law, and in December, 1842, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Warren, Pa.

November 20, 1845, he was married to Laura M. Tanner, daughter of Archibald Tanner, of Warren. They have three children—two daughters, Ellie G. and Mary M., and one son, Archibald T.—all of whom now reside with their parents.

Except when interrupted by his several terms of public service, his whole time has been devoted to his profession.

In 1846 he was appointed district attorney by Governor Shunk, which place he held for about two years. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and re-elected in 1850. While a member of this body he was esteemed one of its most effective debaters, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. His speech in favor of an elective judiciary was quite widely circulated at the time, and attracted considerable attention throughout the State. Although during his term of service in the Legislature he acted with the Democratic party, as he had uniformly done before, and as he did for some years after, he was always an anti-slavery man. During his college life he was a member of an abolition society, formed by a number of young men in the institution, and never relinquished his early convictions in hostility to slavery. In accordance with these convictions and while still acting with the Democratic party, he advocated the Wilmot proviso, opposed the fugitive slave law and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and took the anti-slavery side of all kindred questions.

When a Republican party was formed in 1856 he immediately severed his old party connections and in a public address united his political fortunes with the new party of freedom and progress. In the autumn of that year he was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, and in a district, before largely Democratic, was elected by a majority of twelve hundred. He occupied this position three years, and ably sustained the reputation which he had gained as a debater in the lower branch of the Legislature. While in the Senate he introduced and advocated bills to exempt the homestead from sale for debt, and to abrogate the laws excluding witnesses from testifying on account of religious belief. Neither of these bills passed, but Mr. Scofield's speeches in their favor, which were reported and printed, prove that they should have passed. His bills were voted down, but his arguments were not answered. He was more successful in his efforts in connection with other western members to procure State aid for the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

For a short time in 1861, by the appointment of Governor Curtin, he was president judge of the district composed of the counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, and Jefferson.

In 1862 he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses; the last time by the State at large. During this twelve years' term in Congress he served on committees on elections, appropriations, Indian affairs, and for six years as chairman of the committee of naval affairs.

March 31, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes register of the United States treasury, which office he held until May 20, 1881, and then resigned to accept a judgeship on the United States Court of Claims, to which he had been commissioned by President Garfield.

As a debater in Congress, Mr. Scofield has been much admired for his analytical, terse, and logical style. Without striving to be amusing, he not unfrequently enlivens his argument by pungent satire and humorous illustrations; but the general character of his efforts is that of clear statement and close reasoning. He seems to aim only at conviction. The following extract from a speech delivered in reply to Hon. James Brooks, of New York, in January, 1865, in the House of Representatives, is a fair specimen of his style of address and power of discussion:

"It has been often said of late that history repeats itself. Of course it cannot be literally true; but the gentleman reiterates it, and then proceeds to search for the prototype of the terrible drama now being enacted on this continent, and affects to find it in the Revolution of 1776. Having settled this point to his own satisfaction, he proceeds to assign to the living actors their historic parts. The rebels take the position of the colonial revolutionists, the Government of the United States re-enacts the part of George III and his ministers, while for himself and the Opposition debaters of this House he selects the honorable role of Chatham, Fox, Burke, and other champions of colonial rights in the British Parliament. Let us examine this. It is true that the colonists rebelled against the Government of Great Britain, and the slave-holders rebelled against the Government of the United States; but here the likeness ends. Between the circumstances that might provoke or justify rebellion in the two cases there is no resemblance. The Government from which the colonies separated was three thousand miles beyond the seas. They could not even communicate with it in those days in less than two or three months. In that Government they had no representation, and their wants and wishes no authoritative voice. Nor was it the form of government most acceptable to the colonists. They preferred a republic. The rapidly increasing population and the geographical extent and position of the colonies demanded nationality. Sooner or later it must come. The tea tax and other trifling grievances only hurried on an event that was sure to occur from the influences of geography and population alone. How is it in these respects with the present rebellion? The Government against which the slaveholders rebelled was not a foreign one; it was as much theirs as ours. They were fully represented in it. There was scarcely a law, indeed I think there was not a single law upon the statute-book, to which they had not given their assent. It was the Government they helped to make, and it was made as they wanted it. They had ever had their share of control and patronage in it, and more than their share, for they boasted with much truth that cotton was king. Nor is there any geographical reasons in their favor. It is conceded, even by the rebels themselves, that a division of the territory lying compactly between the Lakes, and the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Mississippi, into two nations would be a great misfortune to both. If it were the Pacific States demanding separation, bad as that would be, there would be some sense in it; but for this territory you cannot even find a dividing line. When you attempt to run one, the rivers and mountains cross your purpose. Both the land and the water oppose division. There is no disunion outside the wicked hearts of these disloyal men. I can see no resemblance, then, between our patriot fathers, who toiled through a seven years' war to establish this beneficent Government, and the traitors who drenched the land in blood in an attempt — I trust in God a vain one — to destroy it.

"Again, sir, in what respect do the apologists of the present rebellion in this House resemble the advocates of our great Revolution in the British Parliament? Conceding they are their equals in statesmanship, learning, eloquence, and wit, I submit that they fall far below them in the merit of their respective causes. Chatham defended the cause of the colonists as set forth in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' — the honorable gentlemen from New York pleads for slavery, the auction block, the coffle, the lash. With slavery he cures all national troubles. He begs for harmony among ourselves. How shall we be united? 'Restore slavery,' says he. He is opposed to war. How then shall rebels in arms be subdued? 'Revive the traffic in blood.' He is opposed to taxes. How then shall our exhausted Treasury be replenished? 'Raise more children for the market.' Slavery, more slavery, still more slavery, is the only prescription of the Opposition doctors. If we are to look for the representatives of these great men on this side of the Atlantic I would not select them from among those who, born and raised in the free States, with all their moral and educational advantages, had not yet quite virtue enough when the struggle came to be patriots, nor quite courage enough to be rebels, but I would rather select them from such men as Johnson, of Tenessee, or Davis, of Maryland, who, born and educated amid the influences of slavery, still stood up for the Union cause, at first almost alone. But, sir, the representatives of these men are to be found now as they were then on the other side of the Atlantic, the leaders of the liberal party in the British Parliament.

"There is another party that figures largely in the history of the revolutionary struggle that the gentleman entirely omitted to name. He gave them no place in his cast of parts. The omission may be attributed to either modesty or forgetfulness. Prior to the Revolution the members of this party had filled all the places of honor and profit in the colonies, and when the war came they heartily espoused the cause of the king, though they did not generally join his armies. Their principal business was to magnify disaster, depreciate success, denounce the currency, complain of the taxes, and denounce and dodge arbitrary arrests. To the patriot cause they were ever prophets of evil. Failure was their word. The past was a failure, the future would be. In the beginning of the war this party was in the majority in some of the colonies, and constituted a large minority in all, but as the war progressed their numbers constantly diminished. Many of the leaders were from time to time sen beyond the 'lines' and their estates confiscated. Most of these settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, right handy to the place where the gentleman informs us he was born. The members of this party were called tories, and if this war is but a repetition of the war of the Revolution, as the gentleman intimates, who are their present representatives?

"Again exclaims the gentleman, 'You cannot subjugate eight millions people.' I know not which most to condemn in this expression (I speak it of course without personal application), its insinuation of falsehood or its confession of cowardice. The United States does not propose to subjugate any portion of its people, but only to exact obedience to law from all. It is this misrepresentation of the purpose of the Government that still keeps alive the dying flames of the rebellion. I can go further with perfect truth, and say it was this misrepresentation that lighted those flames at first. The slaveholders were told that it was the purpose of this Administration to destroy their personal and political rights; next they were reminded that they were proud, brave, chivalric men, and then tauntingly asked if they were going to submit. They were thus fairly coaxed and goaded into rebellion. Except for this misrepresentation the Union people would have been in a large majority in all the slave States, and despite it they are in a majority in more than half of them to-day if they could be heard. But they are gagged, bound hand and foot by a despotism so cruel and so mean, so thorough and so efficient, that even the gentleman from New York has no fault to find with it. The country is too much engaged now with the immediate actors in the drama to look behind the screens for the authors and prompters of the play. But when these actors have disappeared from the stage, gone down to graves never to be honored, or wandering among strangers never to be loved; in the peaceful future, when inquisition shall be made for the contrivers, instigators, aiders, and abettors of this great crime, the two classes so often coupled in denunciation in this Hall, the abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South, will be scarcely noticed, but the quiet historian will 'point his slow, unmoving finger' at those northern leaders who for fifteen years have deceived the South and betrayed the North. They will stand alone. The large minority that now gathers around them, moved thereto more in hopes to escape the severe hardships of the war than from any love of them or their position, will have melted away from their support like dissolving ice beneath their feet, and well will it be for their posterity if they can manage then, like Byron's wrecks, to sink into the

"Depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown."

Subjugate the South! No, sir; it is the purpose as it is the duty of the Government to liberate the South, to drive out the usurpers, and to restore to the deluded and betrayed masses the blessings of a free Republic."

TANNER, ARCHIBALD. Soon after the death of Archibald Tanner, which occurred February 15, 1861, the following obituary notice, written by the Hon. S. P. Johnson, was published in the Warren *Mail:*

The subject of this notice was to Warren its oldest inhabitant, its best friend, its most enterprising citizen. Here he spent his youthful vigor, his ripened manhood and his feebler age. Around us everywhere are visible mementos of his public spirit and private virtues. With all our pleasing recollections of the past his memory is commingled. Every mind is stored with reminiscences of his genial and eccentric humor. Every eye is moist at his seemingly sudden exit. His loss is equally a private grief and a public calamity.

The religious, the political, the commercial, and social circle have each a vacant seat and no one able and willing to wear his falling mantle and fill them. But the tear which this bereavement exacts is dried by the knowledge that the good which he has done will live after him, and the conviction that our loss is, to him, eternal gain.

Archibald Tanner, son of Tryal Tanner, was born in Litchfield, county, Conn., February 3, 1786—emigrated with his parents to Trumbull county, O., in the year 1802—commenced his business life at his majority by boating produce down the Ohio River, and came to Warren in 1816 with a small stock of goods and groceries, brought by keel-boat up the river. He had been located for a few previous months in Franklin. With this small stock, his earthly substance then, he commenced a career of commercial success. This he achieved single-handed, where many others failed, in a poor and sparsely settled country, without aid from relatives or patronizing friends. His integrity gained him universal confidence, while his capacity and close attention to business secured him a large measure of success. He prospered and enlarged his business for many successive years, until he was recognized at home and abroad, as the capitalist and business man of Warren.

The latter part of his active commercial life was spent in company with Robert Falconer, esq., and the well-known firm of Tanner & Falconer is yet remembered by all middle-aged descendants of the early settlers, with feelings of sincere respect. Two more honorable dealers never did business in Warren.

In December, 1819, Mr. Tanner married the daughter of Colonel Alexander McDowell, of Franklin, one of her earliest and most prominent citizens. His married life was short. In 1825 he was left a widower with two infant daughters, only one of whom, wife of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, survives him. Not forgetting his obligations as a citizen nor relaxing his business energies, he added to their burdens the double duties of a widowed parental vigilance.

His political proclivities may be summed up by saying, he was an Adams man while Adams and Jackson headed the parties of the country, subsequently a Whig during the life of that party, and lastly a Republican in full communion.

In politics, as in all things, he was an earnest man, acting boldly upon his convictions of right and duty. When in a discouraging minority, he purchased a press and established at his own expense the first newspaper ever printed in the county, to maintain the political doctrines he thought right.

In 1819–20 he was treasurer of the county, and for many years prior to 1829 — the advent of Jackson's administration — he held the office of deputy postmaster in Warren, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

But his most prominent characteristics were local pride and public spirit. He led in every enterprise that aimed to promote the interest of the town and county in which he lived. Coming to Warren when it was an ungrubbed plateau, accessible only by the river channel and the Indian trail, he was foremost in all improvements, both useful and ornamental. To roads, turnpikes, boats, and bridges, and all other means of progress, he was the largest contributor and most active friend. In building he had no compeer in the early history of Warren. The first steamboat that ever navigated the Allegheny River, in 1830, was a monument to his enterprise and self-sacrificing spirit.

His last undertaking was the development of the rock-oil fields of Pennsylvania. At Titusville, in company with Hon. L. F. Watson, he sunk the first *flowing* well.

In his early life he devoted a portion of his leisure time to mechanical improvements. His inventions, though useful in their day, have been superseded by changes in business and later discoveries. One of his patents bears the signature of James Madison and another of J. Q. Adams.

Nor was he less a friend to the moral and religious advancement of society. He was one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in Warren. Having united with that church at its first organization in 1831, he became its chief supporter. In 1832 he was much the largest contributor to the erection of its church building, and for a quarter of a century thereafter, to the support of stated preaching therein. His religion was the result of an earnest, vital conviction of its truth, and was never laid aside or forgotten in the excitements of the hour.

His conscientiousness was largely developed and ever present, prompting him in questions of doubtful morality. Although possessing certain idiosyncrasies of character that occasioned him to differ with many others in his views of right and wrong, he never could be betrayed into an act that was dishonest or dishonorable. While he was an advocate for the doctrine of expediency, few men lived so blameless a life in a moral point of view.

In intellectual capacity Mr. Tanner occupied a prominent position among intelligent business men. His was an original intellect, possessing large self-sustaining resources, ingenious, inventive, eccentric, with a strong appreciation of the ridiculous, a ready adaptation to the details of business and a pride of peculiarity in the mode of accomplishing his purpose. In his later life, his water works, his fence building, his cemetery project and the various enterprises which he either originated or patronized for the development of the country and improvement in the arts, were evidences of these characteristic peculiarities of taste and talent.

His perceptions were quick, and his mental action upon every subject presented, direct and pertinent, overleaping all circumlocution. His conclusions were rather instincts than rational deductions. His views of men and things were often quaint and quizzical, and so abrupt that many of his sayings have passed into proverbs and became the common property of the people.

In judgment he was not infallible, and he often embarked in projects that proved unfortunate pecuniary speculations. Such were his printing, steamboat, turnpike, railroad, bridge, and bank experiences, prompted always by public and patriotic motives, but disastrous in their financial results. To his friends he was always true, to his enemies persistently hostile. To his friends he always made himself useful and reliable, while he was at times exacting and censorious; to his enemies he was uncompromising and defiant, but never cruel.

To his relations he was always kind and often generous, even to involving himself in heavy losses on their account. True to his benevolent impulses, to the last, in his will, he releases all obligations to his estate for such advances.

He was the poor man's friend, if he would work. To the wants of the needy and unfortunate his heart always responded in acts of substantial aid. Industrious and energetic himself, he had no toleration for idleness or dissipation.

In his temper he was self-willed and somewhat hasty, exhibiting at times a degree of petulance and passion that was doubtless largely attributable to his sensitive and very excitable nervous temperament. But underneath all his foibles lay a manly and open heart, sincerely devoted to truth, honesty, and the public good. His courage, moral and physical, no one ever doubted. It had been often tested. He dared to do right in all emergencies, even against the swell of popular sentiment.

He had long been a member of the Masonic order and adhered to it as a benevolent institution.

With this brief but candid review of his character and history by one who knew him long and well, we must now part with our old friend Tanner, not to forget him, but to commemorate his virtues and perpetuate his good name.

For integrity and firmness of purpose, for industry and energy in its execution, for public enterprise and private charity, for an untarnished morality and a consistent piety, his life was a model well worthy the study and imitation of those who have a lifetime yet to live, and desire to attain his high position in the estimation of mankind.

MERRITT, HON. CHARLES C. The first of Judge Merritt's ancestors to immigrate to America was his grandfather, George Merritt, a native of England, who, in his younger days, settled near Hartford, Conn., about 1767 or 1768. He was thus placed in the center of a "rebellious" territory, and became, during his first ten years, thoroughly initiated into all the grand mysteries of American patriotism. He imbibed the sentiments of his adopted countrymen, and was one of the first to take up arms in defense of oppressed rights when the War of the Revolution burst like a storm cloud upon the devoted heads of the "Rebel Americans." He bore an active part in that famous struggle. In times of peace he was a farmer. He was the father of five sons and two daughters. Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of these sons, and was born on the 1st day of November, 1790. He received a common school education in Hartford, and at the age of about twenty-one years removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., near Forestville, by the way of Buffalo, at a time when the only tavern in that city was a double log house, and when there was no road to Forestville. He therefore found his way from Buffalo to his destination by the lake shore. He engaged in farming near Forestville until as late as 1850, when he removed to Deerfield township, Warren county, Pa. In 1864 he removed to Strawberry Point, Iowa, where he died on the 12th of November, 1874. He was a thorough-going Whig from the time he became a voter until the dissolution of that great party, and the organization of the Republican party. From that time until his death he voted with the Republicans. He was an out-spoken anti-slavery man.

At the age of twenty years he married Sally, daughter of Jeremiah Wright, of Chantauqua county, N. Y., who died in 1834, leaving a family of seven sons and three daughters. In 1836 Thomas Merritt married, for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Hepzibah Jewett, of Chautauqua county, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. She died in 1847.

Charles C. Merritt, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Merritt, and was born in the township of Hanover, near the village of Forestville, N. Y., on the 3d of April, 1837. He passed his boyhood, until his thirteenth year, at the place of his birth in attendance upon the common schools, and in 1850 accompanied his father's family to Deerfield township, in this county. There he continued his attendance at school for six months each year, including several terms at the school at Tidioute, until he reached the age of twenty years. From 1857 to 1860 he engaged in farming and lumbering on his own account, and during the oil excitement, until 1862, he operated in oil. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he was promoted in the following January to the office of orderly sergeant, and was afterward commissioned captain. He was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and again at Gettysburg. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Antietam. On the 16th of June, 1864, he was captured at Petersburg, from which time he was for ten months and seven days a prisoner at Andersonville and at Florence, S. C. He was exchanged in the latter part of March, 1865, after suffering the indescribable horrors of starvation and prison life, which could be sustained only by "muscles of iron and a heart of steel." Immediately after his exchange he returned to Warren county and engaged in farming and lumbering in Southwest township. This occupation he continued with uninterrupted success until the spring of 1886, when he began to operate in oil, in which he is still engaged.

Judge Merritt has ever taken a very active interest in politics, his sincerity and disinterestedness having been abundantly manifested by the part he bore in the war for the preservation of the Union. He is an uncompromising member of the Republican party. His fellow townsmen have honored him with repeated elections to nearly every office within their gift. He served fifteen years as justice of the peace, nine years as road commissioner, and nine years as school commissioner. In the fall of 1885 he ran for his first term in a county office, and was elected associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of five years, beginning with January 1, 1886. For this position he has been particularly well trained by his long experience as justice of the peace.

Judge Merritt is a member of the church of the United Brethren in Grand Valley, and has for twenty years been one of its trustees. He has ever been a liberal contributor to the support of all churches, believing that the influence of a sincere religion is the most elevating and ennobling that can be shed upon any community. He has not been sparing, either, in his practical aid to those who have been more unfortunate than himself, especially when he believes them to be deserving. One most remarkable fact should not be omitted, viz., that neither he nor any member of the Merritt family, within the memory of living man, have ever used intoxicating liquors in any form, and only one member, a boy, has used tobacco for a short time. This is remarkable in view of the general and respectable use of these intoxicants and narcotics, and undoubtedly explains, in part at least, the rugged health of the family. In the face of all these facts, Judge Merritt's success is not in opposition to any natural law, but strictly in conformity to nature. It is the reward of continuous and well directed industry, probity, and intelligence. Moreover, Judge Merritt has never been known to desert a friend. This is one secret of his popularity and of his political success. He is prominent for the one fact that when he espouses the cause of a friend he "stays by him." He is at the same time fair toward his opponents, and consistent in his own position.

On the 17th day of July, 1857, Charles C. Merritt married Esther L., daughter of Robert and Lovisa Hunter, of Southwest township, who has blessed him with six children, all daughters, three of whom are living—Lovisa, wife of Robert Meabon, lives in Michigan; Lorinda, after attending the State Normal school at Edinboro, Pa., and engaging with conspicuous success in teaching, now resides with her parents, as does Grace, the youngest.

Such are the salient particulars of a life crowned with virtue and culminating with a well-developed character. The mere dates are of little value; the achievements are worthy to be studied and emulated. The secret of success, of usefulness, is revealed in this brief sketch. Judge Merritt has always been what Carlyle has called "an earnest man." This earnestness is what made him a good soldier, and a still better citizen in times of peace, and exemplifies the saying that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

McKINNEY, PETER, was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., on the 17th day of April, 1817. He was a son of Patrick and Sarah (Brown) McKinney. Patrick was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to New York in 1792. He was a brother of John McKinney, who settled in Brokenstraw in 1795. Patrick settled and married in New Jersey. He died about 1820, leaving a family of three children—Mary, Peter, and Elizabeth. Peter is the only one now living. He married in 1840 Sarah Ann White, who was born in Pittsfield in 1820. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, Amanda, Almeda, Orris F., and Stella, while Olive, Lena, and Genevieve are deceased. Sarah Ann McKinney was a daughter of James and Eunice White. Mr. McKinney, who is one of the most prominent citizens of the county, has been called upon to officiate in the following public positions: deputy sheriff, constable, town commissioner, school director, and assessor. He began lumbering and farming at an early day, and by his industry, economy, correct habits and fair dealing has achieved a conspicuous degree of success. He is now a retired capitalist. His son, Orris F., married Emily Grennell, by whom he has had one son and one daughter. Mrs. Patrick McKinney settled in Pittsfield with her family in 1824, where, ten years later, Peter embarked in the lumber trade. He died on the 22d day of December, at his old homestead in the township of Pittsfield; was sick two months and fifteen days; buried in Garland Cemetery.

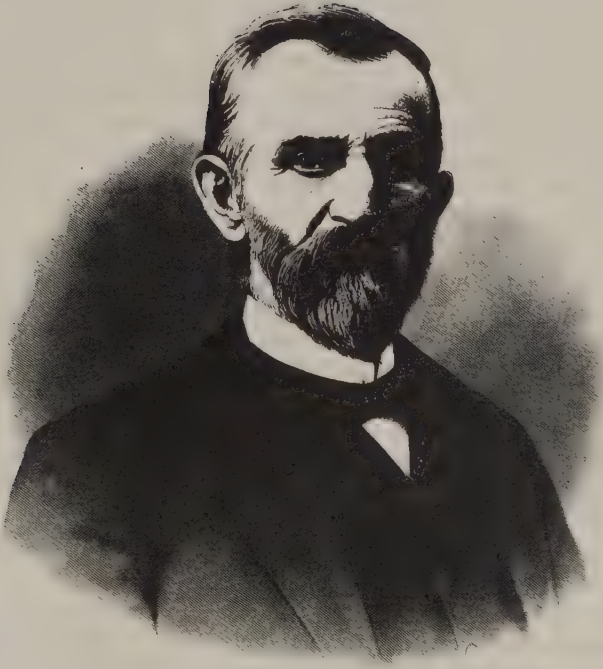
CURRIE, JOSHUA TURNER, was born in Stanbridge, county of Missisquoi, P. Q., on the 6th day of September, 1815. His father, Francis Currie, was a captain of militia in Stanbridge at that time, when the title was a term of positive and complimentary distinction. Francis Currie, whose parents were from Scotland, was born near Albany, N. Y., on the 1st of August, 1785, passed his life as a farmer, and died at Stanbridge on the 7th of October, 1846. His wife, Polly Turner, was born in Vermont on the 23d of June, 1788, and died at Stanbridge in June, 1872. They reared a family of seven sons and one daughter, of whom Joshua Turner is the second son. Only three of these children are now living, the other two being H. M. Currie, who resides in Michigan, and George Earl, whose home is in Dayton, Ky., but who is engaged in business in Cincinnati and Louisville. He was a colonel in the last war.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm on which he was born in Stanbridge, Province of Quebec, until May, 1837, when he removed to Russellburg, Warren county, Pa., and for some six months assisted his elder brother and uncle in the manufacture of lumber. In the winter of 1837–38, deeming his education unfinished, he attended the academy at Warren, when Hon. Rasselas Brown was principal, and in the fall of 1838 returned to the place of his birth. At the end of one year he came back to Russellburg, engaging as clerk in the store of A. G. Lane. From the fall of 1840 to the fall of 1842 he was Mr. Lane's partner, but at the latter date disposed of his interest in the business, and removed to Youngsville, where he began the work of mill building. He had never served his time as a mechanic, but was naturally gifted with mechanical ingenuity, and performed his contracts with such scrupulous punctuality and accuracy, that he soon had more work than he was able to do. He introduced a patented water wheel of superior construction, which brought him in generous returns. He followed this business for thirty years, putting power in nearly all the mills in the vicinity, and entirely rebuilding many of them—sixty-three in number. One prominent secret of his success is his remarkable executive ability. He has always depended on himself as much as possible, leaving little to be done by his subordinates that required responsible duties or skill. He has ever been willing to accommodate his patrons, also, and for years previous to the war received his payment more in interest bearing notes than in cash, and was always paid. In 1864 and 1865 he made considerable in investments in real estate, since which time he has also been active in brokerage, purchasing notes, etc. In this way he has by industry and sagacity, by perseverance and economy, by honesty and fidelity, amassed a competence, although at the beginning he had nothing for capital but his character and determination. His landed property now consists of sixteen and a half acres in Youngsville borough, and fifty-six acres in Brokenstraw township, in another lot. Its principal value is in its location.

Mr. Currie is a lifelong Democrat. Although he has taken an active and keen interest in political matters, he has never sought, and seldom held office. In his religious views he is independent. He is at the same time advanced and conservative. His opinions do not coincide wholly with any religious creed, but he gives much time and thought to the conflicting theories respecting man's origin and destiny, and finds his ideas becoming clearer with advancing years. His faith is bottomed on no metaphysical hypothesis, but on upright conduct.

He married Jane, daughter of Samuel Irwin, of Venango county, on the 4th of February, 1846, who through all the wasting years has blessed his life with the consolations of an intimate and self-sacrificing companionship. At the time of his marriage he first settled on the place which is still his home. The members of his household in the past have been, in addition to himself and his wife, Martha McDowell, who came to live with them when she was seven years of age, and is now the wife of Nelson Mead, of Corydon; and John L. Currie, who lived with them from the time he was five years of age until his marriage at the age of twenty-three years. He now lives on a farm in Brokenstraw township.

DAVIS, ALPHEUS J., was born in Reading, Steuben county, N. Y. He is the fourth son of Greeley and Lucy (Dow) Davis. His mother was born at Watkins, Steuben county, N. Y., on the 10th of October, 1792, and died at Tionesta Forest county, Pa., in 1868. His father was a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., the date of his birth being August 4th, 1787, and of his death at Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., June 15th, 1863. They were married at Reading, N. Y., in 1811. During the war of 1812 Greeley Davis enlisted in the American army, was stationed principally at Ticonderoga, and for his meritorious services received a soldier's land warrant. A partial record of his children would read somewhat as follows: Lot B., born in 1812, twice married, first to Susan Cencipaugh, secondly to Julia Hudson, and resides at Watkins, N. Y.; John D., born in 1814, died after the family removed to Warren, Pa.; Barnum, married Manda Wright, died in Illinois; Alpheus J.; Mary, born in 1822, married Flavius J. Benedict, and resides at Pleasantville, Pa.; Meredith and Miranda, twins, born in 1824, the former twice married, first to Amanda Benley,



A. J. Davis

secondly to Anna Evans, and now resides in Clearfield county, Pa.; the latter married Daniel Whitney, and resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; Priscilla Ann married James H. Clark, and resides in New York city; Frances married Marshall Couch, died in 1858; Samuel married Adeline Henderson, and resides at York, Neb.; Luther married Mary Houston, and resides in Warren county, Ill.; Ephraim married Elizabeth Dale, and resides at Tionesta, Pa.

Alpheus J. Davis received his education at Reading and at Warren, Pa., to which place the Davis family moved in 1833. At fifteen years of age, leaving his older brothers to assist on the farm, he was apprenticed to a clothier, and served three years. Then, wishing to continue his education, he passed the next three years at school in Warren. Afterward he engaged in the lumber business, and continued to be most actively and extensively connected with that interest through all his side issues of other business operations. He served a year as constable of Warren borough with such fidelity that the people earnestly importuned him to serve longer, but the pressure of his private affairs, and his dislike for public office constrained him to refuse. In 1858 he opened a flour and feed store, in which he remained two years. Meantime he was appointed the first express agent of Warren county, and he held that office with signal credit until his resignation in 1861, in favor of his friend, L. D. Crandall. He had always been successful in business enterprises, selling out readily at good opportunities. Upon the first development of petroleum he built on Oil Creek a refinery with a capacity for sixty barrels per diem, which, after successfully managing for three years, he sold, and returned to the lumber business. From 1876 to 1883 he owned the largest drug store in Warren.

Although a strong Democrat, he has never taken any active part in political matters, preferring rather to assist in advancing the material interests of his own town. He is a member of several town and county associations, and has performed the duties which have devolved upon him with credit to himself and advantage to others. He contributes liberally to the support of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member.

In 1852 he married Nancy J. Miles, daughter of Robert Miles, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. They have two children, Jessie Miles, wife of Dr. A. C. McAlpine, of Warren, and Annie Grace, now residing with her parents.

BENEDICT, WILLIS B., was born in the village of Enterprise, township of Southwest, on the 19th day of February, 1838. He comes of an ancient English family, the first emigrant from which to this country, Thomas Benedict, settled in Massachusetts Bay in 1638, removing from there to Connecticut. He died at Norwalk in 1690, where many of his descendants are now living. The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, named Thomas

Benedict, bore an active part as a soldier throughout the War of the Revolution, and was afterward a pensioner, as was also another great-grandfather, James Spencer. W. B. Benedict's grandfather, Jare Benedict, was the first of the family to settle in Southwest. He was born in December, 1787, in West Stockbridge, Mass. His father emigrated from Massachusetts to Onondaga county, N. Y., whence, in the winter of 1833, Jare Benedict removed to Southwest, bringing his family and worldly effects with him in sleighs. His wife Annis, daughter of James Spencer mentioned above, was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1791, and died in Southwest township on the 9th of August, 1858. When they came to this township, in 1833, their children, Elbridge G., Selden Spencer, Major F., and Harriet, afterward wife of George C. Pettit, of Fabius, N. Y., were all born. Jare Benedict, at once upon his arrival in Warren county, formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Selden Spencer, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture and sale of lumber. They purchased large tracts of lands covered with a dense growth of pine timber of the best quality, and erected what was in those days a fine saw-mill on Pine Creek, at what is now the site of Enterprise village, on the ruins of the first mill ever built in this part of the county. Mr. Benedict continued in a most successful prosecution of the lumber business until his death, on the 19th of July, 1844, when he had reached the age of fifty-six years, six months and twenty-eight days. He was a noted man in his day, both for his superior sagacity and energy in the management of his private affairs, and for his unbounded public spirit. He was an acknowledged leader in all matters relating to the welfare of his town and county. He was a staunch but intelligent Democrat. To his enterprise and industry are due the laying out and opening of many of the roads in this vicinity. He and all his family were members of the Baptist denomination. Before coming to Pennsylvania he and his brother Aaron, almost unaided, built a Baptist house of worship in Fabius, N. Y., which is still standing. His only surviving son, Major F. Benedict, resides in Titusville. Major F. and Selden S. Benedict succeeded to their father's estate.

Selden Spencer Benedict was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 27th day of March, 1817, and was consequently sixteen years of age when he came to Southwest with his father's family. In July, 1836, he married Mary H., daughter of the celebrated Dr. John Heffron, of Erieville, Madison county, N. Y., where she was born on the 22d of March, 1817. Her father was a graduate from Dartmouth College, and a surgeon in the War of 1812. Selden S. Benedict and wife reared a family of five children: Willis B., the eldest; Eugenia, now the wife of W. J. Booth, of Titusville, Pa.; Francis Wayland, who died November 22, 1865, aged twenty-two years; M. Laverne, who became the wife of Dr. John Chick, removed with him to Kansas City, Mo., and after his death, in 1881, removed to Titusville, where she now resides; besides a son, born next after Wayland, who died in infancy. Selden Benedict succeeded not only to a share of his father's property, but inherited his energy and public spirit. He was esteemed for his open-handed charity and liberality; was a member of the Democratic party until 1856, when he joined the ranks of the Republicans, during that period of general osmosis between political parties; and was a member and supporter of the Baptist Church in his own town. In 1865 Major F., his brother, retired from business and settled in Titusville, after which he conducted the business in his own name until his death, on the 6th of February, 1873. His wife died on the 23d day of May, 1879.

Willis B. Benedict passed his boyhood in attendance upon the district schools of Southwest township, after which he underwent a thorough training at the Waterford Academy in Erie county. In 1856 he had the benefit of a course of study in Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburgh, the first and about the best institution of the kind west of the Allegheny Mountains. Thus equipped for the serious business of life, he returned to Enterprise and busied himself in aiding his father, until the oil development of 1859, when he added the production of oil to the manufacture of lumber. He commenced the production of petroleum in the fall of 1859, when he drilled a well in Rouseville, Venango county. From that time to the present writing Mr. Benedict has united the two industries—that of operating in oil and that of manufacturing lumber—with a degree of success. He has drilled many hundreds of wells, and still owns large tracts of timber and oil lands. He was, unfortunately, a victim of the great oil fire, which caused the death of Henry R. Rouse, on the 17th of April, 1861, and himself escaped only with serious injuries.

Though not ambitious for political eminence, Mr. Benedict's ability for management, and his personal influence, has made him, of necessity, active in public affairs. He is in principle a Republican, and while a firm and unyielding one, is not an "offensive" partisan. In 1862 he was elected treasurer of Warren county, and during his administration demonstrated his fitness for the position. He was elected to a seat in the State Legislature in the fall of 1880, and served with credit to himself and his constituents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Enterprise, and contributes liberally to its support.

Mr. Benedict has been thrice married. His first wife, Mary, daughter of Elisha Sprague, of Fabius, N. Y.—(an early friend of his father)—he married on the 18th of September, 1860. She died in July, 1872, leaving one daughter, Myra E., who was born on the 30th of December, 1868, and is now living with her father. In June, 1874, he was united in marriage with his second wife, Jennie, daughter of Judge Richard Irwin, of Franklin, Venango county. She died in April, 1877, leaving one child, Selden S., born on the 23d of June, 1875, and also at home. On the 25th of July, 1878, he married Edna J. Ruland, then of Shamburg, Pa., though formerly of Batavia, N. Y., who is his present wife. By her he has had four children—Willis B., born on the 16th of March, 1880; Wayland R., born on the 19th of January, 1882; Harry H., born on the 4th of January, 1884; and Robert B., born on the 8th of March, 1886.

MARSH, WILLIAM S. Joseph Marsh, the father of William S. Marsh, was born of Quaker parentage in Woodbury, county of Middlesex, N. J., on the 10th of March, 1795. When he was five years of age his father, John Marsh, left his old home in New Jersey, and started for the wilds of Northwestern Pennsylvania. He transported his family and goods in carts, drawn by oxen. They wended their way slowly along through rough and hilly roads until they reached Franklin, on the Allegheny River, where they unloaded their goods and placed them in keel-boats together with carts, as there was no road up the river to Warren, their destination. Their cattle were driven over the hills and through the woods to Warren, where their goods and carts were disembarked from the boats, and they proceeded as before until they reached the end of their journey, in what was known as Beechwoods, later Pine Grove, now Farmington township, on the 15th day of October, 1800. Mr. Marsh's brother, Hugh, had preceded him thither two years before. He settled on a piece of land now embraced within the limits of the "Marsh burying-ground." His house stood in the fields (east) about eighty rods from the route of the present highway. He had married Phebe Allen on the 26th of August, 1790, and in 1800 followed his brother Hugh to this county. Another brother, Charles, came a number of years later. Joseph Marsh became in time one of the leading men of the township. He held many of the township offices, and was justice of the peace for fifteen years and until about 1856. His record as a justice is a remarkably good one. It was his aim to persuade all litigants to adjust their difficulties peaceably if possible. In nearly every case which was pushed to a judgment before him, however, his decisions were supported by the appellate courts. He was a man of few words, was very deliberate in his opinions, could hardly be provoked to anger, practiced the utmost lenity toward those who were his debtors, never could say "no" to anybody who asked him for favors, and in his domestic life was irreproachable. His carefulness is exemplified by the fact that it was his lifelong habit to make notes of all the occurrences of interest in the vicinity of his home. He was twice married. His first wife was Ruth, daughter of William and Parthena Sheldon, of Farmington. He married her on the 28th of December, 1820. She died on May 7, 1844, after becoming the mother of ten children, born and named as follows: Parthena, born on the 15th of October, 1821, died February 15, 1838; Phebe, born May 4, 1823, died August 28, 1826; Miriam L., born June 1, 1824, died December 28, 1841; William S., the subject of this sketch; Nancy P., born May 22, 1828, died March 15, 1844; John A., born April 4, 1832, died September 22, 1881; Phebe A., born June 23, 1834, married Edwin Watkins, died February 23, 1860; Joseph L., born July 5, 1837, died December

Alson Rogers

1, 1838; Rachel Jane, born November 30, 1839, died March 26, 1844; and Edwin Sheldon, born July 18, 1842, died March 18, 1844.

Joseph Marsh married his second wife, Mrs. Betsey Trask, in 1844. By her he had three children, Martha and Agnes, now deceased, and Joseph Albro, now living in Russellburg. Joseph Marsh died on the 14th of February, 1881, aged eighty-five years, eleven months, and four days

William S. Marsh, the fourth child of Joseph and Ruth (Sheldon) Marsh, was born in Farmington township on the 9th day of July, 1826, and there received all the education that could be obtained without attendance upon the higher institutions of learning. He lived on his father's farm until he was married on the 6th of March, 1850, to Rosaville P., daughter of Hiram Knapp, of Farmington, then Pine Grove. His wife is still living. Previous to their marriage he had purchased fifty acres of land included in his present farm, and immediately after the marriage he built a house and moved into it. He has engaged from that time to the present in general farming, making something of a specialty, however, of dairying. The original dimensions of his farm he has increased to one hundred and fifty acres, which contains as good land as can be found in the surrounding county. In addition to his farming he has also acquired skill as a carpenter, but has done comparatively nothing at the trade since 1876. In 1870 he moved their first dwelling house back from the road and erected on its old site the house which they now occupy.

Mr. Marsh supports the views of the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in the vicissitudes of that party in State and national affairs, though in local matters he is accustomed to vote for whom he considers the best man for the office, irrespective of party. He has been placed in many of the township offices by his townsmen, but has declined to take offices which have been offered him of late. He has served three terms as justice of the peace, two consecutive terms beginning with 1856, and after missing one term, was elected the third time. At the expiration of the third term he was invited to accept the office once more, but declined it. His discharge of the duties of that responsible position seems to be of the same pattern as that of his father. His decisions on questions of law and justice are deliberate and indicative of a far-seeing common sense, and on appeal have generally been sustained.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have had four children, three of whom are living. The eldest, W. Edgar, was born on the 15th of January, 1851, and is now a practicing attorney at Corry, Pa.; Joseph Sherman was born June 17, 1857, and died November 14, 1861; Frederick Sherman was born April 29, 1862, and is now in the drug trade in Jamestown, N. Y.; and Carrie A. was born on the 23d of December, 1868, and is now residing with her parents.

ROGERS, ALSON, eldest son of Dr. Joseph and Cornelia Waldron Rogers, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 16th of November, 1807. Being left an orphan at the age of seven years, he was taken by his grandparents to Vermont, where he lived on a farm until 1830. He then removed to Warner, Pa., and went into business for himself. In March, 1835, he married Miss Kezia P. Sill, daughter of the late Nathaniel Sill, of Pleasant township. He settled in Mead township three miles above Warren on the Allegheny River, and engaged mainly in the lumbering business, in which he continued successfully until his death, April 11, 1876. His wife and seven children survive him.

Mr. Rogers was kind and hospitable in his social relations, plain and unassuming in manner, and one of the substantial and useful early settlers of Warren county. He possessed in a marked degree that untiring perseverance, industry, and economy which deserve and command success; while his strict integrity, high moral character, and firmness in his convictions of right, won for him the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

BLODGET, DR. A. C. Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania received a large influx of settlers from Oneida county, N. Y., in the earlier years of this century—men with the prophetic instinct and undaunted mettle to look through the struggles and hardships which characterize life in a new country to the wealth that flows from newly-developed resources, and to brave the former for the acquisition of the latter. Of such a stamp was Cyrenus Blodget, the father of Dr. Blodget, of Youngsville. He was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 6th of October, 1792; served in the second war with Great Britain, participating in the battle of Black Rock, and other engagements along the Niagara frontier; settled in Busti, Chautautau county, N. Y., about 1816; toiled unremittingly in clearing and cultivating a farm of respectable proportions, and died in September, 1862. His father, Solomon Blodget, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, an early settler in Whitestown, N. Y., and died in Ontario county in that State.

Cyrenus Blodget married Celia, daughter of Gardner Clark, of Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., about the year 1816. She was born on the 1st of June, 1799, and died in March, 1858, leaving three children—Mary Angeline, now the wife of Dr. E. S. Stewart, of Ellicottville, N. Y.; Alden Diver, who died in September, 1862; and Alanson Clark Blodget, of whom we are writing.

A. C. Blodget was born on the 26th of October, 1821, in Busti, N. Y., where he received such education as could be obtained in the common schools, and the academy at Jamestown, N. Y. Believing his tastes and abilities adapted him for the life and work of a physician, he determined to fit himself for the practice of that learned profession, and began his medical studies with Dr. E. S. Stewart in 1840, subsequently attending lectures at the Geneva Medical College in Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1846. Previous to that time he had commenced practice in Wrightsville, Warren county, as early as 1843. Upon his graduation from the medical college, however, he sought a more promising field, and removed to Youngsville in the fall of 1847. He soon acquired a good practice, which has continuously grown to such an extent as to occupy his almost undivided attention for many years. Until within a year or two he has been the attending physician and surgeon for the Rouse Hospital since its establishment. He was not engaged very largely in any other business, excepting that about twenty-five years ago he operated a little in oil, and put down two wells in Tidioute, which were worked with profit, and abandoned when they declined. For the last fifteen years he has owned and managed a farm of about eighty acres, hiring it worked according to special directions. Though never conspicuous as a politician, he has always been ready to aid in securing the best men for offices of trust and responsibility. His sympathies were at first with the Whig party, and have been with the Republican party since its birth, before the last war. He has been honored with several town offices, and served one term as county commissioner, but prefers the practice of his profession to the duties of public office.

He has been twice married, first to Mary E. Littlefield, on the 19th of November, 1852. She is now deceased. He was united in marriage with his present wife, Venie C. Culbertson, on the 8th of August, 1876. He is the father of three children, two sons by his first wife, one of whom, Frank H., is now residing in Youngsville, the other, Lynn, having died in infancy, and one daughter, Lucelia, by his present wife. The former was born on the 5th of December, 1854, and the latter on the 28th of March, 1878.

BARNES, ERASTUS. The subject of this sketch was born at Italy Hill, Yates county, N. Y., in the year 1811, his father being Timothy Barnes, who with his family left New York State in 1828, and settled on the south branch of Tionesta Creek in Sheffield township, Warren county, then a wilderness. Here a mill was erected which still stands, a landmark in the now thriving community. Land was acquired, business accumulated, and soon all the evidences of a prosperous career began. Grown to manhood, Erastus, who had become manager of the business, married Eliza Eddy, a daughter of Zachariah Eddy, of Warren. Their children were Rose, now Mrs. Frank T. Blair; Timothy E., late treasurer of Warren county, now deceased, who married Miss Ada Houghton; Letitia, who married George Horton; and Catharine, the wife of H. H. Ham. Mr. Barnes, becoming a man of note in the county, was selected one of the county commissioners; and the Rouse fund coming to the county at this time, enabled Mr. Barnes and his associates to enact those wise measures which the county now so highly prizes. The commissionership was his only political office. He lives full of years, honored and respected by all who know him.

MILES, ROBERT, one of the first and most prominent merchants and capitalists of Warren county, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., on the 2d of April, 1793. His parents, Robert and Katharine (Watts) Miles, were both Pennsylvanians, and when Robert, jr., was but three years of age the family passed through Warren on their way to Sugar Grove, their future home. Here his father performed the duties of an early settler on a tract of land which, had it been a rectangle, would measure nearly three miles square. Robert was the sixth of seven children, and like the others, was educated by private tuition till, at the proper age, he was obliged to do his share of work upon the large farms which his father had put into cultivation in 1797. It is thus established that the family were among the first to settle in Warren county. He continued upon the home farm until the death of his father, when he engaged in the lumber trade, and remained actively and extensively connected with that interest until within a few years of his death. He was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812. In 1830 he was elected prothonotary of the courts of Warren county, being the fourth person to hold that office after its separate establishment in Warren county. The infinite variety of his talents impelled to enlarge perpetually his business interests. He was identified very considerably with mercantile and real estate transactions, most of them involving large amounts. He was one of the first to perceive the probable effect of the discovery of petroleum on business operations, and engaged with ardor in its production. About the year 1859 he erected a refinery a short distance below Warren, and kept it in operation for a number of years. His business tact and sound judgment were so prominent characteristics of his mind as to cause the advantageous issue of nearly all his investments. His connection with Warren as a resident of that borough began with the year 1830, when he removed from Pine Grove, the place in which he began the manufacture of lumber.

In politics Robert Miles was a zealous and an influential advocate of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. In religion he evinced his faith by attaching himself early to the Presbyterian Church. He was very patriotic and public spirited, and to his efforts much of the prosperity of Warren county is to be ascribed. In business he was active and laborious to a degree that would have broken down a more feeble constitution. He was deliberate in forming an opinion, but his decisions were practically irreversible. He was a great reader, and was well versed in general literature, in history and in the chronicles of passing events. It was his habit to preserve carefully a record of all his business transactions. A spirit of benevolence pervaded his character and impelled him to give with great liberality to the support or assistance of those who needed and deserved help. He died on the 11th of May, 1877, aged eighty-four years.

Robert Miles married Sally Smith, of Enfield, Conn., on the 16th of January, 1817, and by sustaining him in his early efforts and crowning his latter days with comfort, she amply justified the wisdom of his choice. She survived him until the 30th of August, 1882, when she had reached the ripe age of eighty-eight years. They had a family of two sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to years of manhood and womanhood. Their names are as follows: Harriet, now Mrs. E. N. Rogers, of Union, Pa.; John, formerly an attorney of Warren, where he died in 1855; Catharine, now Mrs. C. D. Rogers, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Dwight, who resides at Osceola Mills, Polk county, Wis.; Nancy, now Mrs. A. J. Davis, of Warren; and Sarah, who became the wife of Dwight Allen, of Jamestown, N. Y., where she died in 1853.

ROY, JAMES, who was born in Phelpstown, Ontario county, N. Y., on the 14th day of September, 1822, is descended from a family bearing his patronymic in Scotland. His grandfather, Cole Roy, came from that country about 1788 or 1789, and settled in Phelpstown, where he died about 1825. His son, Andrew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland about 1785, and was the youngest member of a family of five sons and a daughter. He engaged in farming near Phelpstown, N. Y., until his death in 1829. His wife, Margaret, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and was married to him as early as 1810. He took an active part in the second war with Great Britain, serving at Black Rock, and along the Niagara frontier. One of his brothers, Charles Roy, was killed in action at Fort Erie. Andrew and Margaret Roy had a family of three daughters and two sons, of whom James is next to the youngest, and the youngest of the sons.

Mr. Roy received the rudimentary portion of his education in Phelpstown, but in 1836 he came to Elk township in this county, and attended school for a time after his settlement there. Before he had reached the age of twenty-one years he began engaging in agricultural and lumbering pursuits, clearing land in Elk township and shipping lumber down the river. From this early beginning until as late as 1883 Mr. Roy continued this twofold business, and from a seemingly unpropitious start, with little means and few friends, he wrought out by patient labor and sagacious management, a well-deserved fortune. In 1883 he discontinued lumbering, and besides the cultivation of his old farm and other land which he has accumulated in the years that are past, he has devoted himself assiduously to operations in oil. In all the business transactions of a long life he has manifested a mingled conservatism and energy which are sure prognostics of success. His landed interests in Warren county comprise about fifteen hundred acres, though the acres he has owned and disposed of may not be reckoned.

Mr. Roy has not been a political aspirant; nevertheless he has accepted several township offices, and in 1880 was elected county commissioner of Warren county. During the war he supported the nominees of the Republican party; voted for Horace Greeley in 1872; and is now a member of the Greenback party.

On the 10th of September, 1851, he married Sophia, daughter of William and Maria Shattuck, who were originally from Massachusetts, and later became prominent in Elk township. Mrs. Roy died on the 19th of July, 1867. She left seven children, all of whom are now living. The eldest, Helen Maria, was born on the 28th of May, 1853; Margaret, born June 3, 1856, is the wife of Glennie Meade, of Warren; Franc, born June 17, 1858, is the wife of Jesse F. Baker, of Des Moines, Ia.; James, born March 27, 1860, married Saloma Smith, of Warren; John was born March 20, 1862; Blanche was born September 24, 1863, and Josephine Adella was born March 7, 1865.

GRANDIN, SAMUEL, the subject of this sketch, is a grandson of one Samuel Grandin, who was born in 1700 on one of the islands along the coast of France. He came to this country, settled in New Jersey, and passed nearly all his life there, but died in 1787 on an island near New York harbor. He was well-to-do, and gave his large family of children a good education. Three of his sons were educated, one for the practice of law, one for the ministry, and the other for a mercantile life. John Grandin, father of the subject of this notice, was for a time in the mercantile business, but at a later day taught school, until failing health compelled him to retire. His family lived in Morris county, N. J., but he died in Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., more than forty-five years ago, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, whom he married in New Jersey, was a native of Sussex county in that State. They had seven children, of whom three were sons and four daughters. Only two of these are now living, namely, the subject of this sketch, and Daniel Grandin, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Samuel Grandin was born in Sussex county, N. J., on the 15th day of October, 1800. His educational advantages were very limited, the schools were not good, and he did not attend them after his eighth or tenth year. He then learned the trade of a tailor, which he afterward followed for twenty consecutive years. In 1822 he came to Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., where he remained until 1840. In that year he removed to Tidioute in this county, relinquished his trade, and began selling goods. He also built mills and engaged in the lumber trade, rafting large quantities down the river. He continued this business until his retirement from active business pursuits shortly after the year 1860. In 1867 he built the dwelling house which he still occupies. By virtue of his sagacity and industry he amassed a fortune, his capital at the beginning being, as he has been heard to say, "a pair of shears and a lap-board." He has never been a politician, nor an office seeker. Although urged to accept office, he has persistently refused, leaving that duty or pleasure to those who sought it. He votes, independently of party distinctions, for the best

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man. His religious belief is that all men are at last saved, that they should do their best here and not wait until after death. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and contributes liberally to its support. He has ever been found at the head of any enterprise which looks to the advancement of the interests of the county or of Tidioute borough, taking especial pride in her educational institutions, and generously aiding them with his means.

Personally he is of a sociable disposition, though his hatred for sham will not permit him to disguise his feelings when it is manifested to him. He is generous to a fault, and has never been able to refuse help to any one in need. He has lost large amounts of money by indorsing notes for the accommodation of friends who allowed him to stand the consequences of his own kindness. In public affairs he is much more discriminating, wisely giving where his benefactions would do the most good.

On the 4th of October, 1832, he married Sarah Ann Henry, of Venango county, who was born October 12, 1807, and died May 11, 1852. They reared a family of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Morris Worts Grandin, born October 10, 1833, died September 5, 1834; Stephen Girard, born April 14, 1835, died by drowning July 24, 1851; John Livingston, born December 20, 1836, now a member of the firm of Grandin Brothers, of Tidioute; William J., born August 26, 1838, now of the same firm; Elijah Bishop, born November 23, 1840, also a member of this firm; Maria Jane, born February 21, 1843, now the widow of Adnah Neyhart, of Ithaca, N. Y., and living with her father; and Emma Ann, born June 29, 1849, died in Jamestown, N. Y., August 17, 1867.

ELDRED, NATHANIEL BAILEY, the first president judge appointed from the bar of Wayne county, was born at Dolsontown, Orange county, N. Y., January 12, 1795. His early education was such as the local schools afforded, supplemented by a diligent reading of all books that fell into his hands. While yet a boy he formed the purpose of becoming a lawyer, and about the year 1811 he went to Milford, then the county seat of Wayne, to begin the work of preparation.

He first entered the office of Dan Dimmick, one of the leading lawyers of the county, and subsequently completed his studies under the direction of Edward Mott, deputy attorney-general for the county. Before his course of legal study was finished the county was divided, and Milford became the county seat of Pike.

January 27, 1817, he was admitted to the bar of Wayne. He continued, however, to reside at Milford until after the death of Andrew M. Dorrance, the senior of the two lawyers then practicing at the county seat of Wayne, in April, 1818. Thereupon he took up his residence and commenced practice in Bethany, which remained his home for the greater part of the next half century.

In thus commencing life, Mr. Eldred was favored with no advantages except those bestowed by nature. Those however were sufficient to win rapid advancement, especially in a community which recognized no conventional standards or artificial distinctions. His mental constitution was a rare combination of sturdy personal qualities, quick intelligence, keen powers of observation, generous impulses, rigid integrity, and a ready adaptability to surrounding conditions. He rapidly gained the appreciation and confidence of the people of the county, both as a lawyer and a man, and in 1822, four years after he had come among them, a stranger, he was elected to the Legislature. In the following year he was re-elected.

Under the system of rotation in the district that prevailed, the nominees were selected from Pike county for the next two years. When it again fell to Wayne to secure the candidate, Mr. Eldred was re-elected for two terms more. His fourth year's service completed, he declined a subsequent nomination. Later when the system of public improvements constructed by the State was put in operation, he accepted the position of canal commissioner, but declined a second term. He was also a member of the board of commissioners appointed by the State — Hon. John Ross and Hon. David Scott being his associates — to treat with a like board appointed by the State of New Jersey in relation to the navigation and control of the Delaware River, and aided materially in the adjustment of all questions connected with this subject. In 1844 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote for James K. Polk. In the spring of 1853 he received from President Pierce the appointment of naval officer at the Philadelphia custom-house, a position which he held for four years.

But it was in the field of his profession rather than in politics that his chief distinction was won. During a practice of nearly twenty years, in competition with such men as Amzi and Thomas Fuller, George Wolf, Dan Dimmick, Edward Mott, Garrick Mallery, Oristus Collins, John N. Conyngham, and other noted practitioners of that day, he rose to a high position at the bar, and for nearly twenty years more he held a seat on the bench. By an act passed April 8, 1833, the counties of Potter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson were erected into the Eighteenth Judicial District, from and after September 1, 1835, and the governor was required to appoint a president judge for the district. When the time for making the appointment arrived Governor Wolf, who had often met Mr. Eldred at the bar, and recognized his fitness for the position, commissioned him president judge of the new district. In 1839 the death of Judge Slupper made a vacancy on the bench of the Sixth District, composed of Erie, Crawford, and Venango counties, and Governor Porter commissioned Judge Eldred as president judge of that district.

In 1843 Judge Blythe, of the Twelfth District, composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill counties, resigned to accept the office of collector of customs of Philadelphia, and Governor Porter thereupon commissioned Judge Eldred as his successor.

In 1849 the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon were erected into the Twenty-second District, and Judge Eldred, desiring a return to his old home in Bethany, Governor Johnson commissioned him president judge of the district. In 1851 the judiciary having been made elective by the constitutional amendment adopted the preceding year, many of Judge Eldred's friends throughout the State proposed his nomination for judge of the Supreme Court. He declined however to become a candidate, preferring to remain on the bench where his home was situated; and the desire to retain him was so general in the district that he received the support of both parties, and was elected without opposition. In April, 1853, the position of naval officer at Philadelphia being tendered him by President Pierce, he decided to accept it and resigned the judgeship. This closed his judicial labors, and, substantially, his professional career.

On quitting the position of naval officer Judge Eldred returned to his home in Bethany. The remainder of his life was passed in comparative retirement. The advancing years were beginning to make their approach felt; he had begun to suffer in health; and though frequently consulted in important cases, he declined to resume active professional employment. The decade following was spent mainly amid the tranquil pursuits and interests of rural life, and he passed the limit of three score and ten, loved and honored by all. He died January 27, 1867, just half a century from the day of his admission to the Wayne county bar, at the place which had witnessed the beginning of his career, and had for more than a generation been his home.

Judge Eldred was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Dan Dimmick, his earliest preceptor in his profesion. She died in 1824. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Dimmick, of Bloomingburg, Sullivan county, N. Y. He left three daughters and a son. The latter, Charles F. Eldred, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861.

In casting his lot among the people of Wayne connty, Judge Eldred identified himself with them in purpose and action. He made their general interests his own and strove by every means in his power to promote them. In private and public life he was active in aiding the progress and development of the county, both as to material interests and educational advancement. By nature and by habit of thought and life he was essentially a man of the people, and no man in Wayne county ever had a stronger hold on the popular heart. The people of the county appreciated his services, and at all times gave him an unwavering support. During the first decade of his residence among them, the only office in their gift which he would consent to accept was bestowed upon him again and again. They viewed his elevation to the bench with a feeling akin to personal satisfaction and pride. When his life closed, most of the generation which had witnessed his success and usefulness had preceded him to the grave; yet his fame, though it had become largely a tradition, was so enduring that his death was felt and mourned as a loss of no common magnitude.

As an advocate Judge Eldred was clear in argument, earnest and persuasive, resting on the broad basis of equity, appealing largely to the natural preception of right, and arousing an aversion to every form of meanness, oppression, and wrong. He was a jurist of more than ordinary rank. On the bench, however, he was little given to legal subtleties and refinements, or to the habit of measuring questions of right by narrow technical rules. He regarded the judicial function as designed for practical administration of justice, and his decisions aimed at a fair and equitable adjustment of the difficulties between the parties. He was well read in his profession, and possessed a legal mind of high order; but a controlling sense of justice that responded instinctively to all questions respecting rights as between man and man, predominated over the strictly professional view of a case, and his conclusions, even when not in strict conformity with technical rules and precedents, rested on a firm and obvious basis of equity.

The essential justice of his purpose was so apparent as to command the respect of the bar, even when error was alleged in his rulings on questions of law. The people, without measuring his judicial action by professional tests, accepted its results as in the main just and equitable; they recognized his strong common sense, and clear judgment, and had abiding faith in his judicial integrity. They gave him their confidence because they knew him to be upright, impartial, and devoted to the administration of justice in its broadest and noblest sense.

It will not be out of place to preserve anecdotes illustrating some of Judge Eldred's characteristics. While he was on the Dauphin county bench a case of assault and battery was tried. The evidence showed that while the defendant and his wife were walking on the streets of Harrisburg, a rowdy used some grossly insulting language toward the wife, whereupon the husband knocked him down. Judge Eldred's charge to the jury was substantially in the following terms: "Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant is indicted for an assault and battery on the prosecutor. You have learned from the evidence the character of the offense. In law, any rude, angry or violent touching of the person of another is an assault and battery, and is not justified by any provocation in words only. But if I was walking with my wife, and a rowdy insulted her, I'd knock him down if I was big enough. Swear a constable." The verdict may readily be conjectured.

Another instance is related showing his readiness and fertility in resources. On reaching the county seat at which the first term of court was to be held, on his appointment to one of the western districts, his commission was not to be found, having been forgotten on leaving home, or lost on the way. It happened that the sheriff of the county had just been commissioned, and was to begin his official duties at that term of court. Judge Eldred at once decided on a line of action. Sending for the new sheriff, he told him that the practice of reading commissions in court on assuming office was a relic of the ceremonial established under a monarchy, and unsuited to the simplicity of republican institutions, and that he should dispense with it in the courts of his district; that the sheriff and himself having been duly sworn, nothing further was required of them, and they should enter on their duties in a quiet, unostentatious manner. Accordingly the new judge and sheriff went into court together the next morning, took their respective places, and proceeded to the discharge of their duties without further ceremony, no question being raised as to their authority in the premises.

MCGRAW, MICHAEL, was born in Blair county, Pa., on the 9th of September, 1809, and died in Triumph township, Warren county, on the 9th of December, 1880. He was a son of Peter and Catherine McGraw. The McGraws were among the early settlers of Maryland, coming to America with Lord Baltimore. Peter was born at Antietam, Md., and his father served in the Revolutionary War. In 1830, after the death of his wife, Peter, with his four sons, Edward F., Michael, Benjamin, and John, and two daughters, Sarah A. and Mary E., moved to Triumph township as now constituted. The only member of this family now living is Sarah A., who married Edward McGarrell (now deceased), and lives in Portland, N. Y.

The McGraws settled in a wilderness of pine timber, the lumber from which supplied their means of support while clearing up their farms. Michael settled on a tract of 260 acres, 240 of which he owned at the time of his death, and on a part of which is a beautiful farm. In 1836 he married Margaret McGarrell, of Venango county, and to them was born a family of five sons, only two of whom are now living—John A., born in 1837, and William A., born in 1849. Margaret (McGarrell) McGraw was born in Venango county, April 18, 1812. Her parents, Michael and Grace (Griffin) McGarrell, were born in Ireland and married in Pennsylvania, and had a family of twelve children. Michael McGarrell was born in 1778, and died in 1850. He served in the War of 1812, and his widow, Grace, drew a pension. She died in Portland, N. Y., in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Michael McGraw, being an early settler, became identified with the public business of his township, and honorably performed the duties of about all the local offices. Being a man of calm judgment and just disposition, he earned no enemies, and was never either plaintiff nor defendant in a suit at law. Through all the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life and his various dealings in more prosperous times, no man can point to one dishonest act. His sons, John A. and William A., enjoy the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and have filled many local offices. William A. was married February 8th, 1881, to Clara T. Kelsey, of Erie, Pa. They have a family of three sons, John E., Cyril W., and Hugh A.

DUNHAM, MINOR B., was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., on the 25th day of January, 1829. His grandfather, Thomas Dunham, emigrated from New Jersey to the town of Ovid in that county in 1805, and engaged in the occupation of a farmer. He died on the 22d of January, 1845, aged seventy-nine years, in Steuben county, N. Y., where he had passed the later years of his life. Richard Dunham, father of the subject of this sketch and the fifth of eight children, seven of whom are sons, was one of the most remarkable and prominent men who figured in the early history of Warren county. He was born in New Jersey in 1802, accompanied his father to Tompkins county, of course, when he was but three years of age. He received his education— a good one for those days—in Ithaca, Tompkins county, and at the age of eighteen years began to teach school. Although he became owner of a farm soon after, he continued teaching until 1832, when he exchanged his farm in New York State for one in Warren county, Pa. Meantime, in July, 1826, he was united in marriage with Laura, daughter of Enos Allen, of Yates county, N. Y., and a descendant of Ethan Allen, the famous leader of the Green Mountain Boys. Laura Allen was born in Saulsbury, N. Y., in 1805, and went to Yates county about the year 1817.

In March, 1833, Richard Dunham removed to his new farm in what is now the township of Cherry Grove, in Warren county, and built his cabin on the site afterward occupied by the first and greatest oil well in the once promising village of Garfield. At that time the town, which is far from clear of timber now, was indescribably wild. The weather was most inclement, there being sixteen inches of snow on the ground. In July, after his settlement, Richard Dunham began the life of a lumberman in earnest. At first he entered the employment of a firm to help them in constructing a saw-mill and a dam, and soon after bought out first one of the partners, and then the other. He soon removed to Sheffield, in which township he had been preceded only by Timothy and Erastus Barnes. The history of that township refers to many of his business operations. There he was quite an active politician, and was for twenty consecutive years a justice of the peace. He remained at the head of his large lumbering interests until 1856, when ill-health forced him to a reluctant retirement. He had always been a man of strict morality, and had trained his children to correct habits and upright conduct. In 1858 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in January, 1870, at Warren, and his widow still survives him at an advanced age, and resides near her son, M. B.

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M B Dunham

Dunham. They had eleven children (six sons and five daughters), nine of whom reached maturity, and eight of whom are now living. Of these eleven children, Minor B. Dunham was the second.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Sheffield, after which he passed some time in attendance upon the school at Havana, in Schuyler county, and at Alfred in Allegany county, finishing his education at the age of twenty-one years. Meanwhile he had been pretty thoroughly instructed in the ways of the business world, having begun the management of his father's business as early as 1846. His father's health was never robust, and as soon as M. B. Dunham was old enough to execute his plans, he set the boy at work. Indeed, his first trip on a raft to Pittsburgh was in 1841, when he was but twelve years of age, and he followed the river to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati with great regularity after 1845. He was able to attend school only a small part of the year after twelve years of age. In 1858 he purchased his father's homestead and all the property, and while his father retired, he took complete control of the business, and has managed and increased it to the present time. In 1865, owing to the growing scarcity of timbered lands in Sheffield, he sold his interests there and removed his base of operations to Cherry Grove and Watson, where he has continued ever since. For three years previous to 1871 he was connected with a lumber yard and planing-mill in Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh. In 1871 he removed his place of residence to Warren, and in 1876 erected the dwelling house which he now occupies. In 1874 he and three other business men of Warren started a sash factory where the one now owned and operated by L. D. Wetmore now stands, and he retained his interest in that mill for four years. Naturally with the change produced in methods since he began to deal in lumber, and the shifting of the channels of trade, caused by the opening of railroads and other avenues of communication, he has revised and altered his own methods. He is now principally engaged in sending lumber of his own manufacture to Philadelphia and other eastern markets. He has enlarged his estate continually, and is now interested in timbered land in Forest county, where he also owns mills, and in West Virginia. Aside from his individual interests, he has been connected with Colonel L. F. Watson in the lumbering business since 1856, when they bought large timbered tracts. Incidentally, he has taken part in other ventures. He has been a director in the Warren Savings Bank for twelve or fifteen years, and now owns interests in mines, and operates to some extent in oil.

Although at all times intensely interested in public and political affairs, Mr. Dunham is far from being a seeker of office or political patronage. His whole life, since his majority, has been passed in sympathy with the Republican party. His second presidential vote was cast for the electors of John C. Fremont, and from that time to the present he has voted for every successful nominee but Buchanan and Cleveland. He has not deemed it his duty, however, to neglect his business for the sake of holding office, as he would have to do, while there are so many that are willing and eager for the opportunity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While residing in Sharpsburg he assisted in the construction of the Union Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and when he removed to Warren he saw the need of a new Methodist Church edifice there. The present elegant edifice was commenced in June, 1885, and dedicated on the 19th of September, of the following year. In the work of building this house, Mr. Dunham most generously assisted, contributing liberally of his time, labor and money. This makes the third church building to the erection of which he has contributed, the first one being the Methodist Church in Sheffield. He is now a trustee of the church society in Warren.

On the 19th of February, 1852, he married Mary M., daughter of Harrison Person, of Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had four children, two of whom only are living. The eldest child, Clara E., was born on the 23d of August, 1853, and died on the 6th of February, 1875; George H., born October 27, 1854, married Fannie Crosby of Steuben county, N. Y., in 1884, after having had the advantage of a good education at Mount Union College, and at the Business College at Pittsburgh, and now aids his father in business; Frank, born April 15, 1856, died about a year later from the effects of an injury received by falling; and Jessie M., born April 6, 1862, named from Fremont's wife, is now the wife of Dr. Richard B. Stewart of Warren, and the mother of two children.

HUNTER, O. H. The subject of the present sketch was born March 28, 1823. He is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Archibald Hunter, emigrated from Ireland in 1727 to New York, where he married Miss Constable, by whom James Hunter was born October 1, 1744. In time he removed to Sullivan county, and married Francis Gallation, September 12, 1782, by whom Peter Hunter was born, September 13, 1794. On the 14th of May, 1818, he married Lucinda A. Dimmick, to whom was born the subject of this sketch. O. H. Hunter was reared on a farm in Steuben county, N. Y., until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Bath in that county to act as clerk in a dry goods house. This position he resigned in 1845, when he came to Warren and formed a partnership with H. T. Baker, for the purchase and sale of dry goods. Warren at that time had a population of about 700, and merchandise had to be shipped to Warren from New York by way of canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Dunkirk, from which place it was taken by teams. The transportation consumed three weeks of time.

O. H. Hunter married, January 6, 1848, Betsey J. King, sister of Judge King. By her he had four children, his eldest son, Henry P. Hunter, being now associated in business with him. His wife dying in 1862, he again married, his second wife being Lucy B., daughter of O. Mathews, of Panama, N. Y., and sister of the late Major Mathews, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Mr. Hunter has never sought political honors; has been one of the directors of the Warren Saving Bank from its organization. But as a dry goods merchant he has attended faithfully to his calling, and has as such filled a large place, for more than forty-one years, in the local history of Warren. He is now the oldest dry goods merchant—the longest in the trade—in northwestern Pennsylvania.

BROWN, RASSELAS, was born in Brownsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 10th day of September, 1812. Although himself a native of the State of New York, he traces his lineage back to an early day in Bucks county, Pa., his grandfather, John Brown, who died in Jefferson county forty or fifty years ago, being a native, and almost a lifelong resident of the county. His occupation was farming. He was related to the father of the gallant Major-General Jacob Brown, the founder of Brownsville, N. Y., and the celebrated defender of the American frontier along the great lakes in the War of 1812. His son, George Brown, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bucks county and remained there until he was about eighteen years of age. He then accompanied his father to Brownsville, N. Y., where he engaged in farming for about fifty-eight years. He took an active part in public affairs, and among other positions held that of supervisor of the town of Brownsville for many years. The sterling worth of his character won him the respect of all who knew him. In 1860 he removed to Warren, Pa., where, in the spring of 1868, he died at the age of eighty-four years. In 1811 he married Temperance, daughter of Nathaniel Plumb, of Brownsville. They were the parents of nine children, four sons. Eight of the children attained years of maturity. Two sons and two daughters are now living, Judge Brown being the eldest.

Rasselas Brown was favored with good educational advantages. He attended the common schools of Brownsville, took thorough courses of study in the academies at Watertown and Belleville, N. Y., entered Union College in 1834, and was graduated in 1836. Immediately thereafter he came to Warren, where he at once gained the distinction in local history of being the first teacher in the Warren Academy, a position which he filled most fruitfully for three years. In the mean time he began to study law in the office of Judge Lansing Wetmore, continued in the office of Struthers & Johnson, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the county in the spring of 1839. In the fall of 1845 he became a practitioner in the Supreme Court of the State. After working for a time, following his admission to the bar, for the firm of Struthers & Johnson, he became a partner of Hon. S. P. Johnson, and until 1860 remained a member of the law firm of Johnson & Brown. This relation was dissolved in that year by his appointment by Governor Packer as president judge of all the courts of the Sixth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, and Warren, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Galbraith. At the expiration of this term he returned to an increasing practice, in which he has continued to the present time. He has had in this long period several partners. For the first few years he was the senior member of the firm of Brown & Jamieson, his partner being H. A. Jamieson; then, after practicing about two years without a partner, he united his practice with that of Hon. C. W. Stone, and a few years later took into the firm his son, H. E. Brown. This triune partnership, which still exists, has continued since that time. His practice has always been of the best kind, and for years has extended over the entire northwestern portion of the State of Pennsylvania. He has been for a number of years an attorney for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and for the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in which companies he is also director. He is a director of the First National Bank of Warren. Besides these positions of a quasi-public nature, he numbers among his clients many of the wealthiest and most intelligent men in this part of the State, who look upon him as the experienced Nestor of the profession.

Judge Brown's father was in his earlier days a member of the Republican party as opposed to the Federalists and believers in a strongly centralized government. During the period beginning with the second quarter of the present century, he became a determined anti-Mason. Whether under the operation of the law of heredity or not, may not be said, but Judge Brown's political propensity is, like that of his father, toward decentralization of governmental power. He is a Democrat, though an independent voter. It is surprising, therefore, to find that notwithstanding his politics, unfavorable to the attainment of office in a Republican district and State, he has frequently been placed in positions of great trust and responsibility by the voters of this district. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was appointed a member of the board of revenue commissioners for the Sixth Judicial District in 1852, and among other positions was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention to revise the constitution in 1873. His religious views are conservative. He is a regular attendant upon divine worship at the Presbyterian Church, though he is not a member of any denomination or religious organization.

Judge Brown married on the 20th day of January, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Sill, of Warren county. They have had four children, all of whom are now living. The eldest, Ada, is the wife of Dr. A. J. Partridge, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the mother of three children; H. E. Brown, the second child, now the partner of his father, married Ida, daughter of Boon Mead, in February, 1871; and George R. and Epp E. Brown are both unmarried and at the home of their parents.

HALL, ORRIS, who died on the 3d day of November, 1881, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., on the 22d day of September, 1804, and was the youngest of twelve children. He was the son of William and Abigail (Pease) Hall. He received a fair education in the place of his birth, and came to Warren in 1824, where he engaged in teaching. It did not take him long, however, to perceive that the greatest promises of wealth lay in the prosecution of the lumber business, and with the boldness of a thorough business man he at once embarked in that trade. In the mean time he had for a time engaged in the mercantile occupation. In all his enterprises he was eminently successful. It was said at the time of his death that he undoubtedly had the clearest business mind of any man in Warren county. He weighed chances shrewdly and carefully, and was therefore more uniformly successful in his ventures than most men. Although engaged in the lumber business through the most active of its periods, and having the care of many heavy investments, he was never at a loss for expedients to avert or destroy a difficulty. He never made money for the purpose of hoarding it, but rather for the purpose of investing it. A few years previous to his death he expended large amounts of money in brick stores and dwellings in Warren. His speculative mind was not content with one occupation. His investments reached into almost every possible field which promised a return. At one time he became an oil operator, and was thoroughly identified with the production of the same in various places. As he grew older he seemed to take more pleasure in improvements than formerly. In politics he displayed the same qualities that distinguished him in the business world. He was a Democrat, and worked without stint for the success of his party. He could usually predict with astonishing accuracy the outcome of a campaign, and seemed gifted with that prophetic knowlege of human motives, which can presage human conduct. He would have made a good lawyer, and though well informed upon business laws, seemed intuitively to understand the principles of law without the necessity of referring to professional attorneys or to books. This was a pre-eminent faculty of common sense. Although fitted to fill any position within the gift of the people, he naturally and persistently refused to hold office, because he could make more money in business than in politics, without the employment of dishonest methods, to which he would not resort. Not long before his death he was induced to accept the nomination for State senatorship against General Allen. He was ambitious to receive a flattering vote in his own county, which he did; but here his efforts stopped, as he did not wish to be elected, feared that he would be, and consequently did not go into Venango or Mercer counties, which then formed with Warren this senatorial district.

During the fifty-six years in which he was engaged in lumbering, Mr. Hall, who marketed his own lumber, never failed to make his annual trip to Louisville, and in the earlier part of his life would go as far as Vicksburg and Natchez; would stack his lumber at Cairo, let it season, and tow it on barges by steamboat to St. Louis, which was always a ready market before the lumber was floated down the Mississippi. At times his business would take him down the river more than once during the year. He remained in active business longer than any of those who began with him.

His most honorable characteristic, however, was his love for his home and family. After the rivalries and resentments of the day were over, it was his delight to forget them in the repose and comfort of domestic life, in the company of his wife and children. In the outside world he was known as a man of strong attachments and equally strong resentments. Indeed, it is a property of human nature, that a good lover is also a good hater, that a man who loves his friends is capable of keeping his enemies at a distance. But no man was ever more fair in his treatment of those whom he disliked than Mr. Hall. He hated trickery, and whenever he came to the conclusion that he was being imposed upon, he stood firmly for his legal rights. This is a more noble trait than a pusillanimous submission to fraud. Finally, he was a believer in the divine truths of the Christian religion, and his faith sustained him in the last trying days of his life, and removed the fear of death.

On the 10th day of March, 1830, he married Eliza, daughter of Colonel Joseph Hackney, who became a resident of Warren in 1814. She was born near Meadville, in Crawford county, Pa., on the 9th of February, 1809. For many years her father occupied a substantial block house on the site of the First National Bank. Mrs. Hall was a faithful Christian and a working member of the Presbyterian Church. Her kindness of heart, her cheerfulness of disposition, her liberality to the poor, her many social qualities, and her other amiable traits of character had endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was the mother of a large family of children, of whom five sons and four daughters survive. Mrs. Hall died on the 15th day of March, 1885.

DINSMOOR, CHARLES. The subject of this sketch is in the fifth generation in direct descent from John Dinsmoor, the founder of the family in America, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1719, and settled at Windham, N. H. John Dinsmoor, although coming from Ireland, was a Scotchman, his parents having been born and raised in Scotland. To the family of his descendants belong the Governors Samuel Dinsmoor, the elder and younger, whose pure and vigorous administrations are still remembered in the Granite State. The elder Governor Dinsmoor was in Congress in 1811–12, and as his name was first on the roll, he is the first member recorded as voting for the series of measures which led to the declaration of war between this country and Great Britain. To this family also belong Robert Dinsmoor, the "Rustic Bard," a New England poet, who achieved something more than a merely local celebrity in the early part of the present century, and some of whose songs, in the Scotch dialect, deserve to live along with those of Scotland's famous poets; and also Colonel Silas Dinsmoor, the famous Indian agent and teacher of the arts of civilization to the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, and William B. Dinsmore, now president of the Adams Express Company.

Charles Dinsmoor was born at Alabama Center, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 19th day of September, 1834. He is the son of George F. and Catharine (Harper) Dinsmoor. His mother, the daughter of George Harper, of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., died in the year 1872, aged sixty-six years. His father, born at Keene, N. H., in 1794, removed from the State of New York to Elk township, in this county, in 1836, and remained there until his death, in 1868. Charles received a fair education, though it was obtained against great disadvantages and under circumstances of peculiar hardship. He attended the common schools in Elk township for a time, but very irregularly, owing to his services being required in the support of a large family in poor circumstances. After he left home in 1850 he became, through his own exertions, successively a student at the academies at Warren, Smethport, and Coudersport, Pa., and Randolph, N. Y. He was engaged in the printing business at Smethport, Pa., Corning, N. Y., Coudersport, Pa., Randolph, N. Y., and Warren, Pa., in connection with teaching and attending school, for about eleven years, during the last three of which he was editor of the Warren *Ledger*. During the years 1856 and 1857 he attended the Randolph Academy one year, and read law in the office of Weeden & Henderson, attorneys of that place, six months. In 1858 he came to Warren, and continued his law studies under B. W. Lacy. He was admitted to the bar of Warren county in September, 1859. In 1860 he was appointed assistant United States marshal, and took the census of the northern half of Warren county. In February, 1861, he was elected justice of the peace for Warren borough, and was successively re-elected for fifteen years, practicing law in the courts in the mean time. He retired from the office of justice voluntarily in 1876, and has never since held any office of his seeking. He has been elected to many positions in the borough government, from town clerk to chief burgess. In 1878 he was elected unanimously to the office of school director, and has been continuously in that position ever since. No man, probably, has contributed more in that position to bring about the present high condition of the schools of Warren than Mr. Dinsmoor. From the beginning he has taken a deep interest in the association now known as the Struthers Library Association, and was for several years its treasurer and a member of its Board of Control. Since 1868 he has been connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and is now a past grand master of Warren Lodge No. 339. Politically, Mr. Dinsmoor is a Democrat, of very decided opinions. He has, at times, taken an active part in politics, having, as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, led the party of the county in the only two successful contests for the office of member of Congress for this district, which it has made in the last thirty years.

Mr. Dinsmoor is now, as a lawyer, engaged in the practice of his profession in Warren and several adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of this State, and the United States Circuit and District Courts. His abilities have marked him as a man peculiarly adapted to the functions of referee and master, and his legal opinions, delivered in these positions, are quite numerous in the *Reports* of this State.

In October, 1861, he married Elizabeth C., daughter of Abijah Morrison, who was elected sheriff of Warren county in 1840 and again in 1846, and is one of the only two men who ever held the office under two elections. He was the son of James Morrison, and was born in Mead township, as now constituted, in 1807, on what is now known as the Rogers farm. While he was a young man, his father, James Morrison, purchased what have ever since been known as Morrison Flats, just below Warren, and erected thereon a large dwelling house, which is now one of the oldest landmarks in the county. Abijah Morrison was also an extensive lumberman and merchant in this county, and the community sustained a severe loss in his death, in 1869. He had always been a zealous Democrat in politics, and was many years a constable in Warren borough. His wife was Euphemia J., daughter of Josiah Deming, a leading pioneer in Spring Creek township. She died at Warren in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmoor have had four children, as follows: Imogen G., born October 17, 1867, and was graduated from the Warren high school in May, 1885; Loten A., born January 25, 1870, graduated from the Warren high school in the spring of 1887; Harry, born in August, 1873, died in March, 1874; and Frederick, born January 13, 1875.

HERTZEL, ANDREW, was born near Strasbourg, in Alsace, France, now Germany, on the 6th of January, 1829. His father, Christian Hertzel, a carpenter by trade, was born in Switzerland in 1788, and went to Alsace when a young man. In 1832 he left Europe, and in April of the following year reached Warren, Pa. He died in February, 1841. He was twice married, and had one son by his first wife, and five sons and a daughter by his second. The second wife, Marie, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in the fall of 1853. Of her six children, five are now living, as follows: Jacob, in Iowa, Philip, in Pleasant township, in this county, Martin, in Glade, Andrew, in Warren, and Mary, the wife of M. E. Stranger, of Downer's Grove, Ill.

Andrew Hertzel was but just past four years of age when he was brought by his parents to Warren county. His father settled in Warren borough, and for two years worked by the day at common labor. He then purchased fifty acres of timbered land in Pleasant, and in the pathless forest erected his little log hut. Andrew, being the youngest of the children, did not have much to do in clearing the farm at first, but at a very early age was utilized in various ways. His father, in two years, added fifty acres to his original purchase. He remained at home until 1845, when, at the age of seventeen years he came to Warren, which has ever since been his home. Here he began to learn the blacksmith's trade under an agreement to work for three and a half years as an apprentice to S. J. Page, which contract he performed. He continued in Mr. Page's employment until April, 1852, when he purchased his employer's shop and tools, and became an independent artisan. He did not relinquish this business until 1872, at which time other investments which demanded his entire time, drew him from the anvil. As early as 1860 he was drawn by circumstances into the lumber trade, and two years later purchased timbered tracts in Limestone township. From 1866 to 1870 he devoted his sole time and attention to the development of this industry with success. He has not abandoned the business, but is still interested in the trade. He owns some timber in Forest county. He runs most of his lumber down the river in rafts to the various markets — Pittsburgh and below. In 1872 he became interested in the oil business in Clarion county. But when they developed the petroleum interest in Warren he transferred his interest to the county of his adoption. He is still connected with oil operations and has owned interests in twenty wells at one time. He owns a quarter interest in the Warren grist-mill, which he acquired when it was rebuilt in the fall of 1881, and helped to rebuild the present structure. Mr. Hertzel has never been desirous of hoarding his money, but immediately upon acquiring it seeks some safe channel in which to set it in circulation. He has owned stock in the First National Bank of Warren ever since its incorporation, and has been a director of the Citizens' National Bank from the time of its organization.

A city full of rich misers might be a temptation to plunderers, but not to laborers, nor to men who look for enterprises in which they may safely invest their capital. Money does no good to the world while it is locked in chests or buried in the earth. It is the free circulation of wealth which at once marks and creates a prosperous community. Mr. Hertzel and men of his stamp have made Warren proverbial throughout the State for its enterprise and progressive energy. As an example of this praiseworthy public spirit, may be related briefly the circumstances attending the construction of the bridge over the Allegheny River to the township of Pleasant. In the winter of 1870–71 they, after suffering inconvenience about twenty years from having no bridge across this river at Warren, began to agitate the question of the feasibility of building such a structure. They at once communicated with a number of eminent civil engineers and bridge builders throughout the country, particularly with the

Roeblings, and afterward with George W. Fischler, of Elmira. In the same winter they organized a stock company under the name of the Pleasant Bridge Company. Negotiations resulted in the hiring of Mr. Fischler, by the month, to build the bridge. It was crossed in November, 1871, but was not completed until the next year. The cost of construction and of subsequent repairs was about $45,000. Mr. Hertzel has ever since remained the president of the company, and may justly be proud of the monument to his public spirit and zeal.

In 1881 another company was formed under the name of the Allegheny Bridge Company, which built a bridge across the river two miles above Warren, and Mr. Hertzel was from the first a stockholder, and is now the treasurer of that company.

In the upbuilding of the material prosperity of the town and its advancement in every way, Mr. Hertzel has undoubtedly done as much, at least in proportion to his means, as any man who ever lived in the county. In 1864, in company with two others, he built the Union block. In 1870 he and Mr. Nesmith erected the clothing store which now the joins the Union block on the east. He has also been interested in many other building operations. In 1867 he contributed more than any other two men toward the erection of the Lutheran Church, which was finished two years later. During the two years in which it was in process of construction he superintended the work, devoting much valuable time to the task. He was a member of the town council when the new town hall was built, and was made the superintendent of its construction. In literary and educational matters he has taken the same unselfish interest, and generously assisted the inauguration of the library society which preceded the Struthers Library. He also contributed one hundred dollars toward the purchase of the lot on which the Struthers library building now stands.

Politically, Mr. Hertzel was during the greater part of his life a Democrat, but for four years or more he has voted the Prohibition ticket, believing that the greatest evil in the country and world can never be eradicated until a powerful public sentiment will support proper legislation prohibiting it. In this Mr. Hertzel evinces that he has the courage of his convictions. He has never desired to hold public office, although he has accepted office where he conveniently could, for the reason that he holds it to be the duty of every honest citizen to bear his proportion of the public burden. He has held a seat in the town council many years, and has been burgess, school director, etc. He is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and for years has been a trustee of its affairs. He contributes also to the support of other churches. He is in addition a trustee of twelve years standing of the Lutheran College at Greeneville, Pa.

Andrew Hertzel married, November 30th, 1851, Mary, daughter of John

Reig, of Warren. Mrs. Hertzel is also a native of Alsace. They have had a family of six children, five of whom are sons. Two children died in infancy. The eldest, Isabel, died in March, 1876, aged twenty-three years, then the wife of Frederick Morck. She left one child, Gertrude W. Morck, who now lives with her grandparents. The eldest son, Albert G. Hertzel, born in September, 1854, died in November, 1884, while holding the position of cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, leaving one child, Eda May; Freeman E., born September 29, 1865, and Roy Laird, born July 8, 1871.

WHITE, JAY, of Corydon, is the grandson of Israel White, who died in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1812, and the son of Orange White, who died in Farmington, in this county, in January, 1877. He is a descendant, also, of Hugh White, the first settler at Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y. Orange White was born in that county on the 13th of June, 1806, at the same time with a twin brother, Otis, who died within two years thereafter. He had five other brothers, Moses, Israel, George, Willard, and another Otis, all of whom are deceased, but who have numerous descendants in Oneida county at this day. In the winter of 1836-7, Orange White came to that part of Farmington township, Warren county, which was then a part of Sugar Grove, where he passed the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1867 he leased the homestead and removed to Lander, where his widow still resides. He was twice married, first to Bethilda Brainerd, of Oneida county, deceased in March, 1833, leaving one child, Delia, who died in 1861; and secondly, in January, 1837, to Nancy Robbins, who still lives. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Robbins, a lawyer of the town of Western, N. Y., and was the eldest of his thirteen children, all but two of whom are now living. Ebenezer Robbins lived to a ripe old age, and died about ten years ago, he and his wife within a short time of each other. Orange and Nancy White had nine children, all of whom are living, and all of whom but one are married. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of these children. He was born in Sugar Grove, now Farmington township, on the 1st day of October, 1837. There he received a common school education, remaining on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he went to McHenry county, Ill., where he remained two years and six months, teaching and farming. From there he went to Howard county, Ia., where, until the spring of 1866, he taught and worked as clerk in a store. His next venture was in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he engaged in the mercantile business, his father taking an interest in the trade until the fall of 1869. He then opened a store at Lander, in Farmington, and remained in that place for one year. His father, meantime, retained a financial interest in the store, and with him removed the stock from Lander to Corydon in the fall of 1870. Father and son remained partners five or six years in all, though Orange resided all the time in Farmington. After the dissolution of this partnership, Jay White continued the business alone until the fall of 1884, when he relinquished it and engaged largely in buying and selling lumber. He was persuaded to enter upon this occupation by the belief that the growing importance of Corydon village had already created a demand for dressed lumber, and the result has evinced the accuracy of his supposition. He does not manufacture the lumber, but hires it dressed in a mill which he owns and rents. Although he has abandoned the mercantile business, he still owns several stores, which he leases. He has never been smitten with oil fever.

In politics Mr. White was formerly a Democrat, but for some three years he has favored and upheld the Prohibition party. He has held a number of the important township offices in Corydon, serving one term as justice of the peace, and being re-elected to the same office, though he did not qualify because he had been appointed postmaster. He also served two terms as school director. He was postmaster of Corydon for about ten years, and until the spring of 1886. For a number of years he carried on the only mercantile operations in the whole township, but the opening of the railroad in 1882 increased the importance of the place in the eyes of outsiders, and other merchants brought their stock hither.

His religious belief is in the final salvation of all. He is a friend of all churches and of good schools as the props of the good order, stability, and purity of society. He is at present one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Corydon. He was the most generous contributor towards the building of the Methodist house of worship, and did more to assure its success than any other one person.

On the 19th of September, 1868, Mr. White married Alice, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Airron, formerly of Sugar Grove, then of Busti, N. Y., and for eight years last past members of Mr. White's household. They have two adopted children—Jay M. and Vernie M., children of Mrs. White's sister.

WETMORE, HON. LANSING, was born at Whitestown (now in Oneida county), N. Y., on the 28th of August, 1792, and died in Warren Pa., on the 15th day of November, 1857. His father, Parsons Wetmore, was an early settler in Whitestown, N. Y., whither he had gone with his parents in 1786. In the year 1815 Lansing Wetmore emigrated from the place of his birth, where he had received a good common school education, to the headwaters of the Little Brokenstraw, in Warren county, Pa. There, in 1816, he married Caroline, daughter of Abraham S. Ditmars. His wife survived him until June, 1878. His mother was Aurelia, daughter of Judge Hugh White, one of the settlers of Whitestown, as Western New York was called in 1784.

After living for a while at Pine Grove, he removed his family in 1820 to Warren, where and in the vicinity of which he resided until his death. On the 25th of September, 1819, soon after the separate organization of Warren county, he was appointed its first prothonotary by Governor Findlay, which office, together with those of register and recorder of deeds, and clerk of the several courts, he held until the spring of 1821. On the 23d of January, 1824, he was again appointed by Governor Shulze to the several offices of prothonotary, recorder, register, etc., in which he continued until the year 1830. About the year 1831, as will be seen by reference to the list of attorneys of Warren county, he was admitted to the bar, and he continued in the practice of law from that time until his retirement to his farm in Conewango in 1842. For a number of years between 1825 and 1830 he was interested in the publication of the Warren *Gazette*, in which enterprise he expended considerable time and money. In the fall of 1851 he was elected one of the associate judges of the county, and faithfully and ably discharged the duties of that office for his term of five years. The latter years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he always felt a deep interest, and to the advancement of which he contributed perhaps more than any one else in Warren county.

Without ostentation he was always found with the foremost in every enterprise that promised progress in the improvement of society and the development of the county, and was ever ready to bestow liberally of his time, toil, and money, to further all educational or literary projects, as well as also all enterprises looking to the material improvement of the county in the construction of roads, bridges, etc. He came to the county when its population numbered not more than three hundred. He was gratified at the advancement to which he had contributed in the county, isolated from the civilization of the east, and dependent for development on the character and spirit of its pioneers.

Coming into the wilderness peopled by an infant and scattered colony, without resources except character, ability, courage, and energy, he "grew with its growth, and strengthened with its strength," for forty years of continuous and faithful work in all the varied duties which devolve upon an active man in a new and growing county. The competent fortune which crowned his life of labor, was the slow growth of industry, fair dealing, and good judgment.

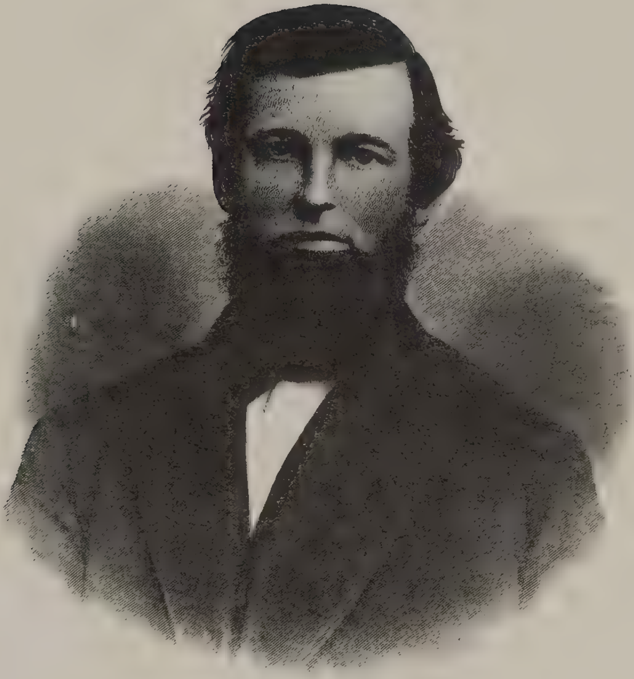
Perhaps the most prominent features of his character were his integrity and evenness of temper. He was in all circumstances and at all times the same calm, conscientious and unimpassioned man, performing every duty quietly and completely, disarming opposition by his gentle firmness of manner, and inspiring all his associates with admiration for the firmness of his purpose, the soundness of his judgment, and considerate regard for the rights and feelings of others; he was one of the original stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie now the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Co. As a citizen his influence was always found on the side of order and sobriety, morality and progress; as a public officer he performed burthensome duties with the same promptness and fidelity with which he discharged those that were more agreeable; as a politician he was intelligent, tolerant, and firm in his adhesion to the old Whig party; as a lawyer his conduct was characterized by integrity of purpose and urbanity of manner; in the limited duties which devolve on the associate judge he was patient, sound, and impartial; as a Christian (a member of the Presbyterian Church), he was earnest and consistent; and as a husband and father, as was said at the time of his death, "he left a widow and numerous family, whose characters and positions in society are enduring monuments to his virtues in his domestic relations, and his faithful attention to the interests of education in the community where he had to be one of the originators of educational facilities."

His children were Lansing D., Warren, Pa.; Jerome W., Erie, Pa.; Augustus P., Warren, Pa.; Sidney A., Warren, Pa.; Albert A., dead; Caroline L., dead; Charles C., dead; Sarah M. Reese, Warren, Pa.; Catharine B. Hutchinson, Albion, N. Y.; George R., Warren, Pa.

WETMORE, C. C., son of Judge Lansing Wetmore, was born in Warren, Pa., on the 23d of June, 1829. A biographical sketch of his father is published in this work. C. C. Wetmore had rather unusual advantages for obtaining an education, and availed himself of them with unusual diligence. Taking especial delight in the exercise of his ratiocinative faculties, he wisely determined that destiny had appointed him for work of that nature, and accordingly took a thorough mathematical course in Union College. He subsequently adopted civil engineering as his life-work, and about 1856 surrendered a good position on the New York Central Railroad for the purpose of engaging in his chosen vocation in Warren. His success was assured from the first. He had one of the largest contracts on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and was a pioneer in the projection and construction of the Oil Creek road.

He was a man of great executive abilities, was full of energy and activity, and was gifted with remarkable powers of endurance. He was, moreover, shrewd and enterprising in business matters, and in a few years accumulated a fortune. Just previous to his death he became largely interested in the lumber business, on the Allegheny River and its tributaries.

During the later years of his life he was much embarrassed by ill health, which threatened to result in consumption, and passed the winter of 1865–66 in Florida. But he was not to meet his death in this manner. On the 23d day of April, 1867, he was thrown from a spring wagon by a span of spirited horses, and received injuries on the head and back from which he died in a few hours. During his life he had won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and because of his energy and great abilities would have been known, had he lived but a few years longer, not only for his great wealth, but for his public spirit and benefactions.



C. C. Wetmore

He married Rose E., only daughter of Chapin Hall, on the 15th day of December, 1857, and at his death left two children—Chapin Hall and Charles Delevan.

HALL, CHAPIN, was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 12th day of July, 1816. His father, Samuel Hall, and his mother, a daughter of Samuel Davis, came from the Green Mountain State to Chautauqua county in 1814, and performed the arduous duties, suffered the privations and endured the hardships of pioneer life in a rough country. From them and their ancestors in Vermont Mr. Hall inherited great force and sturdy independence of character. Naturally the common schools which he attended in his early boyhood were not of a very high type, nor possessed of an advanced curriculum, but he made the most of these limited advantages, and attended for several terms the Jamestown Academy, then the leading educational institution in that part of the State. His school-boy days gave prophecy of the tireless energy and impatient determination to lead, which marked his character in more mature years.

At the age of twenty-one he married Susan Bostwick, of Busti, remaining upon the farm where he was born for nearly four years. About the year 1841 he moved to Pine Grove, Warren county, Pa., where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business for eight years, then going to Fond du Lac, Wis., afterwards returning to Ridgway, Warren county. In 1851 he moved with his family to Warren, and engaged in the banking business. Later in life he became interested in manufacturing, and at the time of his death was the leading partner in the extensive manufacturing firms of Hall, Hatt & Parker, of Newark, N. J., and of Hall & Eddy, of Louisville, Ky. He was also one of the owners of the Jamestown Worsted Mills, and was a large proprietor of real estate in Louisville, Ky., Fond du Lac, Wis., and other places.

Mr. Hall was a Republican in politics, and as would be expected of a man who was not born to compromise, he was a sturdy, though fair, partisan. He will long be remembered by politicians for the shrewdness and the executive power he displayed as the leader in the political revolution of Northwestern Pennsylvania in 1858. It was the year of the anti-Lecompton revolt, and Judge Gillis, a devoted Democrat and friend of Buchanan, was defeated for re-election to Congress by Chapin Hall. Judge Gillis had settled at Ridgway as the agent of the Philadelphia Ridgway estate, when there was not a road nor a settlement within fifty miles of that now pretty mountain village. He had been taken from there to New York to be tried for the murder of Morgan, of anti-Masonic fame. He had been in the House and Senate of Pennsylvania, and had been chosen to Congress in 1856, but the success of 1858, when the first Republican victory was achieved in the State, was too much for him, and the far-seeing wisdom of Chapin Hall was the instrument of his downfall. Mr.

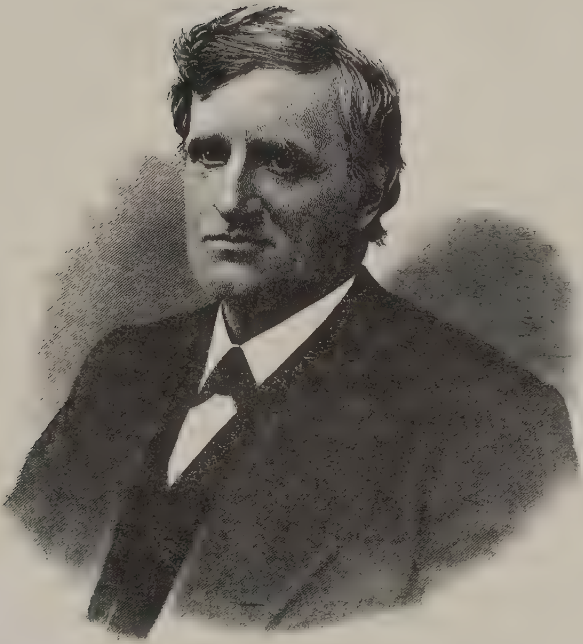
Hall served but one term in Congress, for he did not relish public life, and was too much involved in important business matters to devote his entire time to the public service. While in Congress, however, he discharged his duties with the fidelity, energy, and integrity which marked him in every transaction of his life.

He was a man of unusually decided peculiarities of character, and it has been said that he was liable to strong prejudices. This was owing in a measure to his direct and positive nature. Sham, hypocrisy, indecision, or weakness of character he despised, and was at times unable to conceal his dislike for these traits. No man, however, made more ample reparation than he when convinced that he had been in the wrong, and no man ever manifested greater fidelity to friends, or was more willing to help them than he. In all his business relations he was the soul of integrity and justice, and he gave all his extensive interests his constant personal supervision, and familiarized himself with every detail. Though he held those in his employ to strict accountability for genuine hard work, he exacted no more than he was willing to render, and all the years of his life was noted for his great industry, and the amount of unremitting toil he was capable of performing. As a citizen he set an example worthy to be followed. His vast wealth, instead of being hoarded, was invested in active business, greatly benefiting various localities and employing hundreds of workmen, who were always paid good wages and received their just dues. He was also a generous man, exercising his liberality with wisdom and good sense. As a friend to young men engaging in business he was a powerful ally and a good adviser, and many men were placed on the road to financial prosperity through his instrumentality.

A short time before his death he purchased the old homestead of 600 acres, in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., which he took great pride and pleasure in improving; but he had overworked and from the effects of this over-expenditure of physical strength, he died on the 12th of September, 1879, at the residence of his brother, John A. Hall, proprietor of the Jamestown *Journal.*

Chapin Hall married Susan, daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Bostwick, November 2, 1837, of Busti, N. Y. His wife is now living. They have one daughter, Rose E., now the wife of A. M. Kent, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Kent was, at the time of Mr. Hall's death, one of the proprietors with him of the Corry pail factory, of Corry, Pa.

JAMIESON, HUGH A., was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 31st of May, 1835. His parents, Hugh and Jeannette Jamieson, emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, in 1824, to Hudson-on-the-Hudson, in the State of New York, and from there, in a short time, removed to the heart of the Berkshire hills. During his residence there, for years, Hugh Jamieson had charge of the weaving departments in large cotton factories. In the fall of



Chapin Hall

1843 he removed, with his family, to Sugar Grove, in this county, where he entered the employment of D. H. Grandin, of Jamestown, in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and remained with him five years, walking to Jamestown every Monday morning and returning Saturday night. The later years of his life were passed on a farm in Sugar Grove. He died in 1880, aged seventy-seven years. His parents were for years residents of Freehold township, and lived, the father, to be ninety-eight years of age, and the mother, to be eighty-eight.

The subject of this sketch passed the greater part of his time until he was twenty-one years of age, at his father's home in Sugar Grove, excepting such times as he was away at school, or teaching. Excepting one term at the academy at Randolph, N. Y., his education was confined to such limits as are prescribed in the common schools, though he made long and rapid strides ahead of other students by the most persistent and industrious application to study at home. By this praisworthy means he fitted himself for teaching, and before saying his last good-bye to his home farm he taught three winters, the last at Jamestown, N. Y. In the spring of 1856 he accepted the offer of W. T. Falconer, a merchant of Kennedyville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., which he had received a short time after leaving home with the capital of fifty cents in his pocket. His previous earnings had been given to a younger brother to enable him to reach California, and Mr. Jamieson sent the rest of his wages, until his minority was a thing of the past, to his father. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Sugar Grove, purchased the interest in a dry goods business of Mark Wilson, and became a partner in trade with Isaac H. Hiller, who was afterward prothonotary of the county. At this time he had been on the point of going West, indeed, he had his trunk all packed for the journey, but was induced to remain in Sugar Grove. This business he disposed of in the spring of 1858, and for a year following he handled boats on the Ohio River for Daniel Griswold, of Jamestown, where he received the most useful portion of all his business education. During the winter of 1858–59 the well-known Joshua Van Dusen, of Sugar Grove, who had always taken a deep interest in him, persistently urged him to come to Warren and begin the study of law. After vanquishing what had before seemed serious obstacles, in August, 1859, he entered the law office of Johnson & Brown. In the fall of 1861 he was admitted to the bar. In the interim Mr. Johnson was elected president judge of the district, and Mr. Jamieson, after his admission to practice, remained in the office with R. Brown, with whom, in less than a year, he formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Brown & Jamieson.

Being naturally of a speculative turn of mind, he was disposed to reach out in business, and in the fall of 1863 began his extraneous investments by purchasing an interest in lumber and mill property of Kinzua Creek, in the village of Kinzua. This he still owns, together with several thousand acres of timbered lands, out of which he has made large amounts of money. In the summer of 1865 his investments had grown to such proportions that it became evident that he must give up either his outside business or relinquish his law practice, and after mature deliberation he decided to abandon the profession. Accordingly the partnership with Judge Brown was dissolved. About this time he furnished the money and became interested in the hardware trade, and established a store in Warren under the name of J. H. Mitchell & Co. This was changed in 1871 to H. A. Jamieson. By shrewed and prudent management Mr. Jamieson has developed this interest until now he is without question the proprietor of the largest hardware business in the county. To accommodate it requires the use of a large three-story brick building and a spacious cellar, besides a 40 by 50 warehouse four stories high.

In the summer of 1876 Mr. Jamieson took a small amount of stock in an enterprise known as the Warren Woodenware Works, which, unfortunately proved a losing investment to the citizens of Warren, and in consequence of being an endorser on their paper for a large amount, he was compelled to step in and run the business temporarily. He subsequently became the owner of this large establishment, employing about fifty hands and running under an invested capital of some $75,000. The necessities of this business prompted him to become an active power in the organization known as the Western Woodenware Association, the office of which is in Chicago, Ill., and of which he is and for years has been president. Through his influence the woodenware business has been made a success instead of the failure, which was presaged of it. During all these years he has not disconnected himself from the lumber business, but during his residence in Warren has interested himself in the flouring, and saw-mills, and sash, door and blind factories on the island at the foot of Liberty street. He is also very considerably interested in oil operations, though he is careful not to permit that interest to absorb his other business.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Citizens' National Bank of Warren, and is now a director in the same. He has always readily taken stock in every enterprise which presented itself seemingly to advance the interests of Warren. He is recognized as a very active worker for the benefit of the Warren Library Association and the good of Warren. He has always been a steady Republican, and is now a warm admirer of James G. Blaine, in spite, as he says, of the aspersions which have been used to stain his name. In the winter of 1882, against his own wish, he was elected burgess of the town, notwithstanding the opposition of a majority of Democrats and an independent Republican. He has for the last ten years been a member of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he has generously contributed.

In personal appearance Mr. Jamieson is tall, slender, and very straight. Though not robust, he has yet great powers of endurance, and has never had a serious illness but once; about four years ago he had a severe attack of a brain difficulty, which it was feared might prove fatal, but after about two years he recovered. Besides the encouragement which he has so readily given to every public enterprise in Warren, Mr. Jamieson has indirectly contributed to the wealth and beauty of the borough by his extensive building operations. He is now living in the third residence of his own construction in Warren. This house is an elegant brick structure, and is furnished in the best of taste, and without regard to cost. Mr. Jamieson is largely interested in real estate in Warren and other portions of the county.

GROSSENBURG, SAMUEL, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 2d day of May, 1809, in Canton Berne, Switzerland. His parents, Samuel and Mary Ann (Stopfel) Grossenburg, were also natives of Switzerland. Mr. Grossenburg received his education in his native country, and when he was twenty years of age came to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked out for about six months as a common laborer, and then passed some three years and a half as a butcher. Thence he removed to Warren, where he engaged with unusual success in the same occupation. In 1839 he again moved—this time to the farm which is now in the possession of his widow, near Stoneham, in Mead township, Warren county. When he settled here he penetrated an almost trackless wilderness, in which the right of nature's sway had scarcely been controverted by any daring act of man. By dint of tireless toil Mr. Grossenburg cleared his farm and forced from its reluctant soil the harvests of plenty. He united the kindred industries, farming and lumbering, by manufacturing into lumber the trees which it was necessary to fell in clearing his farm. At first upon his arrival he built a log house on the site of the present woodshed, in which he lived until 1848. In that year he erected the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Grossenburg and other members of his family. At that time he effected most of the improvements now perceptible about the farm. His original diminutive possessions he finally increased to three lots, one of ninety acres, comprising this farm, eighty-two in another lot, and two hundred and forty in the third—the last two of the lots being still wild land. It was about 1866 that Samuel Grossenburg, jr., erected a saw-mill on the 240-acre tract, but which was sold and removed in 1885.

The principal characteristics of this most useful but equally unostentatious man have been quite clealy denoted in the mere recital of his business undertakings. He was essentially a lover of home and its quiet enjoyments. His ambition was of that fibre which forms the only safe and trustworthy fabric of a nation's greatness and permanent prosperity. It was to acquire a home, unencumbered by indebtedness, to be able to look upon a plot of ground, a dwelling, flocks and herds, and say to his loved and loving wife and children: "This I have gained by my labors for you; enjoy it with me; share my acquisitions."

He took comparatively little interest in politics, only as much as an intelligent and thoughtful private citizen should. His partisan preference was decidedly Democratic. He was conservative in his religious views, having a strong leaning toward the Lutheran Church—the church of his fathers. Mr. Grossenburg died on the 23d of September, 1885.

On the 19th of January, 1836, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis T. and Catharine Yost. His widow survives him, and, as has been stated, now occupies the old homestead. She was born in Alsace, that famous battle ground between the German and French people, on the 14th of June, 1818, and came to Warren with her parents when she was about eight years of age. There she resided until her marriage. She has borne her husband ten children, seven of whom, four sons and two daughters, are still living, as follows: Samuel, jr., born September 19, 1838, and now living on the homestead; married Frances M., daughter of D. W. and Sarah A. (Cantrell) Brennan, of this township, March 16, 1875. He was the second child, the first, Mary Ann, was born September 6, 1836, and died November 6, 1838. The third child was William, born October 6, 1840, and deceased September 8, 1848; the fourth, Eliza, born March 28, 1843, is now the wife of Samuel J. Arnett, of Geneseo, Ill.; the fifth, William H., born January 12, 1846, married Rosamond Carter, of Corry, Pa., November 22, 1878, and now resides in Stoneham, Pa.; the sixth, Jerome C., born November 6, 1848, still single, lives on the old homestead; the seventh, George F., born October 25, 1851, died January 25, 1852; the eighth, Albert G., born November 25, 1853, married Margaret Weaver, and lives in Geneseo, Ill.; the ninth, Clara E., born February 17, 1856, married first to Stephen Cochran, of Wellsbury, N. Y., in June, 1874, and secondly to Mark Lauer, from Wayne county, Pa., April 26, 1886, and now residing in Clarendon. The tenth, Lillie O., born May 16, 1860, married Samuel McNett, of Clarendon borough, January 7, 1881.

GRAY, ROBERT MILES, of Sugar Grove, was born on the site of Union City, Pa., on the 8th day of January, 1813. He derived his patronymic from a family in the north of Ireland, whence his father's father, William Gray, emigrated to Northumberland county, in this State, previous to 1785. He was probably in this country early enough to witness the ratification of the constitution of the United States. In 1795 he removed with his family to Huntington county, Pa., and in 1803 settled on the site of Union City. He was twice married, the second time about 1824 or 1825, and reared a family of eight children by his first wife, and three by his second. His eldest son and the son of his first wife, James Gray, was the father of Robert M. Gray, and was born in White Deer Valley, Northumberland county, Pa., on the 18th of November, 1785. He removed with his father to Huntington county, and in 1803 went to take possession of his father's newly purchased farm in Erie county.

It must be remembered that in those times the present modes of rapid transit by land had not even entered the dreams of the prophet. It required the hardiest muscles, the steadiest nerves, and the most adventurous spirits of the settled portions of eastern North America, to push forward through the dark and seemingly impervious forests that frowned upon the outposts of civilization, and extend its frontiers in spite of wolves, bears, panthers, and inhospitable wilds. James Gray was well-fitted for this kind of work. After looking over the ground which was to become his home, he returned, in December of 1803, to Huntington county. The incidents of this journey disclose a glimpse of the difficulties of the traveler in Western Pennsylvania at that day. He reached the Allegheny River four miles above the site of Kittanning, where he found the stream impassable by means of high water and running ice. He finally succeeded, at great risk of life and limb, in crossing the river with his horse on ice which had formed in a single night. Then he led his horse (for he could ride very little through the thick underbrush) along a "blind path" over hills until he reached Freeport. The rest of the journey was comparatively easy. In April, 1804, he returned to Erie county, with his sister Sarah to do the housework while he cleared the farm. His first work was to build a large hewn-log house on the place. He remained at Union, as it was then called, nearly twenty years. In 1809–10 he built flat boats and took them to Waterford for the purpose of carrying salt to Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1810 he went to Pittsburgh, where he saw the first steamboat ever floated in the city.

In September, 1812, he was drafted on a requisition on the State to furnish a quota of 100,000 militia to prosecute the war with Great Britain, and rendezvoused at Pittsburgh on the 2d of October. Aften an honorable service for six months he was discharged at Fort Meigs on the 2d of April, 1813. In March, 1823, he removed to Sugar Grove, in this county, where he remained the rest of his life. He died on the 30th of June, 1858. He was one of the most useful citizens that ever lived in this township or county. He took an active and patriotic interest in public affairs, both as they related to his town and the country. He was a member of the great Whig party, and was honored with various offices that could be filled only with such ability as he possessed. In 1825 he was elected assessor of Sugar Grove, and was soon after made foreman of the county grand jury. In 1826, and again in 1843, he was chosen county commissioner, the last time on the workingmen's ticket. He was what has aptly been denominated "an every day member of the church," while in Erie county, and in sympathies was a Presbyterian. He was not a religious automaton, however, but was a thinker, in obedience to the direction of St. Paul to "think on these things," and in later life he became a Congregationalist. At a still later period he practically adopted the faith of the Unitarians.

In December, 1811, James Gray married Polly, daughter of Robert Miles, with whom he passed the best years of his life, in the contentment of domestic love and co-operation. She survived him, dying a day or two before Christmas in 1864. They left two children — Harriet, now the wife of Dexter C. Hodges, of Sparta, Tenn., and the subject of this notice.

Robert M. Gray received a common school education in Sugar Grove, and passed some time in attendance upon the academies at Jamestown and Warren. He remained on his father's farm until he reached the age of thirty-two or thirty-three years, when he became owner by purchase of the farm and began on his own account. He began chopping on the place in March, 1836. He lived on that farm until 1883, when his wife died, and he placed the property in the possession of his son, Hugh F. Gray, and bought the place on which he now resides. He has not been a public man in the general acceptation of the term, but he has taken a live interest in all public matters, has done without hesitation what he deemed to be his duty, and in the infirmity of declining years retires from active cares with a mind made serene by the consciousness of life-long rectitude. His townsmen have urged upon him a number of township offices, all of which came to him without the asking. Mr. Gray votes with the Republican party, the successor of the Whig party, which he supported in earlier life. His first presidential vote was cast for William Wirt.

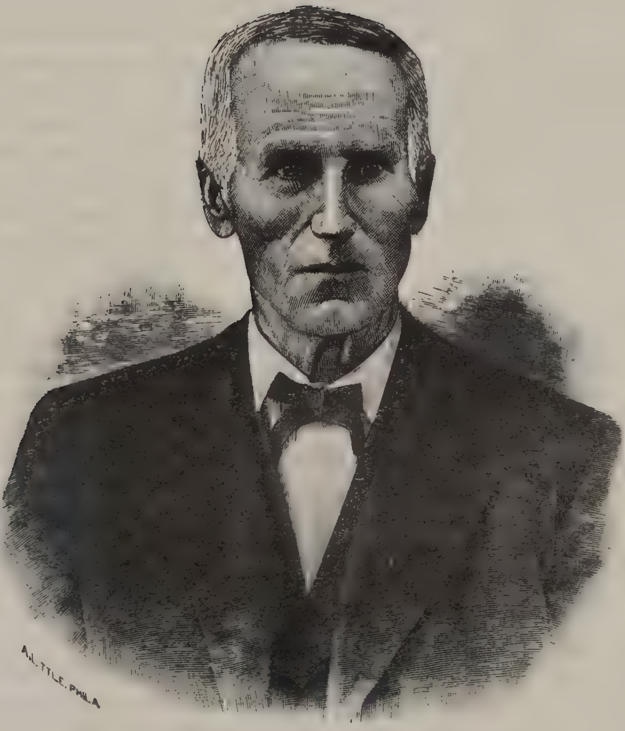
He has been three times married. Hannah, daughter of Jacob Wells, became his first wife on the 4th of October, 1843. She died in 1862, leaving two sons and daughters, of whom Harriet, James Marshall, and Hugh Fred are still living. James M. now occupies the old homestead of James Gray, his grandfather, and Hugh Fred has been mentioned as the present occupant of the farm of Robert M. Gray. Mr. Gray was again married to Sarah Parratt, daughter of M. Ewers, of Farmington. She died on the 6th of September, 1882, leaving no children. His third wife, Mary Ann Vickory, of Glade township, in this county, was married to him on the 16th of January, 1884.

HARMON, HOSEA. The birth of Hosea Harmon took place in Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 22d day of January, 1818. The first of the family to come to Sugar Grove was his grandfather, Moses Harmon, who immigrated hither about the year 1825. He engaged in farming until he died some ten or twelve years after his settlement. He was the father of two sons and three daughters. Nason Harmon, father of Hosea, was the eldest child of Moses, and was born in Rensselaer county in 1786. He remained in the place of his birth several years after his father had come to Sugar Grove, and followed him about the year 1830. He was a hard working man, a farmer, and strove earnestly to acquire a competence for his family. But the advantages and emoluments that follow in the wake of well-directed labor at the present time, did not then exist in a new country whose resources were neither known nor developed. The pioneer (and Nason Harmon may almost be called a pioneer) in a new country may not hope to accumulate wealth ; he must be content to prepare the way for others who are to reap the rewards of his toil, to eat fruit from the trees which he has planted, to cultivate the soil which he has cleared, and to enlarge and beautify the homes which he may rear in the wilderness. The lot of Nason Harmon was that of the common pioneer. He toiled without ceasing, he practiced the most rigid frugality, he bound his children out to service —and he died poor. He died on the 4th of September, 1855. His wife, Anna, daughter of a Mr. Bennett, of Rensselaer county, whom he married in 1810, survived him until January 21, 1869. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom three are now living. The subject of this sketch was the third of these children. The limited means of his father compelled him to set his children at work at an age when they should have been at school, and Hosea Harmon received his education almost exclusively from contact with the world, his mind being sharpened by the friction as "iron sharpeneth iron." At the early age of eight years he began to work for a farmer in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., with whom he remained three years at a salary of three dollars a month. Another year was passed in the same occupation and neighborhood for five dollars a month. His father then hired him out to a farmer in Kiantone six months, where he chopped wood one winter, at the rate of eighteen cents a cord, while he boarded himself. This was good pay for a full-grown man at that time, and Mr. Harmon undoubtedly felt that he had attained full stature. In this manner he passed his time, getting work of the hardest kind wherever he was able, and always under the control of his father, until he was nineteen years and six months of age. Impatient to be his own master, he then bought the remainder of his minority of his father for the price of one hundred dollars. Thereupon he went to Spring Creek and hired out to George F. Eldred at ten dollars a month. His work was hauling logs from the woods to a pond near the mill. He kept bachelor's hall with another employee. Mr. Eldred agreed to give Harmon the butts of the logs which were sawn, from which he might gain a little profit by making shingles of them during the winter evenings. His diligence is attested by the fact that he made on an average five hundred shingles every night while he was at work there, and at the close of his engagement had on hand 40,000 shingles. These he traded with Henry P. Kinnear, of Youngsville, for a yoke of cattle, which he drove to Jamestown and sold for exactly one hundred dollars. His first deed upon receiving his well-earned money was to hasten home and pay his father for his purchased time. His ability to work in the woods had been gained by an experience which commenced when he was sixteen years of age. At that time his father had hired him out to work for Garrett Burget, on the Indian Reservation at Cold Spring, hewing and getting out timber to the Allegheny River, at a salary of ten dollars for the first month and thirteen for each succeeding month in which he worked. During one summer he felled a hundred trees over and above his stint, each tree being worth about three shillings—his own property by agreement. His next venture was as a pilot on the Allegheny River. He took rafts down to Pittsburgh and even farther. It was his habit frequently to buy shingles at the commencement of a trip and pilot a raft down the river without charge except the privilege of transporting his shingles to market. In this way he realized a profit on his goods without suffering a discount for freight.

When he was twenty-two years of age he entered into copartnership relations with one Sylvester Howd, and one Blackmer, for the purpose of engaging in mercantile business in Busti, Chautauqua county. The capital of this firm was proportioned about as follows: Blackmer, sixty dollars; Howd, a horse and wagon; and Harmon about 200,000 shingles which were worth about $200. The business lasted about a year in Busti, and was not a very gratifying success. Howd and Harmon then bought out Blackmer's interest, and established a store at Pittsfield in this county, where they remained about six years. They then sold out to Gray & Mallory. Mr. Harmon at the expiration of that time came to his father's farm in Sugar Grove to help him out, while Howd purchased an interest in the mercantile firm of Pattison & White, in Sugar Grove. Tiring of this arrangement within a year, he bought out his partners and persuaded Mr. Harmon to take an interest with him. This relation continued four or five years. From that time on for about six years and as many months Mr. Harmon remained in this store, first as the partner of Howd's son-in-law, T. F. Abbott, then of Isaac Hiller, and afterward of Dr. Sherman Garfield. The business was finally sold to John and William McLane.

At this period Mr. Harmon discovered an opportnnity for dealing in cattle, and immediately embarked in the business, selling many of them at Tidioute, and shipping many to New York and other places. During the seven years in which he remained in this occupation he was in partnership with William Haggerty. Upon terminating this experience he engaged once more in the mercantile occupation with D. McDonald, at Sugar Grove village, which lasted about five or six years, when he sold his interest to his partner. Since then he has been prominently interested in farming and land investments. His acres now number about fifteen hundred in all, all but two hundred of which (in Chautauqua county) are in Warren county. He has also dealt extensively in lumber, though he has not shipped any down the river. He has furthermore operated to some extent in oil.

Mr. Harmon has not taken a very prominent part in public affairs, his time being too much taken up in private business. But the voice of his townsmen has occasionally called upon him to exert his abilities in office, and he has accepted whenever he thought it was his duty to accept. His first political affiliation was with the old Abolition party, when the term was with the majority a reproach and by-word. Mr. Harmon was one of the first three in



JOHN WHITMAN.

Sugar Grove. He afterward allied himself with the Republican party, and remained with it until he deemed it succeeded by a party which is governed by still higher principles, the prohibition party, when he joined its ranks. He has for more than forty years been an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

These incidents of his life show him to be a man of active nature, of shrewd calculation, of industrious and tireless energy, and of fearless, unflinching integrity of character. These traits are evidenced by his success in life, by the fact that he has wrung competence out of poverty, and that he has done this without sacrificing his manhood or working injury to others.

Hosea Harmon married Sally, daughter of Merritt and Almira Johnson, of Sugar Grove, on the 3d of September, 1846. Mrs. Harmon's parents came from Oneida county, N. Y., when she was but five years of age, and after her marriage made their home with her until their death a few years ago. They have had two children, only one of whom, a daughter, Emma, is living. She is the wife of J. P. Miller, of Sugar Grove, and the mother of two children, Geoerge H. and James H. Miller.

WHITMAN, JOHN, son of John and Jane (Davis) Whitman, was born in Sugar Creek township, Venango county, Pa., on the 30th day of March, 1810. His father came to that township as early as 1797 from eastern Pennsylvania, and was never more than three days out of the State. He died in 1839, and his wife followed him in about ten years afterward. Jacob Whitman, grandfather of the subject of this notice, was what is called a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," and was undoubtedly born in this State

At about the age of seventeen years the subject of this sketch embarked in life on his own account, and for four years worked on farms in the vicinity of his home. His health then failed; he was afflicted with bilious fever and pleurisy, and was advised by his physician to burn charcoal for his health. This he did for four summers, after which he took a trip down the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers as far as Vicksburg, Miss., with boat-loads of ice, purchased and procured by residents of that city. The first time that he attempted to make this trip he was taken ill and had to postpone the pleasure, but he finally succeeded in going in the spring of 1838. He remained in Vicksburg about two weeks looking to the unlading of the boats, and then returned to the North by boat, after an absence of some two months. During the remainder of that summer he worked on a farm in Venango county and also performed service on a turnpike road then building through the county. The next two years were passed in sawing lumber in Buck mill, as it was called, in Venango county, after which he came to Sheffield township, and worked in the saw-mill of White & Gallop, in the southern part of the township. He operated their mill one year. At that time Erastus Barnes was rafting lumber to Wheeling, W. Va., and seeing in Mr. Whitman the man he wanted for his help, he hired him to raft the lumber, going with him on the first trip. This work he performed for six or seven years, and in the mean time began to buy lumber of his employer and take the property of both himself and Mr. Barnes to the same market at the same time. By this time his reputation as a skillful pilot and raftsman had extended beyond the limits of his county, and Fox & Wetmore, of Forest county, made him an offer to enter their service, which he thought well to accept. He rafted for this firm for ten or twelve years, and as long as they continued together, running occasionally as far down as Louisville, Ky. On his last trip he took down 127,000 feet of lumber without help. In the fall of two different years he also assisted in the construction of a wooden tramway from the place where the timber of his employers was cut to the east branch of the Tionesta Creek, whence it was floated to the mill. From 1866 to 1873 he worked as pilot for different employers. In the last year he purchased a large amount of lumber from Fox & Wetmore and went down the river with it, realizing a gratifying profit. From that time to the present he has kept teams at work in this county drawing oil and lumber.

Meantime, as early as 1866, he purchased thirteen acres of land from Samuel Gilson, and worked on it at such leisure moments as were at his command. Since he has relinquished the life of a raftsman he has devoted the greater part of his time to the cultivation of this tract.

In politics Mr. Whitman has been a consistent and loyal Democrat, and, though he has avoided rather than sought office, has frequently been called upon to serve in various capacities in his own town. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church, at which he is a regular attendant, and of which he is a trustworthy supporter. He also takes a deep interest in Sabbath-school work.

It is too much the custom to deem the life of a man reviewed when the incidents of his labors and investments have been recited. Such sketches, were they not generally regarded as incomplete, would convey the impression that the subjects are men of the stamp which Julius Cæsar denounced in Cassius:

. . . "He loves no plays,
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music;
Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit
That could be moved to smile at anything."

No such man is Mr. Whitman. While the main incidents of his career show him to be a man of earnest purpose, he has ever been controlled by the true philosophy that much of the pleasure of life consists in enjoying such privileges as may be gathered on the way, rather than condemning them, and trusting to the often vain hope of "an easy time in the evening of life." On the 2d day of March, 1885, Mr. Whitman laid aside his cares for a time and took a pleasure trip to the New Orleans Exposition. While there he improved his opportunity to the utmost, going 110 miles below the city to the mouth of the Mississippi River, visiting the old Spanish Fort, sailing to West End, viewing that famous cemetery or city of the dead, in which the bodies of the dead are kept in vaults above ground, inspecting the old battle-ground of General Jackson, and pacing on Shell Beach on the Gulf of Mexico. He returned by way of Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati. In this way he united pleasure and profit—the profit that comes of instruction.

IRVINE, DR. WILLIAM A. The subject of this notice was born in the old fort at Erie, Pa., on the 28th of September, 1803, and died at his residence near Irvine, Warren county, on the 7th of September, 1886. He was descended from the branch of the old Scotch family of Irvine, which settled in Ulster, Ireland, under a grant from James VI. of Scotland. His grandfather, William Irvine, was a general in the War of the Revolution, and an intimate friend of Washington, whose letters, now in the possession of the family, show that important military movements in the struggle for the independence of the colonies were committed to his command. Dr. Irvine's father, Callender Irvine, was in command of the fort at Erie when his son was born. As General William Irvine, then Commissary-General of the United States, died in 1804, Callender was summoned to Philadelphia to take his place, which office he retained until his death in 1840. The journey from Erie was made on horseback, the child being carried the entire distance in the arms of his father. His correspondence with President Jefferson reveals the confidence of the author of the Declaration of Independence in his ability and integrity, and that he was directed to look after the speculations of Indian agents in this part of the country. He had inherited lands in Warren and Erie counties, some of which were granted to General Irvine for military services. He passed every summer at Irvine, and when Dr. Irvine was old enough to take the long journeys on horseback, he always accompanied his father.

After receiving a liberal education, William Armstrong Irvine studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately upon his graduation he removed to Irvine, which was his home from that time until his death. He took an active interest in the development of the resources of this part of the State. He took a prominent part in the building of the first turnpike road from Warren to Franklin, the result of which was the opening of a stage road to Pittsburgh. To this end he devoted his influence, time and means unsparingly. He was also among the pioneers in the early efforts to procure the location of the Sunbury and Erie, now the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, through this part of the country, giving his personal efforts to the scheme. As a citizen he had an earnest interest in the local and general welfare of the country. Among the first improvements upon his place in Irvine were an iron foundry and a woolen-mill, built by himself. By his intelligence and energy he made his home a pleasant place. His person was most imposing and graceful, and his manner refined without affectation. He was ever a student of nature and of books. His mind was richly stored with a vast fund of information, which he always turned to account whenever occasion demanded, for he was no less practical than learned. This made him exceedingly attractive to those who came in contact with him in social life.

In 1834 he married a daughter of Stephen Duncan, a prominent planter of Mississippi. She died a number of years ago and was buried in the grounds of the stone church built by them during her lifetime. She was a woman of superior mind and of charitable and unselfish nature, who did all in her power to advance the cause of religion and education in the community in which her lot was cast. Of this marriage there now survive two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Biddle and Mrs. Thomas Newbold.

At the time of his death, Dr. Irvine was president of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society of Cincinnati, and vice-president of the general society.

JACKSON, WILLIAM MILES, was born in Spring Creek, on the same farm that he now occupies, on the 29th of May, 1818. He is the son of Elijah and Mary (Watt) Jackson. His father and Andrew Evers, the first settlers in this township, came here in November, 1797, from Union Mills (now Union City), and built the first log cabin in Spring Creek, a few rods nearly north of the site of William M. Jackson's present dwelling house. Elijah Jackson was born in Litchfield, Conn., on the 27th of October, 1772. He accompanied his father to Ontario county, N. Y., when he was sixteen years of age, and upon attaining his majority removed to Marietta, O. The Indians were thick and hostile thereabouts, and the settlers were obliged to pass their leisure in the barracks, and their hours of labor surrounded by guards. Not liking this sort of life, Elijah Jackson decided to settle in Spring Creek. About 1816 he built a log cabin on the site of his son's present dwelling house. On this farm he remained, engaged in farming and lumbering, until his death on the 1st of September, 1845.

On the 26th of February, 1801, Elijah Jackson married Mary, daughter of John Watt, of Spring Creek. Mrs. Jackson's parents were natives of Ireland, and came to Spring Creek from Penn's Valley, Lancaster county, Pa., about 1800. Mrs. Jackson died on the 9th of January, 1855, aged seventy years two months and eight days. She was the mother of Elijah Jackson's thirteen children — eight sons and five daughters, as follows: Sarah, born May 12, 1802, died May 15, 1882; Hannah, born December 11, 1803, widow of Thomas D. Tubbs, and now living in Spring Creek township; John, born May 8, 1805, died June 16, 1839; Mary, born July 5, 1807, died July 22, 1876, then the wife of William Ludden, her second husband; Uri, born March 31, 1809, died January 18, 1870; James, born April 2, 1811, died in young boyhood; Ziba Mena, born May 7, 1813, died March 19, 1851; Washington, born December 7, 1815, died May 20, 1833; William Miles, the subject of this sketch; Alexander W., born April 16, 1820, now living in Spring Creek village; Harriet, born December 19, 1822, died June 28, 1823; Charles M., born July 1, 1825, died August 23, 1885, in Busti, N. Y., and Robert R., born March 30, 1829, and now living in Farmington township.

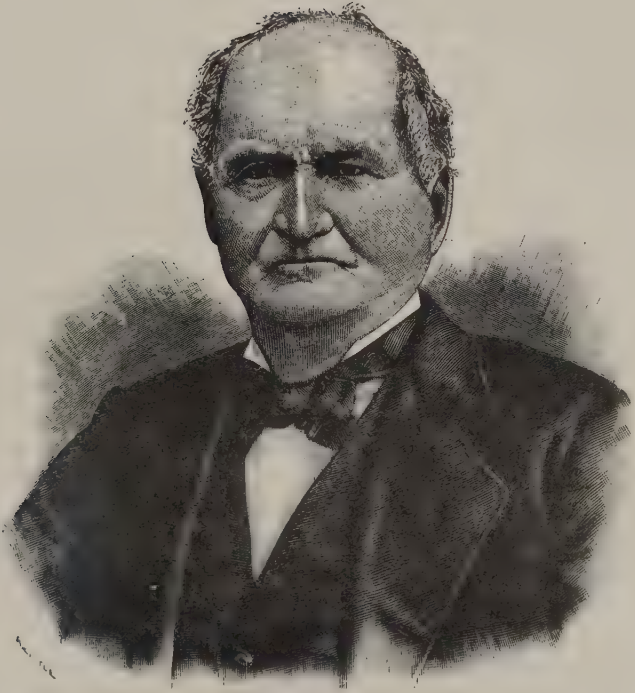
After receiving such meager education as was afforded by the common schools of his native town, William M. Jackson began at a very early age to assist his father in clearing the 200 acre farm, even then attending school occasionally in the winter. When he became of age he began to work on his own account in saw-mills and drawing timber, etc., until the death of his father. Then he and his brother, A. W. Jackson, bought the home property of the other heirs and worked the farm in partnership until 1866, when William M. Jackson purchased his brother's interest, and from that time to the present has retained the ownership and control of the entire property. He has engaged in lumbering to a limited extent, piloting on the river from his twentieth birthday until 1864. His occupation for years past has been that of general farming. He has a small dairy business. In politics he is a thorough Democrat, and has borne his full share of the public burdens. His father was a "stiff" Democrat before him. The family, indeed, is distantly related to Andrew Jackson. Mr. Jackson has held about all the offices which it is in the power of his town to bestow, from road commissioner to justice of the peace, and is now township auditor for the ninth consecutive year. His father and mother were both Presbyterians, and his opinions and tastes are that way inclined, though he is not a member of any religious organization. Mr. Jackson has never been married, and therefore it may be said that he has the more thoroughly wedded the interests of the township, county, State and country of his birth.

WALTON, JOHN, was born in the town of Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., on the 31st day of August, 1806. His father's father was a farmer in Connecticut, where he died not far from 1820. Aaron Walton, father of John, was born in New England, and removed to Chenango county, N. Y., in the latter part of the last century. His wife, Artemisia Field, also a native of New England, accompanied her husband to what was then a forest country in New York State. They had eleven children, ten of whom, four daughters and six sons, attained years of maturity. One of the daughters, Mary, is now the wife of Mr. Kennedy and resides in Bradford, Pa.; Aaron, Levi, and John, the surviving sons, are all residents of Columbus township in Warren county, Pa.

In 1823 Aaron Walton, sr., came to Columbus, bringing with him his son Aaron, and built a log house on his farm about two miles northwest from the present village of Columbus, and about half a mile north of the "Center" so called. He returned at once to Chenango county, leaving his son and hired men to clear the land. In the fall the son Aaron returned and married that winter. In the spring they both came back, and in the February following John, Asa, Andrew, and Daniel, the other sons of Aaron, sr., walked from Chenango county to this wilderness by the way of Syracuse and the southeast. Aaron, jr., built a new house for himself and his bride, while all the rest of the family lived in this first log house.

At about the age of nineteen years John Walton went to work in the winter season at Wrightsville in this county, operating the saw-mills for the proprietors. At other seasons of the year he went down the river on a raft to Pittsburgh. He continued several winters at Wrightsville, and he continued making annual trips down the river—rafting his own lumber to Pittsburgh, every year for thirty years. On these trips he would take down the river in the spring the logs he had cut the preceding winter. He regarded his father's house as his home until he was twenty-two years of age. Meantime, as may have been supposed, he had had few advantages for obtaining an education, as his father's means were too limited to send his numerous children away to school, and the schools in this unbroken country were not very advanced nor well graded; still, he had by his own unaided efforts, mastered the elementary studies, such as stand him in good stead in the business world, and was contented.

On the 2d of September, 1828, he married Harriet Tracy, daughter of Israel Spencer, of Columbus, who was born March 5, 1808, and who died January 4, 1871. As soon as they were married John Walton took his wife to live on a farm of some seventy-five acres, five acres of which he had previously cleared, and on which he had erected a log house. Eighteen months later he moved back to his father's farm where he resided for one year, when he again moved, this time to a farm situated about one and a quarter miles northeast of Columbus village, where he stayed two or three years. In 1832 he purchased of Hannibal Lamb a farm two or three miles farther north, consisting then of about one hundred and fifteen acres, but which by gradual accessions Mr. Walton has increased to two hundred and fifty acres. He removed at this time to this farm, where he passed many years, where most of his children were born and where several of them were married. Several years previous to the outbreak of the civil war he bought a farm of 100 acres (to which he has since added forty acres), on the west side of Columbus borough as now constituted,



JOHN WALTON.

where he lived until after the death of his first wife, and his marriage to the second.

Thus has the subject of this sketch, by virtue of industry and thrift and honesty, been able to accumulate property. Starting with no means or capital but his own energy and faith in himself, he has added one acre to another and one farm to another until he is accounted a wealthy man. The acres which he now owns do not represent a tithe of what he has had, for it has been his method to buy land when it was cheap and by his own efforts increase its selling properties and its value, and sell it at a profit. In this way he has bought and sold land all his life. His farming now consists principally in dairying. He owns in all about twenty-eight cows, besides other live stock, several colts and horses. His last home farm is now run on shares by his son Frank. Has a small farm of about sixty-five acres north of Columbus, which is chiefly devoted to the raising of hay for his horses and cows. Another farm of seventy-two acres adjoining his old farm is used for pasturing.

Mr. Walton cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has been pretty true to the Democratic party ever since. He has held several important township offices, but has not been politically aspiring. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith, but has become more liberal in his views as he has grown older, and at this writing is devoting some thought to the mysteries of spiritualism—that fascinating system which, like Glendower of Wales, "can call spirits from the vasty deep." Whatever his creed, wherever he is known, Mr. Walton is esteemed for his sterling and undeviating honesty. His note is unnecessary; for an oral promise is as binding on his conscience as is a note in the eyes of the law. More than once he has exerted an energy seemingly far beyond his power for the purpose of meeting an obligation which was fast coming due.

By his first wife he was the father of the following children: Charles Henry, born June 14, 1829, now living in Columbus; Laura Ann, born June 17, 1831, now the wife of Washington Colegrove in this township; Lucinda Maria, born September 26, 1833, now the wife of Lawrence Colegrove, in Concord, Erie county, Pa.; Darius Seth, born February 10, 1836, living now in Concord, Pa.; Louisa Jane, born November 13, 1836, first the wife of Albert Dewey, who died about a year after the marriage, and now the wife of Lawrence Madison, of Concord; Spencer Aaron, born July 8, 1841, now of Columbus; Frank Denham and Franklin Ferdinand, twins, born December 20, 1845, the latter dying in about three months, the former still living in Columbus; and Lucretia Emma, born May 7, 1848, died unmarried at Hudson, Wis., November 12, 1873, whither she had gone for treatment.

Mr. Walton married the second time on the 15th of September, 1880, his wife being formerly Elizabeth Lackey, daughter of Robert Lackey, a native of Scotland, as is Mrs. Walton, but for years a resident of Port Hope in Canada West. Her mother, Agnes Parker, died when Elizabeth was eleven years of age. Previous to their marriage, Mrs. Walton had resided in Columbus for some nineteen years.

SANFORD, JOEL G. The ancestors of J. G. Sanford are traceable several centuries in the past. The Sanford and Hoyt families, both his ancestors, were among the very earliest settlers of New England. One of the great-grandfathers of the subject of this sketch, named Ward, was a sea captain in the War of the Revolution. During that struggle he was taken prisoner and confined in one of the British prison-ships. He jumped overboard with a companion and attempted to swim ashore, but was drowned, though his companion escaped and lived to tell the story. John Sanford, grandfather of J. G. Sanford, was born in Connecticut in 1772, came to Warren county with his son in 1838, and died at Rome, Crawford county, Pa., in 1856. His son, Samuel Ward Benedict Sanford, was born in Reading, Fairfield county, Conn., on the 22d of August, 1796, and the record of his birth is still engrossed on the town books. He removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1819, and four years later went to Batavia, Genesee county, in that State. Just previous to his removal to Batavia, he married Esther Hill, daughter of John Green, who was a soldier of the Revolution, was with Washington at Valley Forge, and after living for a time in Vermont, died in Onondaga county, N. Y., not far from 1840. Samuel and Esther Sanford had four children, three of whom are now living. These three, besides the subject of this sketch, are Nancy Irene, wife of Calvin Nichols, of Spring Creek; and Orsamus Orland, living in Eldred township. The one that died was Washington Sobrieski, his death occurring on the 6th of June, 1862, when he had reached the age of thirty-one years.

Samuel W. B. Sanford came to Eldred township from Batavia in the spring of 1838 with horse and wagon, reaching that township on the 6th of May. He immediately built a house on the site now covered by his present dwelling, and began to clear his farm of seventy-six acres. During the summer he engaged in farming, and to some extent in lumbering, and in the following winter taught school in Garland, in Pittsfield township. From then to the present he has continued his farming. He is now an old man, but bears the respect and esteem of all who know him. He has for more than fifty years been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the old Whig party until its dissolution, when he united himself with the Republican party. He has been at all times a prominent man in town affairs, having held all the offices which it is within the power of his townsmen to bestow. He has been a justice of the peace three terms, school director seventeen years, and has also been prominent in county elections. It was chiefly through his efforts that the township was formed and the post-office established here. His wife, who was born on the 25th of March, 1801, in Grafton, N. Y., is still living.

Joel Green Sanford was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 3d day of September, 1824. He accompanied his parents to this county, and received the education that could be given to all the children in a new country. He kept his home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, working on his father's farm. On the 10th of July, 1850, he married Nancy Ann, daughter of Samuel Moore, of Pittsfield township, and she lives to crown his latter days with comfort, as she did his earlier days with joy. At the time of their marriage Mr. Sanford removed to a piece of land containing eighty acres, embraced partly within the farm which he still owns and occupies. This farm now contains only seventy-five acres, Mr. Sanford believing in thorough cultivation of a small farm rather than in loose management of a cumbersome tract. He owns another piece of land, however, of thirty-four acres. He built a house on the site of the one that he now occupies, which gave place to the present one in 1870. He has made his agricultural labors as general as the soil and climate will admit, refusing to confine himself to any specialty. He also engaged quite largely in lumbering until about 1880, when he allowed the saw-mill, which he had operated for years, to run down. Previous to the oil period he used occasionally to run down the river, though his suspension of these trips did not result from any interest he had in oil, as he has kept free from the entanglements and exciting fevers that disturb the oil operator's peace of mind. He is a natural mechanic, moreover, and though he was never apprenticed to the carpenter's or blacksmith's trade, or, indeed, any but the farmer's, he has done admirable work in all these branches of business and more. He built a number of the finest dwellings and barns in this part of the town. Besides this, he has a wagon or wheelwright's shop in which, at leisure moments, he manufactures some of the best wagons in the world. In fact, he seems at home in any branch of the mechanic arts.

Mr. Sanford is a Republican of the uncompromising type, believing that the nature of Democratic institutions like the United States demands the perpetual though peaceful collision of two opposite parties, the one conservative and the other radical. He favors the Republican principles because he thinks that party to be the one of moral force and ideas. He is well adapted for the administration of public affairs and is a natural leader. He has held all the offices within the gift of his township, and was, indeed, school director for thirteen consecutive years. He has been postmaster at Sanford post-office for five years. He is not a member of any church, but favors the establishment and rejoices over the success of churches, and contributes to their support without regard to creed.

J. G. Sanford and wife have had five children, four of whom are living — Samuel Myron was born on the 12th of September, 1851, and resides in Eldred township; Ida Ianthe, born November 2, 1854, died July 6, 1878; Mary Jane, born February 14, 1858, now lives at the home of her parents; Washington Aaron, born January 19, 1862, now at home; and Etta Irene, born October 23, 1866.

ORR, RICHARD S., was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vt., on the 7th day of June, 1810. He was of Irish descent, his grandfather, Isaac Orr, being born of Irish parents in Boston, and emigrating to Halifax a short time previous to the Revolution. His father, Isaac, jr., was a native of Halifax, where he passed his life, dying in 1818, aged forty-five years. Susan (Sumner), wife of Isaac Orr, jr., survived him a few years. The subject of this sketch attended the excellent common schools in his native place, and finished his education in a high school at Wilberham, near Springfield, Mass. After leaving school he took a partner and opened a hotel in Hartford, Conn., but this enterprise proved ephemeral. A short time previous to 1835 he went to Black Rock, Erie county, N. Y., where he engaged again in the hotel business. Not liking the place he soon removed to Jamestown, N. Y., where he passed a brief period as clerk in a hotel. After visiting Ohio City for a few months, he made Jamestown another abiding place *pro tempore*. At the solicitation of his brother, Henry Orr, who was in Warren then and is here now, he came to this borough to inspect some property for sale, and ended by renting the Mansion House, which is described in the history of Warren. This was in 1839. The owner of the property was the well-known Archibald Tanner, one of the largest property owners ever in the county. Mr. Orr remained the lessee of this hotel for a little less than ten years. Meantime he had become somewhat interested in the lumber trade, which then formed so prominent an industry in northwestern Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1849 he severed his connection with hotel life, and devoted more attention to the lumber trade. He did not allow that to absorb his sole attention, however, but formed a partnership with Frank Henry, and opened a store between the Mansion and Carver Houses, under the firm style of Orr & Henry. Mr. Orr continued his interest in the lumber trade until his death, on the 10th of January, 1860. The mercantile establishment was abandoned one or two years previously.

Richard S. Orr was one of nine children, who were born in the order named—Abner, the first born, died in infancy; Annis, Lydia, Lurancy, Eunice, Henry, Elizabeth, Richard S., and Thomas. Of these only two are now living—Henry, who was born in 1806, and now resides in Warren, and Elizabeth, who was born in 1808, married Robert Barber in 1831, and has resided in Warren since 1846.

Mr. Orr was at first a member of the old Democratic party, but when the Republican party was formed he gave it his allegiance and support. He was actively interested in politics, keeping himself well informed upon all the questions of the day, and entertaining opinions which he fearlessly expressed, and which evinced his intelligence. He was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church, though not a member of any denomination. The most prominent trait in his character, probably, can be described only by the statement that "he was a lovable man." He was the soul of geniality. He was openhearted and had the faculty of everywhere and always winning friends.

He was especially felicitous in all his domestic relations, and was a kind and affectionate son, brother, husband, and father. He was very public spirited and charitable, contributing generously to the material, and no less to the moral prosperity of the community in which he lived. He was always ready to help those who needed help and were worthy of it. He was never morose. Although he possessed a temper somewhat impetuous, he learned before attaining manhood to keep it well curbed. He liked to have the good opinion of his fellowmen, but would never sacrifice his self-respect or a principle on the altar of popularity Finally, he was faithful in every relation of life. When he was a young man in the employment of others, he was remarkable for his unrivaled fidelity. He would perform every duty with punctilious promptness and completeness, and this faculty seemed to increase with the approach of years, rather than moderating.

On the 8th of January, 1839, he married Jane, daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Bostwick, who lived near Jamestown, N. Y. His widow now resides in Warren. They had five children, only three of whom are now living—Richard B. Orr was born July 11, 1841, and now in Warren; Sumner E., now in Warren, was born December 11, 1842; Henry S., born May 11, 1844, died May 27, 1845; George P., now in Warren, was born on the 25th of September, 1846; Frank Henry, born September 15, 1855, died April 16, 1856.

ROUSE, HON. HENRY R., was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1824, and was killed on the 17th of April, 1861, by the explosion of an oil well on his farm in Southwest township. He was the son of Samuel D. and Sarah Rouse, and received a good academical education in his native town, though it was gained almost entirely by his own exertions. In early life he was in very indigent circumstances, and was unable to raise even the amount of his tuition bills at the academy, yet such were his energy, diligence, and exemplary conduct, and so great the promise in him of superior abilities, that he secured the regard of his teachers, who took a deep interest in him, and most of them remitted his tuition. Having afterward become wealthy, he particularly remembered his early teachers, some of them in his will. Not long before his death, meeting one of them, residing in Westfield, Mr. Rouse asked him for the old tuition bills, and said he was ready to pay them; and he did pay them, principal and interest for more than twenty years. He was remarkably proficient in his studies, and displayed thus early the traits of character, the energy and the loving disposition for which he was noted in after life.

Having completed his academical course, he began the study of law in the office of Abram Dixon, of Westfield, but after about two years he relinquished his purpose because of a slight impediment in speech, which his diffidence led him to feel disqualified him for public speaking, though the impediment vanished as soon as he became warmed with the subject of discussion. In the fall of 1840 he removed to Warren, Pa., traveling most of the distance on foot, and having when he reached Warren but one small piece of money in his pocket. But he was gifted with indomitable energy, and perseverance, and fertility of resource, and seemed to feel no discouragement. The first winter he taught school in the village of Tidioute. Being obliged to collect his own school tax, and times being hard, he took his pay partly in shingles. Laying out the rest of his money in shingles, he put the whole on a raft and sent them to Pittsburgh, and with the proceeds the next spring purchased more shingles, shipped them in the same manner to the same market, and thus in a year or two was able to own a raft, and begin the accumulation of his fortune. Soon after he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, and produced his own lumber, and ran his own fleet of rafts. In company with R. M. Brigham he established a store at the village of Enterprise, which was built up largely by his exertions. Here he exchanged goods for lumber, and pressed on with such diligence and energy that in the course of fifteen years he became the owner of more than a thousand acres of valuable pine lands and a large farm which he had cleared himself. In the summer of 1859 his attention was called to the discovery of coal oil in his neighborhood, and with his usual sagacity and decision he set himself about the determination of its value. In October he opened a well on the Buchanan farm and on the Barnsdale tract in the vicinity of Titusville. Having satisfied himself of the value of the discovery, he proceeded to invest in oil lands, and with his partners became the owners of some of the best tracts in the entire region. His wealth now began to increase with almost fabulous rapidity, and the resources of his oil territory at his death were but partly developed.

In the fall of 1858 he was a candidate for political honors, and was elected by a large majority to represent Crawford and Warren counties in the Legislature of the State. His public duties were discharged with ability, with honor to himself and fidelity to his constituents The next year he was again elected to the Legislature, though his increasing business made it extremely difficult for him to absent himself from home.

Foremost among his many noble traits of character were energy and decision. He was rather small in stature and of a light frame, but the energy of his will seemed to be unbounded. He never knew fear, and with him to resolve was to execute. His public spirit was of the noblest and most unselfish kind. There was no enterprise by which the public was to benefited ; the recources of the region developed; facility of intercourse increased, in which he did not prominently figure. He spent much time, money, and labor in opening and improving roads, constructing bridges, and helping on every work which tended to develop the wealth of this new country. How dear to him was the accomplishment of these is evident from his will, which appropriated one-half of his property, after the payment of legacies, to the construction and improvement of roads and bridges in Warren county.

Mr. Rouse was a man of much literary taste and culture, and for a business man was a great reader. The impulse which he received in this direction while in attendance upon the academy was never lost. He kept himself informed on national affairs, and had collected a beautiful library of standard works in history and general literature. He was moved by warm impulses, and fostered strong personal attachments. He loved his friends with his whole heart, and never forgot them. This love for his friends was probably intensified by his isolation from family attachments, as he was never married. He was continually showing kindness to families, and the children of his neighbors, making them presents, taking them to ride, and he surprised a number of them by legacies in his will. Many of his early friends were also thus remembered, and to each of the persons who picked him up when he was insensible, and carried him to a place of safety he gave a legacy of one hundred dollars. To the poor he was proverbially liberal, dispensing his favors with a lavish hand. The anecdotes of his timely and sympathizing aid are many. He never forgot that he was once poor, and he had a strong sympathy with indigent merit, always lent with an open hand to its encouragement, and in his will he showed the liberality of his heart by giving a large part of his princely fortune for the support of the poor of Warren county. He was loved by all who knew him, and in his death Warren county lost a most valuable and public-spirited citizen, his fellow-townsmen an energetic and a liberal-minded business man, the cause of virtue and sound morals a firm supporter, and the poor a sympathizing and most helpful friend.

NESMITH, BENJAMIN, the subject of this sketch, derives his name from a prominent family of Nesmiths that removed from Scotland to Ireland in 1690. In 1718 James Nesmith emigrated from Ireland to Londonderry, N. H. There he settled and reared a family of four sons and a daughter, viz.: Arthur, James, John, Thomas, and Mary. Benjamin Nesmith, of whom we are writing, is four generations in direct descent from the original settler in America, and three generations from the son Arthur. Benjamin Nesmith, the grandfather of the subject of our notice, removed as far west as Buffalo, where in the course of nature he died. Two of his sons, James and John, emigrated from Buffalo to Mayville, N. Y., thence to Jamestown, and in 1825 to Warren, Pa., by canoe, as early as 1804. John Nesmith married Hannah, daughter of

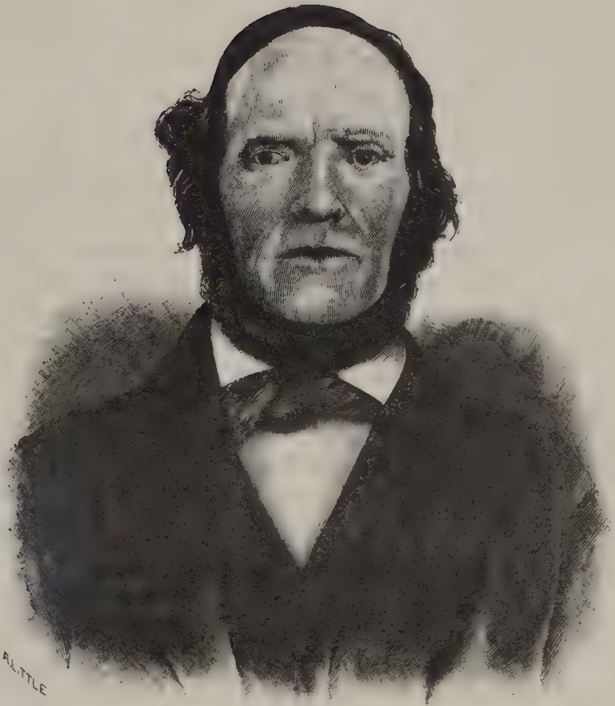
John Shirley, of New Hampshire. Shirley was also a pioneer in Warren, had served in the war of the Revolution, and died here about the year 1826. John Nesmith died at Warren about 1829, and was followed by his widow in one year. They had a family of nine children, all but three of whom are yet living.

Of this family, Benjamin Nesmith, the sixth, was born in Mayville, N. Y., on the 22d of January, 1820, and accompanied his parents to Warren in a canoe, in 1825. At that day there were only five or six houses in Warren, and they occupied a log structure on the bank of the Allegheny River. Here he received such limited education as was provided for all the young people of the time. Being very young when his father died, he was bound out without his own knowledge, by the township of Conewango, to Colonel John Berry, for whom he worked four or five years. As soon, however, as he found that he was looked upon as a ward of the town, his independent spirit revolted, and he took "French-leave" of his town-constituted master. He worked out by the month until 1843, when he learned the trade of harness making, and continued to work at that business himself until 1848, and even until 1860 he retained an interest in the business which he had established. In 1848 he opened a store in Warren, and at the same time embarked in the lumber trade. His interest in the store he disposed of in 1871, but he has not yet relinquished his connection with the manufacture and sale of lumber. From small beginnings he has increased operations, until he now manufactures about about 30,000 boards every day. He has been pre-eminently a busy man all his life, and inherited from his father a strong frame and great powers of endurance. He has been a builder, also, and has erected all the school-houses in Warren but one. He managed the construction of the magnificent Methodist house of worship, and encouraged the work of constructing it, not only with his unremitting personal efforts, but with much of his money and time. Most of the brick buildings in the business part of Warren were built by him, and he still owns three of them. His timbered lands, situated in Warren, Forest, and Kane counties, number some three thousand acres. He is at the same time an extensive operator in oil. He holds a number of honorable positions in the business world, among them being that of vice-president of the Warren Savings Bank, which he has held ever since he himself erected the building. His interest in educational matters is shown in the fact that he was school commissioner for twenty-one consecutive years until his resignation four or five years ago. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee in its society. The secret of his success lies in the disposition which he has always owned that he would never leave for another to do what he himself could do. He is, as he always has been—a hard-working man. Until within four or five years, when he has listened to the admonition of wasting years, he ran rafts down the river. He has never sought nor held political office, though he keeps informed upon all topics of national or State importance. He was formerly a Democrat, but since the organization of the Prohibition party has joined its ranks.

He has been twice married. He was first united in marriage with Louisa, daughter of John Dickinson, of New Hampshire. She died on the 4th of October, 1848, leaving two children, Alonzo and Ozro, still living and in business in Warren. In March, 1851, Mr. Nesmith married Arrilla Norton, his present wife. They have one child, Lurinda.

ALLEN, ORREN C., was born on a farm near Russellburg; Pine Grove township, Warren county, on the 1st day of May, 1840. He traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, who came from the north of Ireland about ninety years ago, and settled in the county of Dauphin, near Harrisburg, Pa. He died about sixty-seven years ago. He there owned and operated a saw and flouring-mill successfully, and lived to be about one hundred years of age. He was a man of strong character, though marked by decided eccentricities. Of his two sons, Thomas and James, the former was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter enlisted in the War of 1812 when he was quite young, and was never afterward heard from. Thomas grew up to partial manhood in Dauphin county, and went to western Virginia, near Georgetown, on the Ohio River, where he remained for fifteen or twenty years, and where he married Joanna Jones, a descendant from a Welsh family. About 1845 he settled in Pine Grove township, whither one of his sons had preceded him, and there died in 1855, aged sixty-six years. His wife survived him about ten years and died in the same town. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Samuel P. Allen, was the father of the subject of this notice. He was born in Virginia, and when quite a boy removed with his parents to what was called Sewickly Bottoms, in Beaver county, Pa. From there, about 1830, he emigrated to Russellburg, and engaged in lumbering. After a few years he married Mary, daughter of Caleb Thompson, one of the early settlers of Pine Grove township, and who was long a justice of the peace in Russellburg, and was noted for his enormous strength. He died at the age of eighty years. Samuel P. Allen and wife had a family of five sons and three daughters. The eldest son is Colonel Harrison Allen, who was born in 1834, admitted to the bar of Warren county in November, 1866, took an official part in the War of the Rebellion, served in the State Legislature in both houses, was made auditor general of Pennsylvania, afterward became United States marshal for Dakota territory, was superseded by a Democrat in 1885, and now resides in that territory. Samuel T., the second son, was admitted to the bar in February, 1864, served in the last war, held a clerkship in the office of the auditor general one term, was a clerk under General E. B. French in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., was three times elected burgess of Warren borough, and died on the 10th of January, 1885. The third child was the subject of this sketch. The next was Mary E., now the wife of Luther Bishop, of Warren. The fifth was George W. Allen, born at Pine Grove in March, 1845, was admitted to the bar of Warren county in December, 1866, served two honorable terms in the Legislature, residing until 1882 at Tidioute, and then removing to his present residence at Denver, Col. The sixth was Martha, now the wife of Fenton B. Hayward, of Russellburg. The next was Walter, who now resides in Warren, and the youngest is Ida, wife of Dr. H. H. Bowers, of Forrestville, N. Y.

O. C. Allen was reared on the farm on which he was born, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years of age. The farm was a pretty rough one, requiring hard work to manage it and gain a good livelihood from it, which they did. During his boyhood he attended the district schools in the winter time and worked on the farm every summer; the sons generally managing the farm while their father looked after the lumbering business. During the fall, as they approached manhood, the boys had the privilege of attending select schools in Russellburg for one or two months. Later still O. C. Allen went to the academy at Jamestown and at Randolph, N. Y., leaving the latter school in the spring of 1861. He remained on his father's farm until the harvesting was over in August of that year, when he came to Warren and began to study law in the office of Scofield & Brown. During two or three years before he was twenty-one years of age, and one winter after he began to study law, he taught winter schools to earn his own money. He reached Warren a comparative stranger, and with very little money. He rented a room in the Johnson Exchange building, purchased an outfit, and diminished his expenses by cooking his own provisions. This he continued for two years, at the same time pursuing his studies with the utmost diligence. The income from a little business which came to him then enabled him to live better, and he boarded at the Tanner House. In February, 1864, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county, on the same day that witnessed the admission of his brother, S. T. Allen. His preceptors, Scofield & Brown, kindly gave him the use of their office for the first season free of rent, and he began to practice on his own account. Only one year later he was nominated and elected the disrict attorney for Warren county, and then opened his office in A. H. Ludlow's building. His success in practice was something unusual and was constantly on the increase; but after a few years Mr. Allen became connected with oil operations in Tidioute, in this county, and being somewhat broken in health, he concluded to abandon the practice of law for a time, and removed with his family to the village now called North Warren, though then less euphoniously denominated Berry's Corners. Several years in that place failing to bring him to a return of health, he removed to Richmond county, Va , purchased a farm, planted a large peach orchard, and remained a portion of the time for four years. He returned to North Warren about the time of the location there of the hospital for the insane. As soon as he discovered that



Samuel M. Graham.

the hospital was surely to be erected there, he and several other gentlemen purchased lands in the vicinity and laid them out into village lots. After disposing of these lots and of other land at a gratifying profit, he returned to Warren, and in company with his brother, S. T. Allen, and Dr. Laban Hazeltine, now of Jamestown, engaged in the drug business at the corner of Second and Liberty streets. At the end of a year he and his brother sold their interests, and the same season he was appointed postmaster of Warren, succeeding Captain Robert Dennison. He acted as postmaster eight years and was then followed by the present incumbent, Isaac Alden. On leaving the office he again engaged in the practice of law, in the office of his brother, and then formed the partnership with the district attorney, G. H. Higgins, which still continues.

In June, 1886, he was recommended by the county of Warren as a candidate for the State Senate in the Forty-eighth Senatorial District, composed of Warren and Venango counties, and was nominated at the district convention. The nomination was followed by a very spirited campaign, resulting in his election by a plurality of 1,830 votes, and in Warren county of a majority of 1,557 votes, or 500 more than were given to the State ticket at that time. This success is due to his personal popularity, the confidence which the members of his own party repose in him, and his plain and direct course as a politician, a strong member of the Republican party, but a courteous and just opponent. In business matters Mr. Allen has been uniformly successful, and no more significant praise can be bestowed than to say that amidst fierce competition, in spite of early poverty, by his own unaided efforts, without the use of dishonest expedients, he has become a man of means. He has always been extensively interested in building operations, and a few years ago erected the block which he now occupies.

On the 12th of July, 1864, he married Maria C., daughter of W. M. Cook, of Russellburg, his present wife. They have two sons, W. H., born July 21, 1867, and Samuel G., born August 24, 1870. They are both boys of great promise, and are afforded all the advandages of a thorough education, and are now attending the military and naval academy at Oxford, Md.

GRAHAM, SAMUEL M., son of Samuel Graham, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., on the 9th of March, 1805. His father was a farmer in that county (now Clinton county), and died there about 1857. He had three sons and as many daughters (of whom two daughters now live), and Samuel Graham, jr., was the third of these children. When he was about eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch began to pilot on the Susquehanna River as far down as Havre de Grace. From that time until he reached his twenty-fifth year he continued to labor under his father's direction, and by his own efforts almost supported the entire family. He did not relinquish the rafting business until 1837, and on the 28th of June of which year he married Margaret, daughter of George and Isabel (McCormick) Long, of Warren county. Immediately after the marriage the couple settled on a farm in the near vicinity of Mr. Graham's birth place, where they remained until 1842. They then removed to what is now the township of Pittsfield, in this county, in one village in which (Garland) Mrs. Graham was born on the 23d of July, 1810. The principal motive which induced Mr. Graham to make this removal was the condition of George Long, his father-in-law, who needed care. They resided on his farm in the southern part of the township until 1868, when they returned to their old farm in Clinton county. There they remained six years. In 1874 they sold out there and returned to Pittsfield and settled on the old homestead. In 1882 they purchased and removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Graham, where he died on the 13th of April, 1884. The incidents and characteristics of George Long and his career are mentioned in the history of the township of Pittsfield.

Samuel Graham was during his life a strong Republican in politics, and though not an office seeker, was by his special adaptability for such positions as that of constable, etc., frequently forced by such persuasion to accept this and kindred offices. While he lived in Clinton county he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but did not join any church in this county. As a business man he was pre-eminently successful; as a friend he was most trustworthy; and in all the essential elements of manhood was beyond reproach.

The children of Samuel M. and Margaret Graham have been as follows: Helen, born June 20, 1838, died August 14, 1847; Herman, born December 24, 1839, died December 8, 1842; and John W., born June 6, 1847, and drowned in the Susquehanna River August 24, 1869. It was his death that formed the chief inducement for their removal from Clinton county to Píttsfield the second time.

JOHNSON, S. P., was born in Venango county, Pa., January 31, 1809, the second son of the Rev. Robert Johnston, one of the earliest ministerial pioneers of North-western Pennsylvania, who, after serving as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Meadville for some years, removed to Westmoreland county in 1817.

At the age of sixteen the subject of this notice entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, from which he graduated in 1830. After graduation he immediately went east and took charge of an academy in Danville, then Columbia county, Pa., where, in addition to his academic duties most of the time, he studied law, under the direction of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, subsequently for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, Northumberland county, November 3, 1833, and in January, 1854, located as a lawyer in Franklin, Venango county, and in September of that year removed to Warren, which has been his place of residence and business ever since. For the first six years of his professional life here he was the working member of the firm of Struthers & Johnson, Mr. Struthers having largely withdrawn from active practice.

In 1840 Rasselas Brown became his partner, and Johnson & Brown were the leading firm in the profession for twenty years, and until the election of Mr. Johnson to the president judgeship of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, consisting then of Warren, Erie and Crawford counties, to which Elk county was afterwards added. He discharged the laborious duties of this large district for ten years with industry and acceptability, but declined to be a candidate for renomination.

Retiring from the bench at the beginning of 1871, he readily fell into a large practice again in the counties of his old district. He continued in active practice for about fourteen years, when he gradually withdrew from its more active duties, but still remains as the advisory and assistant member of the firm of Johnson, Lindsey & Parmlee.

In 1836 he commenced practice in McKean county as prosecuting attorney, under the administration of Governor Ritner. The next year he extended it to Potter county and subsequently to Elk county. In those three counties, together with Venango, in which he had always retained a practice, he was in constant attendance at all their courts. He thus kept up a leading and successful practice in five counties, besides his annual pilgrimages to the Supreme Court, until the fall of 1860, when he was elected to the bench as before stated.

With a sound constitution, good health and temperate habits, he was able to endure and underwent more hard labor than falls to the lot, or is within the capacity, of ordinary men. In temperament he was ardent, and in energy and industry indefatigable. These, with a characteristic economy of both time and money, made his life a successful one, both professionally and financially.

He was naturally bold, fearless, independent, and never courted popular favor; never drank, gambled or danced; had the courage to act up to his convictions, and this made him somewhat arbitrary and dogmatic in practice, and severe in his criticisms of others in his social life. His style made enemies, and he never sought the good will of any body at the sacrifice of principle or self-respect.

He was always the inveterate foe of intemperance, and during half a century of his life delivered frequent temperance lectures and addresses.

He was a Whig, Republican and Anti-slavery man of the most radical sort. He was an earnest partisan, often on the stump in early life, but never would ask for or take a nomination for a political office.

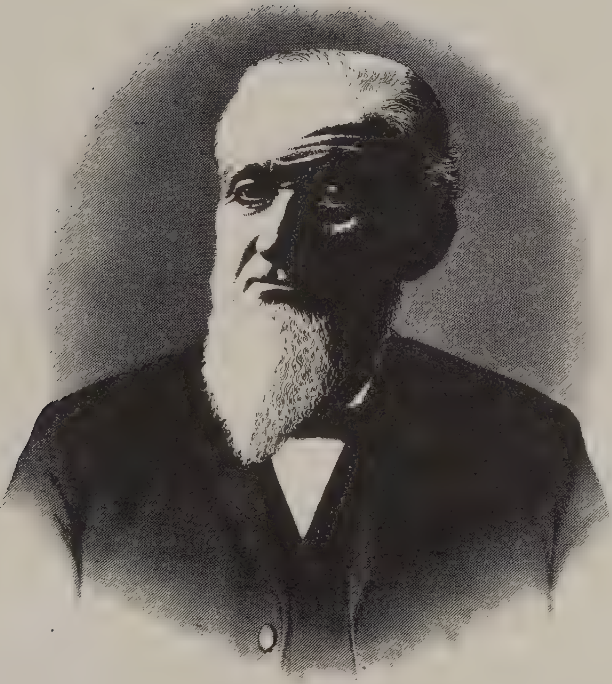
In 1837 he married Miss Martha Hazeltine, the daughter of Dr. Laban Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., with whom he shared the full measure of domestic happiness for nearly twenty-one years. She died in 1858, leaving him four children needing a mother's care, the youngest but five years old. In 1859 he took for his second wife Mrs. Martha L. Parmlee, the widow of Aaron S. Parmlee, deceased, and sister of the Hon. R. Brown, then his partner, and afterwards his competitor for the judgeship, and the mother of Colonel James O. Parmlee, one of his present professional partners.

In all matters of public interest, relating to church, State or municipal enterprise, he was always an active participant. He was for several years a leading school director, and largely by his efforts the educational system of Warren was brought into efficiency, by the erection of the first union school-house, and organizing its departments.

After a long life of incessant toil, extending during most of his professional life till midnight of each day, he is still engaged in active business, and enjoys both a physical and mental soundness vouchsafed to very few men at such an advanced age.

SECHRIEST, JOHN CHRISTIAN, was born in Sundhausen, near Strasbourg, in Alsace, France, on the 1st day of June, 1831. His ancestors several centuries ago emigrated to Sundhausen from Switzerland, and from time immemorial have engaged in agricultural employments. His grandfather, Henry Sechriest, had a family of seven children, Jacob, John Philip, George, Christian, John, Henry, and one daughter. Three of the sons came to America, John Philip, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Henry in 1833, and George two years later. John Philip was born in 1791, and left the old country for America on the 2d of September, 1833. He arrived at Warren on the 2d of December following, and immediately began farming in Conewango, which he continued until his death on the 2d of July, 1861. A number of years before coming to this country he married Mary S., daughter of Daniel Strubler, a native of a town in France. She bore him seven children, and died on the 20th of February, 1881, aged eighty-nine years and nine months. Four of their children died and were buried in Europe; three came to America and are now living, Philip, Saloma, wife of J. C. Weiler, of Warren, and the subject of this notice.

Mr. Sechriest was about two years of age when he was brought to Warren by his parents, and here he received such education as the common schools and his somewhat restricted personal advantages would allow. Matthias Gutzler, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Sechriest's mother, came to Warren with John Philip Sechriest, and resided with him for about a year; then the two went their several ways. But Mr. and Mrs. Gutzler were so lonesome in



J. C. Sechriest

their new home without children that they besought John Philip Sechriest for the loan of his son John C., whom they desired for his company. Negotiations culminated in the adoption by them of "little Johnny," although he retained his family name. From that time on until Mr. Gutzler's death, June 8th, 1852, Mr. Sechriest remained a member of their household and family. He then assumed the management of the farm and property in Conewango township. In the latter part of April, 1873, he removed to the place in Warren borough which he now owns and occupies, and a few days after his removal, or on the 2d day of May, 1873, his foster mother died at an advanced age.

But Mr. Sechriest had long previously formed other attachments, which, though adding to his earthly enjoyment, did not diminish his regard for his adopted parents. On the 27th of February, 1853, he married Susan A. Shafer, daughter of Joseph Shafer, of Franklin, Venango county, Pa., and his wife is still living. They have had five children, two of whom, sons, died in infancy, while two daughters and one son are living. Cinderella, the eldest, was born on the 8th of May, 1854; Sarah S. was born on the 24th of November, 1863; and Simon S. S. Sechriest was born February 8th, 1868.

Mr. Sechriest's parents were Democrats in their political sentiments, and the subject of this sketch entertained similar opinions until he voted first. His first vote was cast for Fremont, the presidential nominee, and from that time until recently he has voted the Republican ticket. He now desires the ascendency of the Prohibition party. He has more than thirty years been an active member of the Evangelical Church.

THOMPSON, ROBERT, was born in Deerfield township, Warren county, Pa., on the 16th day of August, 1816, and died in Irvine, Warren county, on the 10th day of March, 1877. He was one of ten children (seven of whom were sons) of Robert and Rachel (Irvine) Thompson, who were of Irish nativity. From the time of his birth until his marriage in 1843, the subject of this notice remained at home, attending the district schools of his native town, and rendering assistance on the large farm and timbered lands of his father. At the same time he engaged quite considerably in lumbering on his own account, taking frequent and regular trips down the river on rafts, until he became well and widely known as a skillful and trusty pilot. Upon his marriage he purchased a large tract of land at Dunn's Eddy, in Deerfield township, which he cultivated with diligence, at the same time continuing and increasing his activities as a pilot and lumberman. Indeed, he did not relinquish lumbering until a short time previous to his death. Some twelve or fourteen years ago he opened the Dunn's Eddy House, and kept it until his removal, in February, 1875, to Irvine. At the date last mentioned he had become owner, by purchase, of the fifty-one acres now occupied by his widow, and built the house which stands thereon at this day.

Robert Thompson began in life with a small capital, and by unremitting industry, by the practice of frugal economy, by temperate habits, provident foresight, pleasant manners, and honest dealings acquired more than a competence. His widow and heirs now own the property which he left, including the land at Dunn's Eddy, much of it still heavily timbered, and the property at Irvine.

He married Hannah, daughter of John Thompson, of Deerfield, on the 22d of January, 1843. His wife, who survives, was born in that township on the 20th of December, 1823, though at the time of their marriage she had been residing at Jamestown, N. Y., and at Warren. She has ever sympathized with her husband in his domestic affairs, in his business undertakings, in his Republican politics, and in his willing contributions to the support of school and church. Although not members, they were regular attendants upon worship at the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thompson left, living, at his death four children, sons, as follows: James A., born March 1, 1852; John Nelson, born June 29, 1854; G. Canby, born April 22, 1863; and Harry Dale, born November 22, 1865; all of whom are now at home with their mother. The eldest two are married.

SHORTT, HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON, was born in Lockerbie, Scotland, on the 23d of June, 1822, being the ninth of the eleven children of Robert and Agnes (Sanders) Shortt, five of whom were sons. Mr. Shortt traces his maternal ancestry back to the Hamiltons of the time of Charles the Pretender, in the seventeenth century. Robert Shortt, his father, was a stone-mason, and carried on his trade in the old country until 1833, when he emigrated with his family to Warren, in this country. Two years afterward he removed to Youngsville, where he continued his calling until the time of his death in 1857, when he had reached the age of seventy-one years, owning the farm now the county farm. Robert's wife died in Wisconsin, at the home of her youngest son, in 1878, aged nearly ninety-four years.

The subject of this sketch received the greater portion of his scholastic training in the place of his birth; when he was eleven years of age he accompanied his father to Warren, and afterward to Youngsville, where he passed between two and three months more in attendance upon the common schools.

He was then apprenticed to a tailor in Warren, and in 1841, opened a shop in Youngsville, expecting soon to go to Buffalo to reside. This he did not do, however, but remained in his chosen vocation in Youngsville until 1856, when he entered into partnership with J. B. Phillips, and engaged in the general mercantile business. A year later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Shortt continued sole proprietor of the trade until 1872. His earlier manhood had been passed under the banner of the Democratic party, and he had been elected, during the administration of Franklin Pierce, to the position of county auditor, by Democratic votes. His last Democratic vote was cast for Buchanan, since which time he has been consistently Republican in sentiment and deed. In 1872 he was chosen to the State Legislature, in which he served two terms to the great satisfaction of his constituents, and was probably prevented from being then elected to the State Senate only by his appointment by President Grant to the consularship at Cardiff, Wales, and adjacent ports, such as Swansea, Newport, Milford Haven, etc., his commission being dated in May, 1873. He remained at Cardiff until 1876, in January of which year he resigned his office, on account of the continued indisposition of members of his family, and in July he returned to his home in Youngsville. Whether he performed the duties of his responsible trust acceptably to the citizens of Cardiff, or not, may be collected from a most gratifying testimonial of regard, and a request for his re-appointment, signed by the mayor and a number of distinguished officers and citizens of that port, presented to him when he was about to take his departure from them.

After a few months of retirement from active business, in April, 1877, Mr. Shortt became largely interested in the Sugar Grove Savings Bank, and was made its president—a position which he continues to fill with his accustomed skill and fidelity. His son, Charles M., who also served a term in the State Legislature five or six years ago, has been cashier of the same institution since 1878.

Excepting the absence already mentioned, and several interims during the last war, when he was commissioned to look after the sick soldiers from this district, Mr. Shortt has resided in his present dwelling house since 1842. Besides the office of county auditor, already mentioned, he has been kept almost continually in office ever since his first entrance into public life, serving ten years as justice of the peace.

In conformity with the traditions of his ancestors and his native land, he has ever retained an affection and a *penchant* for the Presbyterian Church, though his mind has kept up with the ever-widening march of a liberal charity for the beliefs of others. In default of a Presbyterian Church in Youngsville, he has united with the Methodist Church for many years, and has contributed to its support.

On the 17th of July, 1844, he married Emaline, daughter of William and Mary Davis, of Youngsville, and his wife is still living, though an invalid. They have eight children, five of whom are still living. The following are their names and the dates of their births:

Mary A., born June 23, 1845, now living in Greenville, Pa.; Agnes, born October 7, 1847, died March 20, 1851; Charles M., born March 10, 1850, now living in Sugar Grove; James W., born May 1, 1853, died in January, 1886; Emma Irene, born September 19, 1855, now living in Nashville, Tenn.; Ida May, born December 15, 1857, now living with her parents; Nettie, born June 20, 1862, died in August, 1864; and Mattie, born August 6, 1864, and now living at the home of her parents.

BRIEF PERSONALS.

ABBOTT, NOAH W., Sugar Grove, a practical contract sawyer and farmer, was born in Sugar Grove in 1841. He was a son of John G. and Agnes Nancy (Allen) Abbott. Noah W. Abbott was married in 1864 to Mary M. Norris, of Freehold, who was born in 1845. They had a family of seven children born to them, six of whom are now living, one having died at an early age. Those living are John, Eugene, Earl, Christopher, Edward, and Harry. Mary M. was a daughter of Thomas and Ann Norris, who were early settlers in Freehold. They had a family of five children born to them — John, James, Elizabeth, Mary M., and Alice. John enlisted and it is supposed that he died while in the army.

Abbott, James A., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1839, and married on March 1, 1865, to Lavantia C. Steward, in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where she was born in 1845. They had a family of three children born to them — Sardius Steward, Archie Allen, and Florence Rhoda. James A. Abbott has been commissioner for two terms, and is a large stock and general farmer. He was a son of John G. and Agnes N. (Allen) Abbott. She was born in Colchester, N. Y., in 1806, and her husband was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1806, and they were married in Sugar Grove in 1829. They had a family of ten children born to them, eight of whom are now living — Albina C., Charles, Robert, James A., Noah W., Isabell, Loretta, and Jane. John G. Abbott died in 1873, Agnes N. Abbott died in Sugar Grove October 11, 1886. John was a son of Nathan and Johanna (Gibson) Abbott, who settled in Warren county, on the Brokenstraw, in 1814, coming there from Oneida county, N. Y. Agnes Nancy (Allen) Abbott was a daughter of John and Margaret (Holmes) Allen, who were born in Scotland and married there, and with one child immigrated and settled in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1801, and later went to Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1832 they came to Sugar Grove, where they settled. They had a family of nine children born to them, three of whom are now living — James, John, and Margaret. John Allen, sr., died in Sugar Grove in November, 1844; his wife also died at the same place.

Acocks, Judge William B., Pittsfield, was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1821. He was a son of William and Phebe (Baker) Acocks, who with a family of three children — Eliza Ann, James L., and William B. — settled in Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1830. Phebe died in 1832, and William then married his second wife, Mrs. Caroline Kinsley, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living — Grant A. and Mary Ann. William died in Illinois in 1867, and Judge William B. settled in Pittsfield in 1842, and embarked in the general blacksmith business, from which he retired in 1880. He served as justice of the peace for two terms, was side judge of the county for five years, from 1876 to 1881, and also held several other offices of the town. He was married in June, 1843, to Mary Ann Dalrymple, who was a daughter of Clark and Elizabeth (Shoff) Dalrymple. Elizabeth was born in Albany county, N. Y., and Clark, her husband, was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Mass., in 1796, and died in 1869. His wife died in 1883. They had a family of nine children born to them — David, Mark, William, Clark, Reuben, Oliver, Noah, Shelden, and Mary Ann. Clark Dalrymple settled in Warren county with his father, David Dalrymple, in 1811.

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[1] To avoid needless reiteration the name of the State of Pennsylvania is omitted after towns and counties located therein.

Acocks, Julia A., Pittsfield, was born in Conewango, Warren county, in 1820. She was a daughter of Mark C. and Phebe (Greene) Dalrymple. Phebe was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and Mark C., her husband, was born in Vermont in 1799. They were married in Troy, N. Y., in 1810. Mark C. first settled in Pennsylvania in 1809, and in 1810 settled with his wife. She died September 17, 1841, leaving a family of six children, four of whom are now living — Julia A., Mrs. Lydia Foster, David R., and Mrs. Jerusha Ford. Mark Dalrymple was a prominent man of his county, and was the first sheriff of Warren county. He also held several other offices, and was always active in all town and county affairs. He died in April, 1873. Julia was married in 1835 to James L. Acocks. They had a family of three children born to them — Oliver Perry, Thomas L., and N. Lamar. James L. Acocks died in August, 1870. He was a prominent business man of the town, and was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1814, and settled in Pittsfield in 1834; was married in 1835, and embarked in the hotel business in 1838. They were burned out, and in 1854 they erected the present hotel at Pittsfield, where Mrs. Acocks still resides with her son, N. Lamar, who is now engaged in the hotel business. He was married October 3, 1879, to Hattie Martin, of North Bay, Oneida county, N. Y. She died in 1883, leaving two sons — James L. and Clarence S.

Acomb, Dr. James L., Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Stanford Bridge, Yorkshire, England, February 27, 1828. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Acomb who settled in Geneva, N. Y., in 1832. In the spring of 1834 they moved to Sandy Hill, Steuben county, N. Y., and settled on a farm which he purchased and which is still owned by them and known as the Acomb homestead. Joseph Acomb died in the fall of 1834, of cholera, leaving an invalid wife and four children, two sons, and two daughters — Thomas, James L., Margaret, and Elizabeth, the eldest of which was Thomas, aged eight years. Elizabeth Acomb by her own industry and economy maintained herself and four children until they were able to contribute to their own support. She lived to see them all grown up, married and settled, and in good circumstances, dying at the good old age of seventy-four years on April 7, 1875. Dr. James L. Acomb left home at the age of seven years, and by his own efforts and close application to business fitted himself for his medical profession, and graduated from the Syracuse Medical College in 1853. He studied medicine in Buffalo, Erie county, N. Y., where he began his medical practice, afterward moving to Cuba, Allegany county, N. Y., there following his profession until 1865; then spending one year at Pit Hole, Venango county, moving from there to Tidioute, Warren county, where he now resides and enjoys a large and remunerative practice in his profession. On settlement here he embarked in the drug and prescription business and still continues in the same, dealing in all grades of fancy and staple goods of the drug trade. He has also been an oil producer for the past fifteen years and is still in the same business. He was a volunteer surgeon in the army in 1862, and has held some of the town offices in which he now resides. He married Seraph Oliver, daughter of Squire Charles Oliver, of Rogersville, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1863. By this union he had born unto him six children — four sons and two daughters; the sons died in their early childhood; the daughters, Seraph May and Lillian T., are still living and have received a collegiate education. Seraph May married C. M. Knight, professor of chemistry and natural sciences, of Buchtel College, Akron, O., where he now resides. Lillian T. graduated at Buchtel College, Akron, O., in 1885, with appropriate honors.

Agrelius, John W., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, is a general dry goods and grocery merchant, and proprietor of a drug and prescription and fancy goods store; he is also engaged in the manufacture of staves, heading and shingles, having a large steam-mill and factory in Youngsville. Mr. Agrelius was born in Sweden in 1838, and with his parents — Isaac and Inga Christina (Peterson) Agrelius — and their other five children, came to America and settled in Brokenstraw in 1851. Two more children were born after their arrival. Two sons of Isaac enlisted in the army during the civil war — Charles Gustavus in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Andrew Peter in the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers; both were captured and confined in Andersonville prison;

were removed thence to Columbia, S. C., where they died. The six now living are Eva C., J. W., Clara T., Otto M., Eugene, Frank O. Isaac Agrelius was born in 1809, and his wife in 1810; the former is dead, and the latter is living in Kansas. John W. Agrelius is one of the energetic business men of the county. He embarked in the pump business in 1866, and in 1873 built a steam-mill, which was burned in 1876. Taking with him a partner — Judge Kinnear — he rebuilt the mill the same year. In 1878 he engaged in mercantile trade, and purchased the interest of his partner in the mill, which, together with his dry goods and drug stores, he conducts at present. He was appointed postmaster in January, 1884, and resigned December, 1885. He is agent for the American line of steamships of Philadelphia. Mr. A. married Sarah Jane Demmon, of Russellburg, in 1867; they have four children — Alice B., Grace G., Blanch B., and Ray V.

Probably no family of the pioneers of Pine Grove has been as prolific as the Akeley family. They came to the town from Vermont about the year 1827. From the original pioneer of the family has sprung a race of over three hundred descendants. Jonathan was the eldest of the family born here, James F. was next; Ira, who died while an infant, and Rollin and Volney (twins), were the other children, natives of this town. Jonathan was a member of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died while in service. James F. married Sarah Jane Widdifield, and had two children. After the death of his wife, Sarah Jane, Mr. Akeley married Mrs. Mary A. Andruss, of Corydon. James F. enlisted in Company G, 211th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He still resides on the home farm which has been so long in the family. He is a member of the "Eben Ford" Post, G. A. R., a Republican in politics, and not connected with any church society.

Akins, Theodore, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1859, and married Vesta Jones, of Ashtabula, O., in 1886. He has been town commissioner. His parents were John M. and Mary Oman Akins. They were born in Sweden, he in 1809 and she in 1816. They were married in Sweden, and came to Sugar Grove in 1851. They have had ten children — seven sons and three daughters — Christina, Matilda, Mary, Jonas P., John A., Andrew M., Charles F., O. William, Alfred D., and Theodore. Jonas P. and John A. enlisted during the civil war and served till it closed.

Akeley, Joseph, Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, one of the sons of the pioneer, Thomas Akeley, was born August 22, 1789. He married Eliza Ruland in 1829, who bore him eight children — Mary, Phebe, Cynthia, Huldah, Abigail, Harriet, William, and Thomas. These were the children of a second marriage. The first wife of Joseph Akeley was Cyntha Chase, and by her he had two children — Philena and Albert. William Akeley, child of the second marriage, now resides in Pine Grove, on a part of the original Akeley tract, his farm being one of the best in the town, and containing 117 acres. William Akeley married Theresa Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, a pioneer, on March 23, 1867. They have two children — Carrie E. and Mattie T. William Akeley was born December 14, 1838.

Akins, John A., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Sweden in 1843, and was a son of John M. and Mary (Peterson) Akins, who were married in Sweden and with a family of five children immigrated to America and settled in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1851. They now have a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. John M. was born in 1809, and his wife Mary in 1816. They were married in 1836, and two of their sons served in the War of the Rebellion. They were John A. and Jonas P. Jonas P. has served one term in the Minnesota State Legislature. Jonas P. enlisted from Minnesota, and John A. first enlisted on nine months call in an independent company; was discharged and re-enlisted in 1863, Co. M 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry; was discharged after one year, re-enlisted in Co. K 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1864, and served to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in August, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa. John A. Akins was married in 1868 to Matilda C. Samuelson, who was born in Sweden and settled in Warren county, Pennsylvania, coming there with her parents in 1851. They have had a family of six children — John

Frank, Edwin James, Bertha Belle, Clyde Raymond, Emma May and Ethel. He purchased his homestead of 150 acres in 1871, and has been commissioner of highways for the past seven years.

Alger, Madison, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, is a general merchant. He was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1828; he settled with his parents in 1844 in Tidioute, where he remained till 1865, when he removed to Youngsville, his parents remaining in Tidioute till 1867, when they went to Jackson, Mich., where they died. Upon settling in Youngsville Mr. Alger embarked in mercantile, and lumber manufacturing and shipping business; he has built several saw-mills, and is now the oldest merchant in trade in the town. He married Ziltha Holladay, of Oil City, in 1850. They have three children — Elva, Ward, and Julia. Elva married A. H. Webb; Julia married Victory Pierce; and Ward married Kate Jordan. Mr. Alger first engaged in the lumber business on his own account at the age of nineteen years.

Allen, Zurial, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Royalton, N. Y., June 3, 1822. He was a son of Jacob and Olive (Tupper) Allen; settled in what is now Farmington, in 1830, locating on Thompson Hill, clearing and improving a farm on which they lived and died. They had a family of four children, who grew to maturity — Harriet, Lydia E, Cynthia (deceased), and Zurial. Zurial Allen was reared on the old homestead from eight years of age, and resided on the same up to 1863, when he removed to Farmington Center, where he has since resided. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Cramer, a daughter of Abram and Mary (Stewart) Cramer, of Farmington. They have one adopted child, Myrtie B. Mr. Allen and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican.

Allen, Abby P., Brokenstraw (N. Y.) p. o., Freehold, is a daughter of Elijah W. Allen, who was born in Otsego, N. Y., in 1804, and settled in Warren county in 1836, and died in 1865. He married Philena Brooks, of Otsego county, N. Y., who was born in 1808. They had a family of six children — Abigail, Vinton, Dewitt, Dwight, Horatio, and Melvin (deceased). Vinton Allen died October 23, 1886, of consumption. Horatio Allen, was hurt by a wagon tongue while running the wagon out of the barn on September 4, and died September 6, 1886. Mr. Allen was an extensive breeder of Durham cattle; his herd, established in 1845, was the first in the county. He came to this country in 1836, and at the time of his death he owned 1,000 acres in Pennsylvania and New York.

Allen, Samuel P., Russell p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Virginia on January 7, 1810, and while yet young his father's family moved to Beaver county, where they continued to reside until 1832, when Samuel came to Pine Grove. His father, Thomas Allen, and several of the others of the family came several years later. Thomas Allen died in Pine Grove, after a residence of about ten years. Samuel, who was the oldest of eight children, married first Mary E., daughter of Caleb Thomson, on March 17, 1833. The children of this union were Harrison (who was U. S. Marshal of Dakota), Harriet, Samuel, Orrin C., George W., Harriet second (born after the death of the first child of that name), Mary Martha, Walter, Ida, and one child that died unnamed. Samuel P. Allen followed the Ohio River, rafting lumber for over forty years, but of late years has turned his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful, having a fine farm of 247 acres of land. He has been a prominent figure in town politics, frequently holding town offices. Before the late war he was a staunch Democrat, but since that time has voted with the Republican party. He is an active member of the M. E. Church. Thomas Allen, his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Allen, Dwight A., Brokenstraw (N. Y.) p. o., was born in Warren county in 1838. He married Louisa Woodin, of Warren county, and to them have been born three children — Ernest W., Lida J., and Herbert D. Mr. Allen is an extensive breeder of Devon cattle, and is well known throughout the country. He established his herd in 1874.

Amann, George, Warren p. o., Glade, an Alsacian, with his wife Katherine (Jssler) Amann, and their children, came to Pleasant township during the summer of 1840. Their children were George, Martin, Jacob, John, Mathis, and Mary (who was a native of this country). The father, George, died on August 14, 1867, and his wife Katherine died in July, 1870. Jacob Amann married Marguerette Schweng, of Warren, who bore him eight children — Lena M., Henry E., Jacob M., Mary J., Michael, Anna C., Clara W., and Celesta G. Of these children Lena M. and Celesta are the only ones now living, and the sad visitation of the death of six of their children has been a most severe one to the loving parents, whose hearts have been continually bowed under its weight. Jacob Amann took up his residence in Glade in 1856, and notwithstanding his afflictions he is an active and prominent farmer, having 106 acres of land well located in the north part of the town.

Amann, John, North Warren p. o., was born in Sundhausen, Alsace, France, December 1, 1836. He is the son of George and Catherine (Elser) Amann, who settled in Pleasant township in 1840, clearing part of a farm there, where the father died in August, 1857. George Amann had six children — George, Martin, Jacob, John, Mathias, and Mary (Mrs. John Dible). John Amann was reared in Pleasant township from four years of age. In 1858 he located in Conewango, and in 1881 he purchased the farm where he has since resided. On July 10, 1860, he married Christiana C., daughter of Henry and Christiana (Baker) Weis, natives of Würtemburg, Germany, who settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1854. By this union there are three children — Rosanna (Mrs. David Uhl), George, and Lorena. Mr. Amann and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Anderson, Augustus, Pittsfield, was born in Sweden in 1841. He was a son of John Nelson and was adopted by his uncle Charles Anderson, and with him came to America and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1852, and in 1854 he settled in Freehold township, where his uncle died in 1862. After the death of his uncle, Augustus became engaged in farming, and in 1866 he settled in Pittsfield, and there embarked in the general smithing business. He hired a foreman and soon learned the trade, and in 1879 he erected his present fine shop, with a public hall in the second story. He stocked his shop with all of the latest improved tools and machinery that could be found, for his extensive trade He was married in February, 1869, to Christina Johnson of Freehold. They have had one daughter born to them, Ina L. Mr. Anderson held the office of collector in 1875 and 1876, and was constable in 1875. He is now engaged largely in farming.

Anderson, Peter A., North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Sweden on December 7, 1850. He is a farmer and was a son of Andrew and Louisa (Erickson) Anderson. He came to America in 1872 and settled in Warren county, and in 1881 he came to Conewango and settled on the farm on which he now resides, which he has cleared and improved himself. His father came to this country in 1876, and died in 1885. He had five children who came to America — Peter A., Oscar, Andrew, John, Otto, and Josephine. Peter A. Anderson was married in 1876 to Eva Lawson, of Sweden. They have had four children — Amelia, Albert, Selma, and Frank. Eva was a daughter of Augustus and Mary Lawson, who were natives of Sweden.

Andrews, Hiram F., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, one of the leading business men of Warren county, was born in Pittsfield in 1838. He was married in 1862 to Sarah A. Thompson, who died in 1882 leaving a family of six children — Della, Earl, Khlare, Maud, Leah, and Floyd. In April, 1883, he was again married to Mary Davies, who was born in Wales. In early life Hiram F. Andrews was a farmer; in 1859 he was appointed the first postmaster of Garland. He has been and is now connected with all the leading branches of business in the town. He embarked, in 1866, in the general merchandise business under the firm name of W. B. Street & Co.; his uncle, Moses Andrews & Co., took the business in 1870. He built his first steam saw-mill in 1871 and then formed the firm of Hiram Horn & Andrews; this firm continued until the death of Mr. Horn, which occurred in 1880, when Mr. Andrews went out of the business and became engaged in two separate branches of trade, that of hardware dealers doing business under the firm name of Watt & Andrews, and also that of Andrews & Co. (D. J. McMillen), who were engaged in the general dry goods and grocery trade. Mr. Andrews is also connected with the firms of Moore & Andrews and Hill & Andrews, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles; also engaged in farming and fruit growing. Hiram F. Andrews was a son of Robert Andrews, jr., and Jane Manderville. Jane was born in Claverack, N. Y., and her husband Robert was born in Pittsfield. They had a family of four children born to them. Robert was drowned in the Brokenstraw River in 1850. He was born in 1801. He was a son of Robert, sr., and Anna (Ross) Andrews, who settled in this town in 1795. They had a family of nine children born to them, only one of whom is now living — Moses Andrews, who was born in 1803; is a bachelor and now resides with Hiram F. Robert was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He built the first mill on the Brokenstraw River. The children of Robert and Jane were Hiram F., Alcinas, Eliphalet, and Eda.

The family of Robert Arthur came to Warren county in the year 1798, coming down the Allegheny River in canoes, and driving their stock through the paths and trails along the banks of the stream. Beside Mr. Arthur, the pioneer, there came with him his wife, and John, William, Robert, jr., James, Boone, Samuel, Charles, Betsey, Manley, and Rebecca, their children, none of whom are now living. Robert Arthur, jr., married Mary Wilson, by whom he had a family of ten children, all of whom grew to be men and women. They were William, Isabelle, Susan, Robert, Isaac, Mary, Margurette, Brison, Alexander, and Caroline. The first settlement of the family was made at Warren. Robert, the pioneer, subsequently lived and died at Brokenstraw. Robert, jr., died in 1865 in the town of Corydon, where he located in 1853. Brison and Alexander Arthur still reside in the south part of Corydon, and are among the substantial farmers of the town. Having passed the middle age of life, they are content to live out their allotted time on their farms adjoining, near the banks of the Allegheny, whose waters furnished means of conveyance to the county for their pioneer ancestors.

Arnold, John, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on June 24, 1821, and was a son of Christian and Katherine M. (Mathis) Arnold, who came to this country in 1841 and settled in Brokenstraw, where they lived for about fifteen years, after which they settled in Warren, where they resided until the time of their deaths. They had a family of three children — John, Christian and Mathis. John Arnold settled in Conewango in 1858, on the farm now occupied by him, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married in 1846 to Mary S. Weiler, who died February 16, 1886; she was a daughter of George and Barbara (Rockenbach) Weiler, who settled in this county in 1832. John Arnold has had a family of four children born to him — Charles H., Albert W., John B. (married to Josie L. Somers, of Warren, June 30, 1883; resides at Warren), and Sarah S. (Mrs. George J. Gross).

Axtell, Doctor A. C., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, present physician and surgeon of Youngsville, was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer county, on July 14, 1828. He was a son of Doctor Samuel and Mary (Loveridge) Axtell, natives of Washington county, who died in Mercer county, he at the age of seventy-four years, and she died in 1884 at the advanced age of ninety-five years. She left a family of nine children—three sons physicians — Doctors W. H., M. B., and A. C.; two sons who are farmers — L. S. and J. M., and one son a clergyman, N. H., D. D., and also three daughters. Dr. A. C. Axtell read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at Columbus, O., in 1853 and '54, and settled in New Lebanon in 1854, in the practice of his profession, and in 1865 he settled in Youngsville, where he enjoys an extensive practice in medicine and surgery. He was married in 1853 to Fanny White, of Sheakleyville. They have had a family of five children born to them — Mary, Emma, Willie (died December 30, 1881; one of the most successful teachers in Warren county), Hattie, and Charles S. Hattie is now a teacher in the high school; Mary married Oscar Shutt, and Emma married C. D. Arird, who is the present county superintendent of schools. Doctor Axtell was a volunteer surgeon in the government hospitals at the time of the War of the Rebellion.

Ayer, H. S., Columbus, was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., in 1828, and was a son of Samuel H. and Roxana (Damon) Ayer. Roxana was born in Massachusetts in 1801, and Samuel H. was born in Pomfret, Conn., the same year. They were married in the town of Eaton, N. Y., in 1825, and settled in Columbus borough in 1834, where Samuel erected a carding and cloth-dressing mill where the tannery now stands.

Roxana was a daughter of Thomas and Lovina Damon, who were born and married in Massachusetts and settled in Columbus in 1837, coming here from Madison county, N. Y., with a family of six children, two of whom are now living — James and Roxana. H. S. Ayer was married in 1875 to Ellen Cady. They have had a family of three children born to them — Ruth E., Martha R., and Anna L. Ellen was a daughter of George and Eliza (Horn) Cady. H. S. Ayer became a general merchant at Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1860, and erected a custom and merchant flour-mill, and was also engaged in the manufacture and shipment of lumber. He retired from the mercantile business in 1872, but continued in his lumber interest until 1879, when he became one of the founders of the popular organization in the State, the E. A. U. Mr. Ayer was supervisor of Clymer in 1863 and '64, also in 1867 and '68. He settled in Columbus in 1879, and has been justice of the peace for two terms. He is now the general accountant for the E. A. U.

Babcock, W. H., West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1818, and settled in West Spring Creek in 1865. He married Mary Ann Harrison, who was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., and by her had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living — M. A., Annette, Charles and Frank. By trade Mr. Babcock is a shoemaker. He has held the office of postmaster from 1871. He was a son of Jonathan and Lucy (Shaw) Babcock. Jonathan died at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife Lucy died in the seventy-seventh year of her age. W. H. Babcock's wife, Mary Ann Babcock, died January 2, 1884, aged sixty-six years.

Babcock, Almon, Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer and was born in Youngsville, Warren county, April 22, 1829. He was a son of Merritt and Lucinda (Sturtevant) Babcock. His paternal grandfather was David Babcock, and his maternal grandfather William Sturtevant, both of whom came from Lake George, N. Y., and were early settlers in Warren county, locating in Conewango, where they remained up to the time of their deaths. David was a farmer and cleared and improved the farm which is now owned by Benjamin Bailey. His son Merritt was a blacksmith by trade, and settled in Youngsville about 1825, and a year or two later settled in Conewango, on the farm which is now owned and occupied by W. Leiter, which he cleared and improved. He had a family of four children, who grew to maturity — Almon, Prudence, Plymton, and Antis. Almon Babcock was reared in Conewango, where he has always resided. He was married in 1850 to Mahala Spencer, a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Wilcox) Spencer, and a granddaughter of Abner Spencer, a pioneer of Conewango. To them have been born eight children — Alwilda, Alice, John, James, Plymton, Mahala, William and Merritt.

Baird, George, East Branch p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Crawford county in 1862; he is a farmer. He was married in 1884 to Clara Armatage, of Spring Creek. They have had one child born to them — Deross. George was a son of Lorenzo Baird, who was born in 1825 and married Louise Courtney. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living.

Baker, John A., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, is a farmer and carpenter. He was born in Sweden in 1838, and immigrated to America in 1866, settling in Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1869 he came to Warren county, and purchased his present farm of fifty acres in 1870. In 1873 he was married to Clara Albertena Abbenson, born in Sweden in 1847. They have three children — Irene Albertena, Frank Axel Theodore, and Hugo Amanuel.

Baker, William, Spring Creek, was born in Spring Creek in 1841. He commenced active business life in 1861. He has been town treasurer for five years and was numerator in 1880. He was married in 1866 to Abi Grant; to them have been born three children — Jesse Jean, Kate Grant, and Bonnie Lewis. William Baker was a son of Lewis B. and Sarah A. (Webb) Baker. Lewis B. was born in 1812 and settled in Warren county, in 1837. He was married in 1835 to Sarah Webb, who came with her parents to Pennsylvania in 1832. They had a family of eleven children born to them, seven of whom are now living. One of their sons, Josiah, enlisted in the 145th Pennsylvania Vols. and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. His remains were never recovered.

Baldensperger, Jacob, Warren p. o., Glade, was born in Alsace, France, in 1829. His early life was spent on a farm, and in 1852 he came to this country and located at Glade Run, in which vicinity he has since resided. His first employment was as a farm hand, and he was also engaged in the lumber business, and worked for Guy Irvine and Joseph Hall. In October, 1857, he married Emeline Walter, who bore him a family of eight children — Charles, Jacob, Emma, Henry, Theodore, Frederick, Lena, and Bertha. Mr. Baldensperger is now the leading merchant of the Run, having in charge a grocery, feed-store, meat-market and boarding-house. He had no starting capital save a determined will and strong arms, but now he is in comfortable circumstances. Although not an active politician he is a firm Democrat. In religion Mr. Baldensperger is a freethinker.

Baldensperger, Laurence, Stoneham p. o., Mead, is a farmer and was born in Alsace, France, February 9, 1825. He was a son of Gotfried and Margaret (Lesser) Baldensperger. He came to Warren county in 1849 and settled in Mead township on the farm on which he now resides, and which he has cleared and made all of the improvements. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Lauffer, a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Gruber) Lauffer, natives of Alsace, France. They have had a family of eight children born to them — Elizabeth, Mary, Louise (deceased), William, Louise (second), Albert, Samuel, and Lorena. Mr. Baldensperger and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Warren.

Ballard, John W., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 6, 1821. He was a son of Samuel and Rhoda (Jones) Ballard. His maternal grandfather was Levi Jones; was a pioneer of Carroll, N. Y., where he settled in 1814. John W. Ballard located in what is now Farmington in 1831, worked through the summer at three dollars per month, which he never received, and the second summer for one dollar per month and received his pay. He was married November 19, 1841, to Rachel Marsh, a daughter of Ross and Esther (Dyke) Marsh. Hugh Marsh, father of Ross, settled in Warren in 1795, and in Farmington in 1798. He reared a large family of children, of whom Ross Marsh was one, and settled on the farm which is now occupied by John W. Ballard. Mr. Ballard married twice. His first wife was Rachel Marsh, by whom he had a family of four children — Betsey, Louisa, Nancy, and Esther. His second wife was Lovina (Dewey) Kingsley, of Farmington, where he was married in February, 1876. Mr. Ballard bought the Marsh homestead, where he has always resided, and has improved a large part of it.

Barnes, Asa H., Barnes p. o., Sheffield, was born on January 2, 1817, in Yates county, N. Y., and was a son of Timothy and Betsey Barnes. He was married in 1840 to Letetia M. Force, a daughter of Samuel Force, of Kirkland, O., and who in the year 1841 came to Sheffield, where his after life was spent in lumbering and farming, in which his labors were rewarded. He also kept the "Barnes House" for twelve years. Asa H. Barnes died on January 19, 1875, leaving an estimable wife and a large family of children. The children of Asa and Letetia (Force) Barnes are as follows: Amy (who married Curtis Gilson, now living in Sheffield), Erastus, Edward, Eliza (who married Doctor Badger), Frank, Cole, William and Ellsworth.

Bartsch, Charles F., North Warren p. o., Conewango, came to this country from Saxony, Germany, in 1836, and commenced business as a grocer and baker. In 1858 he bought and cleared a farm in Glade township. In 1865 he sold this farm and bought another, in Conewango township, which he now occupies; his son Henry cleared this farm and is now working it. Mr. Bartsch's family comprised eleven children, seven of whom are now living — Caroline, Charles, Margaret, Armenia, Frederick, Henry, and Edwin. Mr. B. is now eighty-three years of age, and his wife is seventy, both in usual health. They are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Barlow, Richard, East Branch p. o., Eldred, was born in England in 1841; came to America in 1844 and settled in Warren county; married Mary Hilman, of Sugar Grove. They have four children — Cora, Myrtie, James, and Nettie. Mr. B. served in the 151st Pennsylvania Vols. during the late war; also in the navy. His farm contains thirty-one acres.

Basset, L. S., Spring Creek p. o., was born in Ontario county, N. Y.; he is a son of Cornelius, who was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and settled in Warren county in 1816; married Betsey Sawyer, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are now living. L. S. Basset married Sarah Maria Tillotson, of Chenango county, N. Y. They have had four children, two of whom are now living — Cornelius, engineer in the late war, died in Florida; Morris John; Lucia Persilla; Wealthy Ann, dead. Mr. B.'s farm comprises twenty-five acres.

Bates, George H., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1837, and was a son of Henry R. and Betsey (White) Bates. Betsey was born in Erie county and was a daughter of Samuel White. She was married in Erie county and they settled in Youngsville in 1838. Henry died in 1874, leaving a widow and six children, all of whom are now living — Morgan M., George H., Rebecca, Wm. H., Cordelia, and Ransom. George H. Bates enlisted in Co. G, 211th Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1864, and served under Captain Tremble. He has been a prominent man of his town and has held the following offices — school director for three terms, commissioner for one term, associate judge one term of three years. He purchased his homestead farm of 100 acres in 1862. He was married it 1858 to Agnes A. Hamblin, of Youngsville, Warren county. They have had a family of four children — Frank A, George, Wilder D., and Clara A., and two who died in infancy.

Bates, L. L., Spring Creek, was born in Spring Creek in 1867, and was married in 1879 to Mattie Long. They have had two children born to them — Daisy A. and Hazel.

Bates, George, Spring Creek, was born at Spring Creek in 1838. He is a farmer, owning 240 acres, also is largely interested in lumbering. He was married in 1860 to Olive Cobb. To them have been born two children — Byron D. and Maud M. His father, Francis Bates, was born in 1808, and married Mary Evers, who was born in Spring Creek in 1817, and died in 1875. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Francis was a blacksmith by trade, and held the office of justice of the peace for forty years. He died in 1880.

Beck, Frederick, Spring Creek p. o., was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1839, and immigrated to America in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 72d New York Volunteers, at Dunkirk. His regiment belonged to Siegel's brigade. He served for three years and two months. He was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. He was married in 1867 to Miss Seidel, of Cleveland, O. To them were born five children, three of whom are now living — Julius, Louisa, and Mary. Mr. Beck settled in Warren county in 1870, and erected a small tannery, which he has added to until now it has reached the capacity of eight hundred sides a week. He has also erected a number of tenement houses, and owns a farm of 100 acres, and is one of the solid business men of Spring Creek.

Beck, Martin, Warren p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 5, 1824. He was a son of John and Eve Beck. He was reared on a farm in Bavaria, and immigrated to America in 1853, and came to Warren county and worked as a farm hand for six months, after which he rented a farm until 1857, when he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and which he cleared and improved himself, and built the buildings and made all of the improvements. He was married in 1853 to Margaret Schlick, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 29, 1823, and died August 6, 1884. They have had a family of six children born to them — Eliza, born August 8, 1854; Anna and Margaret, born March 24, 1856, and died April 17, 1856; Martin, born July 3, 1857; Mary, born May 9, 1859; and John, born January 11, 1862. Mr. Beck is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically he is a Republican.

Belknap, C. M., Titusville p. o., Eldred, of the firm of Bush & Belknap, large manufacturers of lumber, owning some 2,100 acres of timber, was born in Concord, Erie county, and was married in 1869 to Laura Lord, of Wayne, Erie county. They have had a family of three children born to them — H. Berenice, Angeline Emoine, and Cecil Iverness. C. M.'s father was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1824, and married Anna Gray, of Wayne, Erie county. They had a family of six children born to them, five of whom are now living — C. M., William A., Embert L., Ester A. J. (deceased), Ella, and Cassius.

Beyer, Christian, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on the farm on which he now resides, on August 1, 1846. He was a son of Christian and Usala (Giselbrecht) Beyer, natives of Alsace, France, who settled in Conewango in 1841, and settled on the farm now occupied by Christian, which they cleared and improved, and which they resided on for a great many years. They had a family of five children — Philip, Mary, Christian, Fred, and Carrie. Christian Beyer is a farmer, and now owns and occupies the old homestead. He was married in 1872 to Eliza Beck, a daughter of Martin and Margaret Beck, of Farmington. They have a family of five children — Chloe, Elmer, Frank, Clara, and Bertha.

Bimber, George H., Tidioute p. o., Deerfield, was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1826. His parents were Andrew and Gertrude (Miller) Bimber, who were married in Germany and immigrated to America, settling in Beaver county in 1832. They both died in Deerfield — Mr Bimber in 1885, and his wife in 1873. They had three sons — Philip A., Herman, and George H. The latter married in 1847 Elizabeth Little, who was born in Ohio in 1828. They settled in Deerfield township in 1850, and have had ten children, eight of whom are now living — Andrew H., Louisa G., Menie, Elizabeth, Jennie, George, Phena, and Esther. Mary G. died at an early age; Anna married Lewis White, and died, leaving two children — George and Sheldon. George H. Bimber enlisted in the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry as bugler in 1861, served his time, and re-enlisted; he was then made chief bugler, served to the close of the war, and was discharged at Philadelphia in August, 1865. He now receives a pension for injuries received by his horse falling upon him when shot in action.

Bines, Thomas H., Stoneham p. o., Mead, is a millwright, and was born in Wayne county January 1, 1845, and was a son of Joseph and Christiana (Ballery) Bines. He was reared and learned his trade in his native county, and located in Mead township in 1867. In 1869 he married Helen M. Bunnell, a daughter of Pike and Corinda Bunnell, of Wayne county, by whom he has had two children — Lizzie and Ida; in 1877, Etta Benson, a daughter of R. H. and Mary A. Benson, of Erie county, Pa.

Bishop, Chauncey C., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Troy, N. Y., May 10, 1818. He was a son of James and Parthena (Sheldon) Bishop. He came to what is now Farmington, in 1825, and was reared in the family of Joseph Marsh. After he became of age he hired as a farm hand at twelve dollars and fifty cents per month, applying his wages toward the payment of a tract of fifty acres of land he had purchased from the man he worked for, at the rate of six dollars per acre. He cleared seven acres of this tract and then sold it; then bought a part of the farm he now occupies, which he has added to, and now owns a farm of eighty-three and one-third acres, on which he has resided since 1846. He has been twice married. He was first married February 20, 1843, to Louisa C. Knapp, a daughter of Hiram and Clarissa (Barrett) Knapp, of Farmington, and by her had a family of three children — Luther T. (now ticket agent for the D. & A. V. R. R. at Warren), Hiram J., and Clara P. (now Mrs. S. W. Philo). His second wife was Phidelia (Ross) Sprott, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., to whom he was married October 7, 1875. Mr. Bishop has cleared about half of the farm he now occupies, and is one of the oldest residents of Farmington.

Blair, Dewitt C., Columbus, a retired merchant of Columbus, was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1824. He was a son of Sylvester and Nancy (Lyman) Blair. Nancy was born in Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., and her husband was born in Cortland county, N. Y. They were married in Cortland in 1822, and had a family of six children born to them. Sylvester Blair was a merchant, and, while on business in New York, died in 1830. Three of the children are now living — Dewitt C., George, and Henry B. The widow married Judge John Judson, and settled in Bradford county, and died May 22, 1878. They settled in Columbus in 1841. Mr. Judson died October, 1878. He became a merchant in this county, doing business under the firm name of Judson & King. Dewitt C. and his brother George became engaged in the mercantile business in 1848 and continued in the same business until 1867, when Dewitt C. purchased the stock and continued the business until 1875, when he retired from the same. He has been a leading man of his town and has acceptably held all of the offices of the borough, burgess and council. Mr. Blair was married in 1847 to Evaline Walton, of Columbus. They have had one daughter born to them — Edith Allene. Evaline was a daughter of Daniel W. and Roxana Walton.

Blanchard, William C., Columbus, was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1854. He was a son of Thomas S. and Margara (Jacques) Blanchard, who were natives of Yorkshire, England. Thomas was born in 1813 and his wife Magara was born in 1811. They were married in 1840, and with a family of two children immigrated to America, and in 1856 settled in Columbus township. They had a family of seven children born to them, four of whom are now living — Robert E., Elizabeth, Thomas G., and William C. Elizabeth married J. C. Eastman, who married for his first wife Ellen Blanchard, who died leaving a family of five children. Thomas S. Blanchard died in Columbus in 1879. In early life he was a practical miller and later he became a farmer. William C. Blanchard was married in 1879 to Ellen M. Aylsworth, of Oil City. They have had two children born to them — Lillie M. and Mary L. Ellen was a daughter of Elizabeth (Chelton) and Joseph Aylesworth. Elizabeth was born in England and her husband was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Boeschlin, Martin, Warren p. o., Glade, an Alsacian by birth, with his wife and two children, Martin and John, came to this country in 1855. Their younger child Albert was born here. The wife died April 30, 1871. Martin Boeschlin, the oldest son, named for his father, married Katherine Hanley, who was born in Troy, N. Y., and whose parents died during her infancy, she being then adopted into the family of Henry P. Howard, of Farmington. This marriage took place on November 26, 1866, of which there are three children — Harry (born September 27, 1867), Earle (April 28, 1870), and Nellie (born August 15, 1875). Martin Boeschlin was seventy-one years old on February 20, 1886. Martin, jr., is a substantial farmer and a firm Democrat.

Bonner, John W., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Pittsfield October 22, 1822. He was a son of James and Amanda (Leet) Bonner. He was born in Adams county in 1780, and his wife Amanda was born in Washington county. They were married in 1833, and James died in 1860 and his wife Amanda in July, 1866. They left a family of five children — John W., Susan Jane, Elizabeth, James C., and Addie A .— three of whom are now living — John W., James, and Addie. James was married in 1872 to Catherine Smith, who died in 1876, leaving two daughters — Florence C. and Anna E. (who was born in 1873). John W. has served as assessor for several years, and has also been school director. He and his brother James are farmers and now occupy the old homestead. His father was a captain in the Indian war and was with General Crook in the Northwest. He was a scout among the Indians or was in several skirmishes with them. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, where he got his commission as captain; served to the close — about ten months.

Bowen, Charles, Tidioute, was born in New York city in 1865, son of Michael C. and Catharine Reynolds Bowen. Michael was born in Massachusetts, and his wife in Ireland; they settled in Tidioute in 1866, and have a family of four children — Mary J., Carrie, Nellie, and Charles. The latter had been engaged as clerk for several years, and in December, 1885, embarked in a general grocery and provision business under the firm name of Bowen & Irvin, on Main street.

Boyd, S. C., Sanford p. o., was born in Ireland in 1818, son of William Boyd, who was born in 1758 and died in 1847, leaving five children. S. C. Boyd came to America with his parents in 1819, married B. J. Johnson, of Erie county, and settled in Warren county in 1860. He enlisted in the 168th Pennsylvania Volunteers. They have seven children — Melvina E., Nancy, Johnson, Marvin, Helen, Bertha, and A. J. His farm contains twenty-five acres.

Bracken, George W., Columbus, undertaker and furniture manufacturer and dealer in Columbus borough. He was born in Le Bœuf, Erie county, in December, 1816, and was a son of William and Jane (Thompson) Bracken. Jane was born in County Down, Ireland, and her husband, William, in Wayne county. They had a family of twelve children born to them, two of whom are now living — Hannah and George. William was born in 1767 and died in 1851, and his wife Jane died in 1821. Their oldest son, Thomas, served in the War of 1812. William died and was buried in Kentucky. George W. Bracken was married in 1844 to Angeline Lloyd, who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and married in Columbus. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living — five sons and three daughters. Angeline Bracken died in February, 1879. George W. Bracken was the first constable of the borough and was a school director for ten years. He settled in the borough in 1839 and there became engaged in his present business, that of furniture and undertaking. He has attended over one thousand funerals. He was apprenticed to his trade for four years at Cleveland, O., bound by his parents by contract, and received thirty-five dollars per year. He was burned out in 1848, losing his all, after which he again began empty handed, with a large family struggling for success.

Brasington, Warren, Warren p. o., Glade. — Samuel Clark Brasington, and his wife Sally, came from Genesee county, N. Y., to Glade in the year 1832. They had a family of four children when they came here, and ten were subsequently born. The children were John, Delilah (who married Henry C. Knapp, both of whom are now deceased), Warren, Sally (deceased), Jane (who married Elijah Winchester), Samuel (deceased), Milton (deceased), Elizabeth (who married Thomas Phillips), Oscar, Albert, Dewitt, Lucinda (who married James Parks), Mercy (who married Russell Winchester), and Ida (who married George Tarbell). Samuel, the pioneer, died in Glade February 2, 1866, and his widow, Sally, June 2, 1884. Warren Brasington is one of the substantial men of Glade. At the time of his marriage his father gave him a farm of seventy-five acres, and upon this he has enlarged his possessions by earnest toil and fair dealing until he to-day represents a considerable fortune, well and honestly earned. He made a substantial gift to each of his children at their marriage. Mr. Brasington married Harriet E. Winchester, by whom he had a family of five children — Adelaide (now dead), Flora (who married Eugene Arnold), William, Alice (who married David Holt), and Albert. Warren Brasington, though not a church member, is a firm believer in Christianity. In politics he is a Republican.

Breitenbaker, Charles F., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on July 2, 1855. He is a farmer, and settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1879. He was married in 1876 to Anna Seigrist, an adopted daughter of Philip Seigrist, of Conewango. They have had two children born to them — Lottie and Eddie, and have also one adopted son, Willie. Charles F. was a son of George and Louise (Hoffman) Breitenbaker, who were natives of Germany and Alsace, France, who settled in Warren county in 1848; lived for a time in Conewango, but finally settled in Glade township, where they cleared a farm, and where George, the father of the subject of this sketch, still resides.

Brennan, Patrick, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 27, 1849; he was a son of James and Margaret Dunn Brennan, who immigrated to McKean county in 1868. Patrick settled in Warren in 1872 and worked at the lumber business until 1881, when he engaged in farming in Conewango, on the farm he now owns and occupies. In 1874 he married Susan C. Eagan, by whom he has had seven children — Mary A., Margaret S., Julia E., James J., Edward, Thomas F., and John E. Mrs. Brennan was a daughter of James and Mary A. Carroll, of Wayne county.

Brightman, John, East Branch p. o., Eldred, was born in Erie county in 1843; he is a farmer and owns a farm of 110 acres; he was married in 1872 to Mahala Ray, of Waterford, and settled in Warren in 1883. His father, Erastus Brightman, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., in 1819, and married Sylvia Smith, who was born in New York in 1826, and by whom he had a family of three children — Mary, John, and Amelia.

Briggs, Raymond, of Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., with his wife and six children — Dexter, Raymond, jr., William, Tabitha, Thomas, and Mary — came to Pine Grove in the fall of 1827 and located on Conewango Creek, where Thomas Briggs now lives. Noah S. Briggs was born after the family came here. Tabitha married Aaron Crampton; Mary married Charles Niver; Thomas married Margaret, a daughter of Abram Thompson, by whom he had seven children — Sardine H., Abraham, Leonora, Loanda, Mary A., Jane and Kate. Raymond married Julia Ann Jones, and to them were born ten children — Mary, Joseph, Arvilla, Allen, Lydia, Julia, Raymond, Rhoda, John, and Lewis — all of which are alive excepting Raymond, who died at the age of eighteen. Joseph and Allen served through the war. Thomas Briggs is a self-made man, having earned for himself the competence which he now enjoys. He was a Democrat before the war, but has since changed his political views. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. William Briggs was married at the age of twenty-five years to Lorette Badger, by whom he had ten children — William W., Elizabeth L., Elmore E., Marion L., Leon A., Solon S., Noah A., Alice E., Emmet O., and Clara E. William Briggs has always been a lumberman and farmer, at which he has met with a fair degree of success. He never takes an active part in politics, but is a staunch Democrat.

Brondage, Roland, Pittsfield, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1847. He was a son of Hiram and Susanna (Faulkner) Brondage. Hiram was born in Genesee county, and his wife Susanna was a native of Steuben county, N. Y. They had a family of three children born to them. Roland Brondage enlisted in Company E, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, in 1862, under Colonel Sackett, and was discharged at the close of the war. He settled in Warren county in 1866, and was married in 1870 to Ida Pier, of Pittsfield. They have had a family of three children born to them — Lulu, Calvin, and Mary. Mr. Brondage was wounded while in the service of the Union, and now receives a pension, and to-day he is one of the representative men of Pittsfield. His wife was a daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Pier, who settled in Pittsfield in 1861, where they died, leaving a family of four children — Ada, Minerva E., William, and Betsey. Calvin, the father, died in 1884; his wife died in September, 1867.

Brooks, Henry, Spring Creek p. o., was born in 1809 near Whitehall, N. Y.; settled in Spring Creek in 1847; married in 1826 Delia Geer, who died in 1843, leaving eight children, six of whom are now living. In 1845 he married Lydia Ann Smith, of North East, Erie county; by her he had nine children, five of whom are now living — Mary S., Luzetta E., L. A., Eva L., and Cora E. Mr. Brooks died in 1864. In his early days he was extensively engaged in lumbering, and had large landed interests, owning at the time of his death a farm of 800 acres.

Brooks, Simon, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Connecticut March 20, 1789, and married Sarah Littlefield April 15, 1813; she was born in Massachusetts October 13, 1791. They came to Sugar Grove in 1817. They had a family of nine children; two — Sally M. and John — were born in Vermont, and seven in Sugar Grove. William, Dexter G., Mary Jane, and Hiram are now living. Mrs. Sarah Brooks died July 10, 1875; Simon Brooks June 10, 1875. John Brooks married Fanny French in 1841; she was born in Vermont in 1818. They have two sons — Perry L., born in 1844; John F., born in 1857. Perry L. enlisted in the army August 9, 1862, and was discharged June 5, 1863; re-enlisted September 3, 1864, discharged June 2, 1865. He married Addie Crandall. John F. married Emma T. Brooks.

Brown, Absalom (deceased), Grand Valley p. o., Eldred, was born in New York in 1815, and settled in Warren county in 1846. He married Jane Bradley, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who was born in 1813. Mr. Brown died in 1878, and his wife died in 1885. They had a family of four children born to them — Ellen L., Emerson (deceased), Milton E., and Franklin H. Mr. Brown was largely engaged in lumbering and farming, and left a farm of one hundred and fifty acres.

Brown, Alexander, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Garland, town of Pittsfield in 1833. In September, 1870, he married Mrs. Samantha, widow of Heman ———. His parents were John and Matilda Jane McCray Brown; the former was born in Lancaster county, and the latter in Crawford county, and they were married at Titusville. He settled in Youngsville in 1833, coming from Franklin county. Mrs.

Brown died in 1870, and her husband in November, 1880, aged eighty-seven years. They had a family of seven children, four of whom now survive — George W., Anna M., Alexander, and Oliver P. Anna M. married Arthur McKinney.

Brown, Seymour, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., July 4, 1823, and died March 27, 1863. He was a son of Jacob and Anna (Ferguson) Brown, and settled in Youngsville in September, 1851. He was married in 1853 to Abigail Brown, who was born in 1835. They had a family of five children born to them — Wellington S., Annie D., Walter F. and Edgar W. (twins), and Willard T. Abigail Brown was a daughter of Samuel and Diantha (Foster) Brown. She was born in Massachusetts and her husband Samuel was born in New Mayfield, N. Y. They were married in 1808 and settled in Warren county in 1819, nine miles south of Warren, on the Allegheny River. They had a family of fourteen children born to them. He also had a family of five children by his first wife, making nineteen in all. Eight of the last fourteen children are now living — Nathaniel, Lydia, Solomon, Polly, Huldah, Adaline, Cyrus F., and Abigail. The father, Samuel, was born in 1779, and died in 1864. Diantha was born in 1792 and died in 1874. Fourteen of the children remained residents of the county, and at the death of the mother she had thirteen children living, seventy-two grandchildren, and twenty-six great-grandchildren.

Brown, Thomas S., Sugar Grove, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1844. He was married December 30, 1875, to Sarah Bates, who was born in 1850. They have had two children born to them — H. Grace and Charles Ralph. Sarah was a daughter of Charles E. and Ruth (Davis) Bates. Ruth was born in 1823, and her husband was born in Warren county, N Y., in 1818. They had a family of six children born to them — Sarah D., J. Byron, Walter H., Seldon D., Maggie A., Clara C. Ruth was a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Andrews) Davis, who were early settlers in Youngsville. Thomas S. Brown was a son of Solomon and Esther (Stuart) Brown, of Sugar Grove, and a grandson of Diantha and Samuel Brown. The father of Charles E. Bates was George Bates, who came to Youngsville from Warren county, N. Y., in 1822. In those early days he was a surveyor. He was one of the first abolitionists in the county. He died in 1859.

Brown, George W., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Crawford county, on April 4, 1827. He was a son of John and Matilda Jane (McCray) Brown, she of Titusville, and her husband, John, of Franklin county. They settled in Brokenstraw township in 1839, and lived there until their death, at a ripe old age, a few years ago. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living — George W., Anna M., Alexander, and Oliver P. Mr. Brown was coroner of the county for three years, and also held other minor offices. And it is said by the people of his county that George W. Brown is one of the most successful organizers of temperance movements, and mutual aid, protective and equitable societies; and his record shows that he has organized 337 organizations of working divisions. He is also a weekly contributor to all the prominent newspapers. He settled on his present homestead in 1867. He was married in 1858 to Mrs. Sarah C. Whiting, who was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1827. They had two sons, who died at an early age. In early life Mr. Brown was engaged in farming and lumbering, but his later life has been devoted to the interests of the public.

Brown, Solomon, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Genesee county, N. Y.; he was a son of Samuel and Diantha (Foster) Brown; he was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., and she in Massachusetts. They were married in 1810, and came from Genesee county, N. Y., to Warren county in 1819, and settled on the Allegheny River nine miles below Warren. They had a family of fourteen children, and five by his first wife, and eight of the last wife's children are now living — Nathaniel, Lydia, Solomon, Polly, Huldah, Adaline, Cyrus F., and Abigail. Samuel was born in 1779 and died in 1864; Diantha was born in 1792 and died in 1874; sixteen of the children were residents of the county at the time of her death; she had thirteen children then living, seventy-two grandchildren,, and twenty-six great-grandchildren. Solomon Brown in 1839 married Esther Stuart, of Sugar Grove, who was born in 1820. They had eleven children: one died in infancy; David L. enlisted in company D, 111th Pennsylvania

Vols., in November, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Antietam in 1862, aged twenty-two years; now living, Alta M., Thomas S., Julia Ann, Joshua P., Jane, Cyrus F., Robert L., Solomon, Adelbert, and Esther L. Esther was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dalrymple) Stuart; Elizabeth was from Colerain, Mass.; was born in 1792 and died August 23, 1873; William was born in Ireland February 28, 1784, and died in 1883. They had a family of twelve children; now living — Margaret, Esther, Ann, Thomas J., and Jane. William was a son of James and Catharine Stuart, of Ireland, who settled in Sugar Grove in 1808, with six sons and four daughters; two of the sons, William and Robert, served in the War of 1812.

Brown, Nathaniel, was born in Mayfield, Montgomery (now Fulton) county, N. Y., August 13, 1812. With his parents, Samuel and Diantha (Foster) Brown (for whose record see preceding notice of Solomon Brown), he settled on the Allegheny River in 1819. He was engaged on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in the lumber business for forty years, thirty-four of which he acted as pilot. He is now a retired farmer, as well as an expert pilot. On December 31, 1834, he married Margaret L. Stuart, who was born in 1819. They have had seven children — William S., Samuel W., Diantha, Fillmore D., James E., Jane, and Nathaniel Sumner. Two of the sons — William S. and Samuel W. — enlisted and served in the late war, the former under General Hancock, and the latter under General Sheridan.

Brown, Oliver Perry, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Garland, Pittsfield, Warren county, April 12, 1841. January 22, 1868, he married Marion Delphina Patchin; they have had a family of four children — Guy Livingston, Kyle Agasiz, Oliver Lyal, Iris Florentine. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of Aaron and Polly Pearse, and was born in Sugar Grove. Mr. Brown was a son of John and Matilda Jane McCray Brown. The latter were married near Titusville in 1820. John was born in Lancaster county in 1793, and settled in Youngsville in 1833; he purchased a farm in Brokenstraw, where he died in 1880, and his wife in 1870. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living — George W., Anna M., Alexander, and Oliver P. The latter now owns and occupies the old homestead; engaged in breeding blooded horses, general farming, and dealing in cattle and sheep.

Bucklin, Cornelius Penn, Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Tidioute in 1862. He was a son of William D. and Hannah (McCue) Bucklin, who were married in 1856. She died in 1869 leaving a family of three children, two of whom are now living — William N. and Cornelius P. His paternal grandparents were Parker and Minerva Bucklin, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. Cornelius P. Bucklin became the successor of Wm. H. Mabie, in 1883, who was then a dealer in general dry goods, boots, shoes, and clothing. He was married in 1880 to Ella Hammond, who was born at Greenport, Long Island, N. Y. They have had one daughter born to them — Maude. Cornelius is a member of Eden Lodge No. 666 of the I. O. O. F., also Tidioute Lodge No. 204 of the A. O. U. W., and a member of St. Paul's Universalist Church; now engaged in mercantile business in Jahu Hunter & Son's block.

Brown, Elisha, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1810. Prudence Wilbur, his wife, was born in Mass., in 1810. They were married in New England and came to Sugar Grove about the year 1837, and about two years later to Pine Grove. The old Bible record shows their children as follows: John, born January 1, 1830, died March 13, 1866; Colvin, born April 5, 1832; William, born May 22, 1834, married Susan Plum; Edwin, born May 30, 1836, now in Michigan; Mary E., born October 20, 1838, died October 1, 1844; Levi, born February 28, 1844, married Nancy McCoy and has three children — John, Mary E., and Bert; Mary E., born November 3, 1846, married Joseph Reynolds; Ellen, born July 3, 1849; Susan, born June 24, 1852, died May 27, 1874. Elisha Brown came to Pine Grove a poor man. In the lumber and agricultural pursuits he was successful, and at the time of his death, June 15, 1878, was in comfortable circumstances. His farm comprised 103 acres of good land lying on the "Cable Hollow" road, on which his widow still resides. Elisha Brown was a man whose opinion was frequently sought, and his advice followed. His example shows in his sons, who are thrifty, prosperous farmers.

Bull, David, Freehold, was a son of John and Patience (Gray) Bull, who were natives of Nottinghamshire, England, and came to America in 1851, settling in Warren county. They had a family of eight children — George, Isaac, Hannah, David, John, Frank, Elizabeth, and Samuel. Frank enlisted in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H, was taken prisoner at Sulphur Springs, and died in prison at Columbus, Ga. David Bull was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1835, and in 1857 married Mary Gray, who came from Nottinghamshire in 1850. They had a family of eight children born to them, only two of whom are now living — Sarah A. and Josephine.

Burroughs, jr., Frank R., Columbus, a physician and surgeon, was born in Columbus, Warren county, in 1859. He read medicine at Corry, and graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1883, and settled in Columbus in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1883 to Julia Clark, of Columbus. They have had one child born to them — Ellen L. Frank R. was a son of F. R. Burroughs, who was also a doctor, and Sarah (Merriam) Burroughs. F. R. was a native of Vermont, and Sarah, his wife, was born in Columbus, where they were married in 1854. F. R. died in 1865. He was a graduate of the university at Castleton, Vt., in 1848, and first settled in Lottsville; and in 1850 he settled in Columbus, and there became a prominent man in his profession, both in county and State.

Burroughs, Fitch, West Spring Creek p. o., was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1829, and settled in Warren county in 1851. His father was Amasa Burroughs, born in Columbus county, N. Y., in 1797, and who married Phiance Nowland, of Dutchess county, N. Y. They had eight children born to them, seven of whom are now living. Amasa was in the War of 1812. Fitch Burroughs married Margaret Eldred, who was born in Spring Creek in 1834, and died in 1856. He married for his second wife Jane Williams, of Columbus. They have four children — Margaret, Frank M., Wilmot A., and Gertrude. He has held the offices of constable, collector, school director, and auditor.

Butterfield, Francis A., was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1817, settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and died October 21, 1886, from asthma, and was buried in the Forest Hill Cemetery at Fredonia, N. Y. He was married on July 4, 1837, to Polly Burnham, of Ashwright. She died in 1860, leaving a family of five children — Orville O., Lucy L., Julia L., Charlotte J., and Mary Eliza, three of whom are now living. Charlotte J. and her husband were burned to death in the Prospect disaster on December 24, 1872. Francis A. was again married in 1861 to Phoebe A. Mark, of Mina, Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had two children born to them — Francis (deceased), and John W. (who settled in Spring Creek). Mr. Butterfield settled in Spring Creek in 1869, and now owns and occupies a farm of fifty-five acres. He was a contractor in the late war, and the only one not killed between Nashville and Memphis. He also acted as provost marshal in the Cumberland district.

Cady, Reuben Paine, Warren p. o., Glade, was born in Windsor county, Vt., August 27, 1816. When a boy he went to Essex county, N. Y., where he lived until 1838. Then he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and in 1848 to Deerfield township, Warren county. In 1868 he removed to Glade, where he has since resided. He married Charlotte E. Hammond, who bore him four children — Calista E. (who married Clarendon Hull; Mr. Hull died in the war, and his widow subsequently married W. C. Arthur), Hubert (who died while in the army), Scott A., and Lulu I. Mr. Cady, during early life, in Deerfield, was a lumberman, farmer, and mechanic. He is a licentiate of the Christian Church, but of late years has preached but little.

Campbell, James M., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1843. He was married in 1865 to Adaline Ware, who was born in Venango county. They have had a family of eight children born to them — Edward, Emma, Lillian, Sarah, Ruth, Belle, John, and Maud. Emma married John Coburn, and they had one daughter born to them — Carrie. James M. Campbell was a son of William V. and Almeda (Blakesley) Campbell. Almeda died in 1846, leaving four children — Margaret (born in 1839), Martin, James, and John Q. William V. married for his second wife Maria Burnett, in 1849. They have had a family of seven children born to them — Marietta, Austin, Walter, Jane, Clarinda, Rinnie, and Della. Mr. Campbell settled and purchased his present farm in 1866.

Campbell, Jeremiah S., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1812. He was a son of Patrick and Susan (Webber) Campbell, who settled in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1813, and in 1817 they came to Warren county, where they settled. They had a family of eleven children born to them. Those now living are Betsey, Jeremiah, William, Susan, James, Abraham, Nicholas, and Nancy. Patrick Campbell was a blacksmith, and died in Southwest in 1848; his wife, Susan, died in 1832. Jeremiah was married in 1832 to Lucinda Burnett, who was born in Crawford county in 1818, and died in February, 1870. They had a family of eighteen children born to them, nine of whom are now living — Elizabeth, Davis, Johnson, Melissa, William V., James, Mary M., Harvey, and Ella E. Jeremiah S. Campbell married for his second wife Harriet Barron, who died in 1881. Two of his sons, Davis and Johnson, enlisted in Company I, Pennsylvania Bucktails, and John was wounded. Mr. Campbell was a blacksmith by trade, but later in life became a farmer. He was a very successful river pilot for thirty-five years.

Cargill, David, was one of the pioneers of Elk. He came here in 1824. In the family were his wife Betsey and five children. The children were John (who went to Michigan and died there), Betsey (who married Leve Leonard), Albert G., Rebecca (married John E. Woodbeck), and James (now dead). The following children were born after the family had settled here — Nancy (who became the wife of James Lowery), Sarah (who married Dr. William Hollister), Nathan, and two children who died in infancy. David Cargill died about thirty years ago, but his widow survived him about twenty-two years. Albert C. Cargill married Nancy Webb, of Elk, by whom he had a family of three children. His life has been spent on the river and in the lumber woods. Mr. Cargill is a life-long Democrat of the Jacksonian type, honest and earnest in that which he believes to be right. He never would consent to town office, nor has he ever associated with any church society.

Case, Franklin R., Corydon, was born at Sagertown, Crawford county, March 20, 1830, while his father's family were temporarily stopping at that place. The family residence, however, was at Westfield, N. Y. Franklin came to Corydon in 1853 to "run the river" during the rafting season, and to work at his trade, that of a mason, at other times. He was married in 1855 to Esther L. Tomes, a daughter of Benjamin Tomes, by whom he has had two children — Theodore L., who died in 1871, aged fifteen years, and Adda L., who is still at home. Mr. Case was elected justice of the peace in 1865 and has held that office ever since, with the exception of a single year (1885). He has recently been elected again and called upon to enter upon his fifth term of five years. He has been town clerk for four years, and has served as secretary of the school board for eighteen years. Mr. Case is a Democrat in politics, and his election to office occurs in a town generally having a Republican majority. This attests his popularity among his town people. He is also a trustee of the M. E. Church, and one of the building committee, although his convictions tend strongly toward Universalism.

Carter, J., Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1829, and settled in Warren county in 1838. He was married in 1854 to Mary Howles, by whom he had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living. Mr. Carter enlisted in the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, was captured and taken prisoner at Shenandoah Valley by Mosby, but with one other man made his escape. The rest were never heard from; was again captured on the Weldon Railroad by Willcox's brigade of sharpshooters, December 31, 1864, and remained a prisoner in Pemberton and Libby prisons, Richmond, forty-seven days. He has been an almost constant sufferer from chronic diarrhœa, rheumatism and a kind of scrofulous sore on his leg.

Chaffee, Elliott F., Pittsfield, was born in Pittsfield, Warren county, in 1839, and was a son of Albert and Anna (Mead) Chaffee, who were married in 1835. Anna was a daughter of John Mead. Albert Chaffee was born in Connecticut and settled in eastern Pennsylvania with his parents at an early day. He learned the carpenter trade and on settlement here he engaged in the clock manufacture, and later he became a farmer. They had a family of seven children, two of whom are now living — Elliott F. and Andrew. Elliott F. Chaffee embarked in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in 1865. He erected his fine residence in 1881, and that same year he became engaged in the handle manufacturing business. He was married in July, 1864, to Elizabeth Brown. They have had one son — Charles Chaffee. Mrs. Chaffee was a daughter of William Brown.

Chapin, Daniel Webster, Columbus, was born in 1852. He was married in 1873 to Emma Barry. Mr. Chapin was a son of Daniel, jr., and Nancy (Smith) Chapin, of Venango, Erie county, where they were born in 1816. They were married in 1836, and had a family of six children, five of whom are now living. They settled in Columbus in 1855. Daniel died in 1875 at the age of sixty-one years, and his wife Nancy died in 1884. Daniel was a son of Daniel and Alice (Barrett) Chapin, of Otsego county, N. Y. They settled in Erie county in 1828, where they died. Daniel Webster Chapin is now a farmer and occupies the old homestead.

Chapman, Rensselaer, Russellburg p. o., was born January 26, 1807, at Tioga county, and came to Warren county May 1, 1834, and located at Russellburg. He married Harriet F., daughter of Luke D. Turner, by whom he had ten children — Benjamin F., who died, aged three years; Lydia D., who married James G. Marsh, of Warren; Richard W. died, aged eighteen; Lewis T., Maria B., now the wife of Dr. Satterlee, of Custer City; Jo R., Phebe E., who married D. M. Howard; Luke S., died aged five; Kate E., married C. E. Cobb; and William E., now residing at Russell. Rensselaer Chapman was a shoemaker at Russell for many years. Although not a politician he has always been a staunch Democrat. Luke D. Turner, father of Mrs. Chapman, was also one of the pioneers of Pine Grove, having come there in 1827 with his wife Elizabeth (Cook) Turner and five children. He went to Venango county after a residence here of but four years, and he died there in 1869. His widow lives at Russell, aged eighty-eight years.

Chase, William G., Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1819, and with his father's family came to Pine Grove about the year 1827. William Chase the father was twice married, and by his wives had thirteen children, five of whom were born in Pine Grove. William G. Chase married Pamelia Satterlee, a daughter of Salmon Satterlee, by whom he had a family of eight children — Martha, Alvora, Sarah, Harrison, Alzina, Charles, and two who died before receiving a name. William G. Chase commenced his life poor and with but little education. By industry and economy he has built up a comfortable home, and now owns a fine farm of about sixty acres. Mr. Chase is a consistent Democrat and a member of the Methodist society.

Cheeney, Thomas L., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in 1840, and was a son of Jonathan Stowell and Alice (Gilson) Cheeney. Alice was born in Rome in 1815, and her husband Jonathan Stowell was born in Connecticut in 1803 and died July 18, 1885. They had a family of nine children born to them, eight of whom are now living — Thomas L., Mary E., Eliza A., Jonathan, jr., Martha, Ruth, Emma A., and Henry D. Alice was a daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (McGuire) Gilson, of Deerfield township. Mr. Cheeney settled here about 1827. Thomas L. married Nancy A. Soule, who was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1841. They were married in 1866. Nancy was a daughter of Elder Isaac and Lear (Brownell) Soule. Elder Isaac settled in this county in 1846 and died in 1860, leaving a widow and three children — Peter J., Betsey M., and Nancy A.

Clapp, John M., Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Mercer in 1835. He is a son of Rev. Ralph and Sally (Hubbard) Clapp. Ralph Clapp was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1801 and died at President, Venango county, in 1865. He was a Methodist minister of great ability and considerable celebrity. Sally Hubbard was born in Champion, N. Y., and died in Asbury Park, N. J., in 1886. They were married in Champion, N. Y., in 1824 and settled in Venango county in 1846. They had a family of six children — Edwin E., Charles C., Emeline F., Caroline, John M., and Ellen G. Edwin E. Clapp now resides near the old homestead in Venango county. Charles C. Clapp died in 1843 aged sixteen years. Emeline F. Clapp was married to E. R. Shankland, and died in 1865 leaving a family of four children, three of whom are now living — Edward C., Ralph M., and Emeline F. Caroline Clapp was married to J. L. P. McAllaster and has a family of five children — Ralph C., Eugene L., Clinton P., Edwin E., and Emma G., and now resides at Ann Arbor, Mich. Ellen G. Clapp was married to James McLain and had a family of five children — Mary, Charles J., Margaret S. (died in 1873), Ralph, and Effie (died in 1878), and now resides in New York city. John M. Clapp was married in 1865 to Anna M. Pearson, of New Castle. Their children were Ralph M. (born in 1866, died in 1878), Frances P., born in 1869, Alice J., born in 1873; and John H., born in 1880. John M. Clapp commenced business with his father at a very early age, and in 1860 purchased his father's property and continued the business in his own name. In 1862 he recruited a company for the army and went out as captain in Colonel Chapman Biddle's regiment — 121st P. V. In August, 1863, he was discharged from the army on surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned home. Soon after his marriage he located in New Castle, and was for some time in the milling business. In 1871 he went to Tidioute, engaging in the production of petroleum, in which occupation he has proved a success. He has for some years taken an active part in Free-masonry, and has taken all its degrees; is also a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and other societies of a similar nature. These organizations have been pleased to award him their highest honors. He has contributed largely to schools, churches and charitable societies, and is highly respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances. A strictly temperate man, and a man of undoubted integrity, his success is a bright example to our young men.

Clark, jr., Green, Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1835, his parents being Green and Betsey Brown Clark, who came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and settled here about 1829. Green Clark, sr., was born in 1794 and died in 1875; his wife was born in 1796, and resides in Spring Creek. Green Clark, jr., married Ann Gibbs, of Sugar Grove, in 1857; she was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1837; they have three children — Eva S., Bessie, and Harriet. Mr. Clark engaged in the manufacture of lumber in 1862, which business he still continues, having a steam mill of forty horse power, which he erected himself, with a planing-mill combined, manufacturing all grades of lumber, moldings, and fancy finishing stock for builders' trade.

Clark, James, Jane, his wife, and their children — Isabella, James, John, Alexander, Lewis, and William — came from Scotland to Warren county in 1846, and settled on a farm in Glade township. They have mostly lived there and in Warren, with the exception of Lewis, who went to Cincinnati, O. They have filled their position, in life with industry, uncompromising integrity and fair success. William died in 1872; Lewis in 1878; James Clark, sr., in 1882; Jane, his wife, in 1879, and Isabella in 1885. James and John now reside in Warren, and Alexander on the old home farm.

Clark, Dr. Robert C., Columbus, is a physician and surgeon and was born in Crawford county in 1855. He read medicine at Union City, Erie county, and was a graduate from the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, O., in the class of 1881. He was married November 18, 1884, to Cora A. Dean. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Helen M. Dean. Benjamin was born in Taunton, Mass., and his wife Helen was born in Fairport, N. Y., and died in 1873. Benjamin was born in 1817 and settled in Columbus in 1833 with his parents, Benjamin and Hannah (Allen) Dean, who were natives of Plymouth, Mass. They had a family of eight children, two of whom are now living — Job. P. and Benjamin, jr. Dr. Robert C. Clark was a son of Andrew and Mary (Campbell) Clark, who were born and married in County Tyrone, Londonderry, Ireland, who immigrated to America and settled in Crawford county, with a family of five children — Mary C., Bessie, Dr. Robert C., Joseph, and Charles H. Andrew was born in 1821, and his wife Mary (Campbell) was born in 1824. They were married in 1846, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1851.

Clendenning, Joseph, Ackley Station p. o., Elk, was born in County Monohan, Ireland, on March 17, 1827. He emigrated from Ireland in 1851, and in the year following came to Quaker Hill. Two or three years later he bought a farm and commenced a permanent residence in the township. In July, 1853, he united in marriage with Jane Clendenning, by whom he had a family of eleven children — Esther, James, Laura, Emma, Andrew, John, Nellie, Harry, Etta, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Clendenning is one of the most prominent and popular men of Elk. There is no town office but which he has been called upon to fill. There is no trust in the township that can be placed with any citizen that has not been placed with him, and in every case he has given satisfaction. Joseph Clendenning commenced life poor, but industry has put him in comfortable circumstances. He had such an education in the old country as was afforded boys there, and no more. The family from which he came were Irish Presbyterians, but he is not connected with any church society. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Cobb, E. I., East Branch p. o., was born at Spring Creek, Cobb's Corners, in 1836. He married Amanda Logan, of Corry. They have three children — Flora E., Clinton M., and Varney C. His father, Ira, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1808, and married Jerusha Jewett, of Vermont. They had ten children, six of whom are living; Myron was killed at the battle of Antietam; Zackway was killed at Spottsylvania Court House; remains not recovered.

Colby, H. H., was born in New York in 1824, and was married February 25, 1849, to Susan Williams. They had four children; Mrs. Colby died September 27, 1858. For his second wife he married Sarah Driggs on November 3, 1858. They had four children; three of them are now living. Mr. Colby was a resident of Warren county for thirty-five years; he died December 1, 1885, leaving a wife and seven children, and a farm of 100 acres to his two sons, U. S. and William G. Colby, of Eldred, Warren county.

Colby, J. W , East Branch p. o., Eldred, was born in Erie county in 1834, and settled in Warren county in 1842. He married Electa Green, of Onondaga county, N. Y. She died in 1871, leaving a family of eight children — Amon, Eunice, Frank, John D., Elmer E., U. S. Grant, and Wesley; one of the children died in infancy. Mr. Colby married his second wife, Josephine Terrill, in 1876; she was born in Crawford county. Mr. Colby is now engaged in farming and lumbering, and now owns a farm of 106 acres.

Cole, Peleg S., Russell p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Herkimer village, N. Y., January 8, 1808. At the age of fifteen years he left home and went to Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., and there entered a printing office to learn the business. After a few years' residence there he went to Geneva, and thence to Rome, N. Y. In 1837 Mr. Cole came to Warren and took sole proprietorship of the *People's Monitor*, which he published for about eight years, when he sold his interest to Mr. Cowen. The *Monitor* was a weekly publication. After this sale Mr. Cole became landlord of the "Diamond House," which he conducted until just before the outbreak of the late war. Having a tract of land on "Jones Hill," in Pine Grove, he decided to live there, and engaged in farming, and he has since resided on this farm. In Yates county he married Louisa Brown, who bore him four children — Albert, Harvey, Alonzo, and Sariette. His wife died and he then married Mary Forbes, by whom he also had four children — James, Henry, Lucreatia, and Louisa. Mr. Cole has always been a Whig and a Republican in political life. During his residence at Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., he was a member of the Baptist Church.

Conklin, jr., John, Tidioute p. o., Deerfield, was born in Poultney, Steuben county, N. Y., May 7, 1819. His father was John Conklin, a native of Vermont, who settled in Deerfield in 1826 and engaged in the lumber business; he died at Conklin Run in 1839, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters — Hiram, Henry, John, James, Eliza, Roxana, and Hannah. John, jr., embarked at the early age of seventeen in the manufacture and shipping of lumber, and became an extensive land owner and dealer. Owing to misplaced confidence in a partner, who had the disposing of his interests, he was a great financial sufferer, but still holds possession of some 3,000 acres now in controversy. He married Emma Price in 1844; she died in 1876. They had a family of five sons — James, Henry, John, jr., Joseph, and Eugene. Joseph married Mary Chambers; James married Ida Morrison; Henry married Amanda Covell; and

John married Mary Amy. Mr. Conklin united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, and devoted much time as layman in church work, and soon became active in establishing places of worship; he preached for over twenty years, and is now an ardent worker in the cause of his Master. He is still engaged in the land and lumber business.

Connely, Sidney S., Pittsfield, is a druggist, general grocer, and fancy goods dealer, and also deals largely in patent medicines. He was born in Deerfield in 1852, and was married in 1875 to Ellen E. Mead, a daughter of John Mead. They have had two children born to them — Rufus N., born in 1880, and Leon S., born in 1882. Sidney S. Connely was a son of John F. and Aurelia (Trask) Connely, who were born in Warren county. They had a family of three children born to them — Helen E., Newton I., and Sidney S. Newton was born in 1850, and died June 1, 1885. Helen E., born in 1848, married R. Bliss in 1883. John F. Connely died February 22, 1854. He was a son of Isaac and Mary Connely. Isaac was a prominent man of his county; was a judge of the same, and died in 1864. Sidney S. Connely embarked in the mercantile business in July, 1879. His mother, Aurelia, died May 3, 1862.

Cooney, John, Irvine p. o., Brokenstraw, was born six miles from the city of Cork, Ireland. His parents were Daniel and Mary Mahoney Cooney, who were born and married in Ireland; Daniel was born in 1780. Mary died in Ireland, leaving a family of six children, three of whom are now living — James and John in this country, and Daniel in Ireland. Daniel, senior, married for his second wife Mary Shehan, in 1830, and had two children; one died in Ireland, and the other, a daughter, is living in Pennsylvania. Daniel and Mary (Shehan) Cooney left Ireland about 1856. Daniel died in Warren county in 1864, and Mary died in 1885 at Silver Lake, aged 108 years; she always enjoyed good health up to the time of her death. John Cooney left Ireland and settled at Susquehanna county in 1844, and in 1846 he became engaged in the building of railroads as contractor, etc., a business he followed for several years. In 1866 he settled in Irvine and built a store and embarked in mercantile business, in which he still continues. He was married in 1851 to Bridget Collins, of Lockport, N. Y. They have had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living — four daughters and five sons. Mr. Cooney has been justice of the peace for several years, and town supervisor; also postmaster of the town he lives in at present, and has been engaged in the lumber business, to a large extent, for railroad supplies.

Cornen, C. A., Youngsville p. o., was born in Connecticut in 1844. He settled in Venango county as a butcher and packer in 1862, and in 1863 he was induced by his judgment to embark in the oil producing business. He accordingly leased a section, which proved successful, and then purchased a tract of 165 acres near Oil City in 1868. In 1872 Messrs. C. A. & D. Cornen purchased 210 acres in McKean county, and later they made a purchase of 550 acres in Forest county; this latter purchase is yet undeveloped. They now have seventy producing wells, all of which except seven are flowing wells. He has never failed in finding the object of his search. D. Cornen was born in Connecticut in 1855, and settled in Warren in 1883. C. A. settled in Youngsville in 1883, where he erected his residence in 1886.

Covell, Charles, Tidioute p. o., Deerfield, was born in Washington county, N. Y., Feburary 3, 1835. He was a son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Densmore) Covell. Eliza died May 20, 1840, leaving a family of three children. Nathaniel was a son of Dr. Joseph Covell, who came to America with General La Fayette as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Charles Covell settled in Warren county in 1853, coming there from Saratoga county, N. Y., and there engaged in the lumber business and farming. He was married July 11, 1857, to Esther Cauvel, of Venango county. They have had a family of three children born to them — Amanda A., Amelia A., and Charles A. Amanda A. married James Lewis, and Amelia A. married Whitley W. Greenlee. He died in 1883, leaving a widow and two children. Amelia then married her second husband, Seth Ganyes. Charles Covell enlisted in Company K., 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1862, under Colonel Pierce, and served to the close of the war, and was discharged July 24, 1865, at Philadelphia. He was elected justice of the peace in 1882 for a term of five years; has been assessor for four terms, and also held other offices.

His wife was a daughter of Christian and Mary (Lama) Cauvel, of Venango, Penn. Amanda A. has four children — three daughters and one son — Maud A., Ada Z., Nettie A., and William H. Lewis. Amelia A. has two sons — Earl A. and Charles W. Greenlee. Charles A. married Ella Higley September 8, 1886. Joseph Covell had twenty-one children — nineteen sons and two daughters. Charles Covell's brother's name was Andrew J. Nathaniel Covell was born October 24, 1782; Christian Cauvel was born March 6, 1798; died October 6, 1870. Mary Tama Cauvel was born November 16, 1812; died July 5, 1886. Esther Cauvel was born April 28, 1841. Nathaniel Covell was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Crocker, Michael McKinney, Brokenstraw, Youngsville p. o., was born in Conewango in 1849, and was a son of Francis O. and Eliza (McKinney) Crocker. Eliza McKinney was a daughter of Michael and Margaret McKinney. Eliza was born in Warren county, and her husband, Francis O., was born in Vermont, in 1809. They have had a family of ten children — six sons and four daughters. Two sons enlisted — S. James and Rienz. Sidney James was a prisoner in the rebel prison for ten months during the late war. Francis O. Crocker has held the office of tipstaff of the court for the past thirty years. Michael M. Crocker was married in 1872 to Eveline D. Chandler, who was born in 1852. They have had a family of three children — Roy A., born in 1873; Raymond R., born in 1876; and Clair E., born in 1884. Eveline D. was a daughter of the old settlers, John W. Chandler and Abigail (Smith) Chandler, of Chandler's Valley, Sugar Grove township. They had a family of five children — three daughters and two sons. John W. died in 1880. The children now living are Orville Delphine, Perry L., Eveline D., and Mertie. John W. was a son of John and Mabel (Wasson) Chandler, who came from Orange county, N. Y., about 1810. John and Mabel had a family of twelve children. John was born in 1787 and died in 1867, and Mabel was born in 1791 and died in 1875. Chandler's Valley took its name from this family. Michael Crocker was elected county commissioner in 1885, and his term does not expire until 1888; he has held many of the minor offices of his town. He purchased his present homestead of ninety acres in 1877, then heavy timber land, but now is under fine improvement.

Cummings, George D., West Spring Creek p. o., cleared and owns a large tract of land in Spring Creek, in which place he was born. In 1868 he married Sue Woodbury, of Pittsfield. He is a son of M. Perry, who was born in Bristol county, Mass., in 1813; settled in Spring Creek in 1836, and married Sarah Yager, of Otsego county, N. Y., in 1837. They have two children — George D. and Mary A.

Cumings, Henry H., Tidioute, was born in Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., December 1, 1840, of New England parents. He removed to Madison, Lake county, O., in 1852, where Henry H. received his education, being a graduate of Oberlin College, of the class of 1862. He enlisted in July, 1862, in the 105th Ohio Vol. Infantry, and served under Buel in Kentucky, in 1862, taking part in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; was post quartermaster at Mumfordsville, Ky., during the winter of 1862–63; rejoined his regiment — which was a part of the 14th Army Corps — in April, 1863, and participated in all its campaigns and battles till mustered out in June, 1865, having served under Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, closing with the grand review of the army in Washington, D. C., in May, 1865. He was promoted to captain, and assigned to Co. K of his regiment in March, 1864. He came to the oil region in September, 1865; settled in Tidioute, June, 1866, being at that time engaged with Day & Co., in which firm he soon became a partner, in the oil refining business and shipping of crude and refined oil. The firm dissolved in 1873, when he formed a partnership with Jahu Hunter, as Hunter & Cumings, in the producing of oil, and various other enterprises, which they are still engaged in. H. H. Cumings married Charlotte J. Sink, who was born in Rome, N. Y., and married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1867. They have a family of five children — Harriet Emily, Charles A., Henry H., jr., Ralph, and Laura Frances. Henry H. was a son of Charles and Emily (Amsden) Cumings. She was a native of Vermont, and her husband, Charles, was born in Brookline, Hillsboro county, N. H., in 1814.

Charles Cumings was the son of Benjamin Cumings, born in Hollis, N. H., August 24, 1781.

Curtiss, Marvin W., Sugar Grove p. o., was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1848, and is the son of Sidney R. Curtiss, and grandson of Ransom and Mary Pratt Curtiss (she a sister of L. H. Pratt). Marvin Curtiss came to Sugar Grove in 1864, and in 1870 married Grace Guygnon, of Sugar Grove. They have two children — Gertrude and Alice. He settled in the borough in 1880, and in 1884 he engaged in the mercantile trade, purchasing a store; in 1885 he sold his interest in the stock, and in October of the same year he purchased a half interest in a steam saw, planing, stave, shingle, and flouring and custom merchant mill. The firm is Curtiss & Davis, dealers in flour and grain.

Dalrymple, Clark, Sugar Grove, was born in Massachusetts and removed to Sugar Grove with his father in 1871, and was married to Elizabeth Schoff in Brokenstraw in 1818, and unto them were born nine children — eight sons and one daughter — Mary Ann, now the wife of Judge Acocks, of Pittsfield; David, Mark, William F., Clark, jr., Reuben, Oliver, Noah H., and Sheldon N. Clark was a son of David and Fannie (Clark) Dalrymple, who, with a family of eight children, removed from Massachusetts and settled two and one half miles southwest of Sugar Grove village, on the farm where his son Clark spent his life, and where Noah H. and Reuben now reside. The children were Mark C., David, Clark, Oliver, Chauncy, Mrs. Anna York, Mrs. Betsy Stuart, Mrs. Fannie Gregg. Mark C. was the first sheriff of Warren county. Clark died in 1869 aged seventy-five years, and his wife Elizabeth died in 1883 aged eighty-eight. Oliver, the son of Clark, is the famous Dalrymple Dakota farmer, having in crop about thirty thousand acres of wheat.

Dalrymple, 'Squire David R., Pittsfield, was born in Conewango township March 18, 1826, and married in 1846 Susan Foster, of Sugar Grove, who was born in 1830. They have four children — Phebe E., William W., R. B., and Nat A. Phebe married Garwood Bedford; William married Kate Campbell; R. B. married N. Brown; and Nat A. married Miss Moore, of Ohio. David R. was son of Mark C. and Phebe Greene Dalrymple. She was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and he was born in Colerain, Mass., in 1779; they were married at Troy, N. Y., in 1809. Phebe died September 17, 1841, leaving six children — Mrs. Lydia A. J. Foster, David R., and Mrs. Jerusha J. C. Ford, now living. Mark C. Dalrymple settled in Sugar Grove in 1814. He became the first sheriff of Warren county in 1819, and served three years. He was a leading and influential man of the county. He settled in Pittsfield in 1828, where he died. He married a second wife, Mrs. Van Arnam, and after her death married Eliza Whitaker. He died in April, 1873. David R. Dalrymple enlisted in Company I, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1864, and served till the close of the war under Colonel Schoonmaker. He was elected justice in 1855 and is now serving his thirtieth successive year; he has been commissioner two terms, and assessor nine years, and has held all the other minor town offices. He has been a farmer and lumber manufacturer and shipper.

Dalrymple, Frank H., was born in Sugar Grove, and is a son of David and Mary B. Dennigan Dalrymple. She was born in 1822 in Longford, Ireland, a daughter of Michael and Catharine Bannan Dennigan, who settled in Sugar Grove in 1838. David was born in 1821, and his wife in 1822, and they were married in 1842. They have had a family of six children, five of whom are now living — Sheldon C., Elizabeth E., Catharine, Watson D., and Frank Henry. David has been a lumber manufacturer and shipper, and stock grower and dealer; he has a homestead of 210 acres. He was a son of Clark and Elizabeth Schoff, who were married in Brokenstraw in 1816; he was born in Colerain, Mass. They had a family of nine children — David, Mark, William F., Clark, jr., Reuben, Oliver, N. H., S. H., and Mary A. (Mrs. Judge Acox). Clark settled with his parents in Conewango in 1811. Clark's father, David, came with his family from Colerain, Mass., in 1811; his children were David, Mark, Clark, Chauncy, Ann, and Fanny. Mark Dalrymple was the first sheriff of Warren county. Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat grower of Dakota, is a brother of David, and an uncle of Frank H.

Dalrymple, Mark, Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in February, 1823. He married, October, 29, 1844, Eunice Fancher, of Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., who was born in 1823. Their children were William C., Newland, Mark, Silas A., Grant O., Mary E., Elizabeth, Alice, Harriet, Viola, Ada and Ella. Viola has taught several years; also Elizabeth and Ada several terms. Mr. Dalrymple has been one of the leading farmers of his town, and is now retired and lives in the borough. He was a son of Clark and Elizabeth Schoff Dalrymple. They were from Colerain, Mass., and were married in Brokenstraw. They had a family of nine children — David, Mark, William F., Clark, jr., Reuben, Oliver, N. H., S. N., and Mary A. Clark died in 1869, aged seventy-five years, and his widow died in 1883, aged eighty-eight years. Clark was son of David; he with his wife and children settled in the county in 1811. The children were David, Mark, Chauncy, Clark, Mrs. York, and Fanny. The son Mark was the first sheriff of Warren county. The Dalrymple family are prominent and noted farmers of the United States — Oliver and his brothers and nephews being large wheat growers in the West.

Dalton, Andrew, Sugar Grove, is a general farmer, and was born in County Longford, Ireland, March 16, 1805. He was a son of James and Catharine Coffe Dalton. Andrew left Ireland and landed in New York in 1825. He married Ann Denning, of Ireland, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and spent five years in New York city, Hudson, and Albany, and in 1830 settled in Sugar Grove as a farmer. His wife died March 7, 1871, leaving a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living — Catharine (married Thomas Ferguson and is dead), Bridget, Mary Ann, Michael, Thomas, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, and William. Mary A. married Isaac Knapp; Elizabeth married M. Curnell. Andrew Dalton has been a successful farmer and stock grower, having a great fancy for fine horses.

Curtis, Elliot M., Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1831, and settled in Tidoute in 1866, and in 1868 he became a book-keeper in the bank of Grandin & Baum, and in 1870 he became cashier in the Grandin Banking House, and still remains there. He was married in 1867 to Ellen Stone, of New Milford, Conn. They have had a family of three children born to them — Harriet L., Elliot S., and Stillman W. Mr. Curtis enlisted from Bridgeport, Conn., in April, 1861, on the three months call, as a lieutenant, served his time, and re-enlisted as captain in the Ninth Regiment and served for three years. He was promoted to major and served from 1864 to March, 1866, as major of the Fourth Regiment, First Army Corps (Hancock's) U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Darling, Lewis H., Sugar Grove, is a general druggist and pharmacist. He first engaged in the business in Chandler's Valley in 1881, and in 1886 settled in Sugar Grove. He was born in Chandler's Valley in 1857, and was married in 1880 to Nettie E. Goodban, by whom he has had two children — Mabel and Sadie. Mr. and Mrs. Darling were both graduates of the State Normal School at Edenboro, Erie county, in the class of 1879. They have both taught school for several terms. Lewis H. was a son of S. S. and Sally M. (Brooks) Darling.

Davis, Erastus A., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Youngsville in August, 1837. He was married on March 28, 1860, to Adelia Hamblin. They have a family of three children — Minnie C., Emma H., and Archie G. Adelia Davis was a daughter of David and Elsie (Davis) Hamblin. Mr. Davis was councilman for seven years, burgess one term, a school director for three years, and also held other minor town and district offices. He was a son of William W. and Mary A. (Blakesley) Davis; she was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., July 13, 1806, and died June 12, 1881, and her husband, William W., was born in Westmoreland county in 1798. They were married on December 31, 1823, and had a family of six sons and three daughters — Emeline, Charles C., C. B., Prudence, Selden L., E. A., Ruben B., William P., and Cordelia A. William W. Davis was an early and successful river pilot, farmer and lumberman. Two of his children — Cyrus B. and Erastus A. — are engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and sleighs, and carriage smithing and repairing in Youngsville. They first engaged in 1858, purchasing the business of C. B. Davis, who first became engaged in 1857. Cyrus B. Davis was married in 1849 to Laura Hull, of Youngsville. They have four children. Cyrus B. was born in 1829.

Davis, Emry, Sugar Grove, a resident of Sugar Grove, Warren county, was born at Busti, N. Y., in 1827. He was a son of Emry and Amy (Aiken) Davis. He was a native of Wardsboro, Vt., and his wife was born in Pittstown, N. Y.; they died in Busti, he in 1860, and she in 1870. Emry married Martha L. Robertson, of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1854. They have had a family of three children born to them — Arabella, Adams, and James. Arabella married C. M. Short, a banker of Sugar Grove. Adams was a graduate of the Sugar Grove Seminary, the commercial department in the class of 1886. Mr. Davis was a member of the New York Legislature in 1862, and supervisor, and has also held other offices in Busti, N. Y. He settled in Sugar Grove in 1870, and in 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of Hutch's universal cough syrup, Davis's home relief for pain, Dr. A. H. Davis's family pills, and Wilson's rheumatism remedy, with offices at Jamestown, N. Y., and Sugar Grove.

Davis, William A., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Youngsville on April 18, 1818. He was a son of Abraham and Ruth (Mead) Davis, who were married on November 12, 1807, in Warren county. They had a family of six sons and two daughters — Elijah, born in 1813; Darius, born in 1815; William A., born in 1818; Asahel, born in 1824; P. Fillmore, born in 1825; Willard J., born in 1828; Susan Whitney, born in 1809; and Anna Devendorf, born in 1820. Abraham Davis was born on Long Island in March, 1782, and was a son of Elijah and Desiah Davis. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and settled in Warren county about the year 1801. Abraham's father had a family of nine children, only one of whom is now living — Mr. James Davis, now eighty-two years of age. William A. Davis was married on February 22, 1839, to Prudence A. Blakeslee, who was born in Crawford county in 1820. They have had a family of six children — Robert E., born on December 23, 1839; Reuben P., born on May 17, 1842; John W., born on November 25, 1844; Laura A., born on September 8, 1848; Susan H., born on August 12, 1853; Charles L., born August 31, 1868; Laura A., married in 1866 to Burt Hotchkiss. Susan H. was married in 1872 to G. Y. Ball; Robert E. married Harriet A. Hamblin in 1859; Reuben P. married Agnes A. Carrie in 1866, and John W. was married in 1867 to Sarah Holt. William A. Davis now owns and occupies the old homestead of two hundred acres, which was purchased by his father in 1814. Prudence was a daughter of Reuben and Prudence Blakesley, who were born and married in Washington county, N. Y., and settled in Crawford county in 1817, where they died.

Davis, Willard J., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw (first), was born in Youngsville, Warren county, in 1828. He was married in 1850 to Laura Littlefield, who was born in Brokenstraw township in 1829. She died in March, 1868, leaving a family of three children — Walter L., Homer F., and Mary Alice, who was married in 1881 to Mr. J. L. Babbitt, of Grand Valley. Willard J. Davis then married his second wife, Meada Root, of Farmington, in September, 1869. They have two children — Grace, born in 1870; and Joe. Mr. Davis is a representative man of his town; was a justice of the peace for five years, a school director for twenty-four years, and is active in all interests relating to his town. He was reared on his father's farm, but at an early age gave his attention to the culture of bees, and is now the largest apiarist in Western Pennsylvania, and is also engaged in general farming. He was a son of Abraham and Ruth (Mead) Davis. She was born in Meadville on August 16, 1789, and her husband, Abraham, was born in New Jersey on March 22, 1782. They were married on November 12, 1807, and had a family of ten children — Elijah, born in 1813; Darius, born in 1815; William A., born in 1817; John, born in 1819; Asahel, born in 1824; P. Fillmore, born in 1825; Willard J., born in 1828; Elsie, born in 1808; Susan, born in 1809; and Anna, born in 1820. Elsie died in 1850, and John in 1840. Abraham died on March 14, 1863, and his wife, Ruth, died on January 25, 1867. Abraham was an early teacher, and became a successful farmer. He was also interested in the lumber business, and shipped lumber to New Orleans via the Allegheny River. He was a son of Elijah and Desiah (Littell) Davis. Elijah settled in Warren county soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. They had a family of six sons and three daughters, only one of whom, the youngest, is now living — James, now eighty-two years of age. Eiijah was born in 1757, and participated in the War of the Revolution, and died in the northern part of the county in 1823.

Dean, Daniel A., Columbus, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., in 1822. He was a son of Harvey and Maria (Bostwick) Dean. Harvey was born in Massachusetts, and Maria, his wife, was born in Rhode Island. They settled in French Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where they died. They settled in French Creek in 1825, and had a family of six sons and three daughters. Three of the sons, Charles, Seymour, and Harvey, enlisted and served in the army. Charles died while in service, and Seymour was wounded. Daniel A. Dean was married in 1845 to Cordelia Coe, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. She died in 1852, leaving two children — James and Mary C. Daniel then married his second wife, Mary Jane Holmes, of Leon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1856. They had a family of four children born to them — Robert, Charles, Jesse, and Clara, who is now a teacher.

Deming, Andrew J., West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1834, and came to Warren county in 1837. He is a farmer, and now owns and occupies a farm of twenty-one acres. He married Sarah E. Tucker, of Spring Creek, by whom he had a family of three children — George E., Miriam A., and Frank R. Andrew J. Deming enlisted in the 42d Pennsylvania Reserves; was wounded at Fredericksburg in 1862; taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1864, and exchanged on the 4th of March, 1865.

Dennigan, Patrick, Sugar Grove, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1820. He was a son of Michael and Catharine (Bannan) Dennigan. They were born and married in Ireland, and with a family of three daughters and two sons immigrated to America and settled in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1826, and moved to Sugar Grove in 1838, where they both died — he in 1848, and she in 1873. Two of their children were born here, and but two are now living — Patrick and Bridget (Mrs. David Dalrymple). Patrick married in 1850 Jane E. Melius, born in Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., who was born in 1822. They have a family of four children — Charles, Arabelle, Catharine M., and Mary E. Arabelle married Joseph Kidd in October, 1880.

Dennison, Judge James, Sugar Grove borough, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., in 1817. He was a son of Ezekiel and Margaret (Pulver) Dennison, of Schenectady county, N. Y.; they both died in Cortland county, N. Y. James married in 1849 Rhoda Martin, of Western, Oneida county, N. Y., who was born in 1830. They have eleven children now living — Arthur W., Will E., Martin, Edgar, Elsworth, Clayton, Barbara J., Florence, Helen, Kate, and Gerda. Jacob, Robert, and Mary have died; Jacob and Robert enlisted in the army and were both brevetted captain for bravery in service; Mary was a teacher. Judge Dennison settled in Sugar Grove township in 1850. He was elected school director in 1851 and continued in that office for seventeen years; he was associate judge from 1866 to 1871, and county auditor for six years. He purchased his present homestead of ninety-two acres in the borough in 1883.

Dewey, Daniel A., of Columbus, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., May 27, 1821. He was a son of John and Maria (Whittaker) Dewey. Maria was born in Rhode Island, and her husband, John, was born in Lebanon, Conn. They were married in Chenango county, N. Y., and with two sons, Richard and Daniel A., settled in Columbus in 1824. They had a family of five children born to them, three of whom are now living — Daniel A., William, born in 1826, and Melissa M., born in 1829. The mother, Maria, died in 1860, and her husband, John, in 1870. Daniel Dewey was married in 1847 to Maria Louise Lawrence, who was born in Providence, R. I. They have had a family of five children born to them — Nellis Edgar, Daniel M., Lola M., Lillie M., and Lottie P. Mr. Dewey was justice of the peace for five years, and from early age has always been an active and energetic business man of his town. He has been engaged in many enterprises. He first was a teacher and professor of penmanship; was also a lumber merchant, shipper and manufacturer, and engaged in milling, and the building of mills. He also owned the Columbus Hotel, which he conducted in 1847. He became engaged in the mercantile business and was in the same until 1875.

Deming, J. O., West Spring Creek p. o., was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1827. He was a son of Josiah, who was born in Connecticut in 1792, and died in 1871. He married Assenette Mudge, of Schoharie county, N. Y., who was born in 1793, and died in 1878. They had ten children, eight of whom are now living. J. O. Deming had six children, five of whom are now living — L. L., A. A., Addie, Clyde, and Mattie. He has held the office of auditor and school director.

Demmon, Lyman, Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in the year 1800, November 15. He married Polly La Due, who bore him children as follows: Hiram, born September 19, 1824; Marriette, March 23, 1830, married Truman Johnson; James W., born February 10, 1834; Sarah Jane, born June 1, 1845, married John W. Agrelius; the last three children were born in Pine Grove. Lyman Demmon died March 7, 1875. His wife still lives, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Demmon was a lumberman and farmer of the town, and a man that stood well in the estimation of his fellow-men. Hiram Demmon, the oldest child, married Margaret Ann Wilson, by whom he had three children — Will S., Mariette (who died soon after birth) and Ada. Hiram Demmon, by honesty and industry, has fairly earned the comforts of life he now enjoys. Formerly he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but now is class-leader of and a member of the United Brethren's Church. James W. Demmon married Lucinda Farnesworth, who bore him four children. His wife died March 4, 1881. In March, 1885, he married Minnie G. Andrews. Mr. Demmon is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Russell, and is at present steward of the church.

Dible, John, Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a wagon maker and farmer, and was born in Alsace, France, June 24, 1836. He was a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Jacobs) Dible, who settled in Pleasant township in 1847. His father was a miller by trade, but after coming to this country engaged in farming, and cleared the largest part of 100 acres opposite Warren. He had a family of five children — Magdalena, John, Saloma, Jacob, and Henry. John Dible learned his trade in Warren. He now owns and occupies the old homestead farm in Pleasant township. He was married August 5, 1861, to Mary A. Amann, a daughter of George and Catherine (Eisler) Amann, of Pleasant township, by whom he has had a family of six children — Lewis J., Isabelle M., Clara L., Benjamin F., Janet E., Gertrude G. Clara died at the age of one year and seven months.

Diefendorf, Doctor S. C., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, a physician and surgeon, settled in Warren county in 1881, coming there from California, and in 1884 he settled in Youngsville, in the practice of his profession. He was a graduate from the Geneva Medical College of New York, in the class of 1867 and 1868, after which he first settled in Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1871 he went to California. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1847, and was married in 1878 to Hattie A. Smith, a daughter of Horace and Martha Smith, of Geneva, Ill. They have two adopted children — Adelbert and Roberta.

Dietch, Nicholas, Warren p. o., Pleasant, sexton of Oakland Cemetery, was born in Alsace, France, May 30, 1836. He was a son of Nicholas Dietch and Johanna (Gross) Dietch. He located in Warren county in 1852, and has resided in Pleasant township since 1858, and for twenty-one years has been sexton of Oakland Cemetery. He was married in 1858 to Francis Foltz, a daughter of Marcus Foltz and Elizabeth (Ownes), of Pleasant township. They have had a family of fifteen children born to them — Joseph N., Lorena S., Elizabeth M., Anna M., Adelia B., Theodora E., Charles E., Agnes F., Fred N., Henry F., Alice J., Lillie R., Dora B., Kate M., and Mary J.

Dinsmoor, Silas, Warren p. o., Elk.—The Dinsmoor family was among the pioneer families of Elk township. Of the children, David was one of the foremost men. They came here many years ago. On the farm which was owned by David during his lifetime was a valuable deposit of coal, which had been opened several years before it came into his possession. In his family were ten children, viz. — Winfield, Louisa, Silas, Eugene, Byron, Charlie, Alice, Myron, Susan, and Clara. Of these children all but Byron and Susan are still living. The farm has passed to the ownership of Silas, who now occupies it. Originally it comprised 1,500 acres. The coal found here is bituminous, but its distance from any railroad, and by reason of the great consumption of gas as a heating element, no special inducement offers for its extensive operation. The annual product varies from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. Its quality, however, is excellent, and it is remarkably free from all objectionable deposits incident to coal deposits.

Dickinson, James Harvey, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in the town of Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., December 12, 1819, where he lived till about the year 1840, when he came to Jerusalem, Yates county. While residing at the latter place he married Mary Ann Rider, and came to Pine Grove, locating in the east part of the town on a tract of 100 acres, nearly all timber. He bought and operated the old "Andrews mill," using water power up to about fifteen years ago, since when steam power has been used. By his first marriage Mr. Dickinson had three children — Elizabeth, Charles G., and James. His second wife was Sarah Ann Neate, by whom he had one child — Mary L., who, since the death of her mother, has charge of the household affairs. Mr. Dickinson comes of good stock, noted for generosity and thrift. He contributed liberally toward the erection of the United Brethren Church at "Cable Hollow," and is steward of the society. As a lumberman and farmer he has been successful, and enjoys the comforts of life, earned by his own industry.

Donaldson, Andrew, Barnes p. o., Sheffield, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, March 3, 1800, and was married to Christina Dougherty April 20, 1826. They came to Sheffield in 1848. Their children now living are Margaret, James, Hannah, and John. Andrew Donaldson died August 17, 1867; his widow and eldest son, James, reside on the old homestead. James enlisted in Company D, 111th Pennsylvania Vols., in 1861, under the command of E. M. Pierce, but afterwards commanded by Captain Alexander, of Warren. The first producing oil well was drilled in this town on the Donaldson farm, 1881, since when an aggregate of eleven wells have been drilled, and their products afford a handsome revenue for the family.

Dunham, Myron, Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Southwest township in 1841. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Dunham. Myron was married in 1864 to Velona Ames, who was born in Crawford county. They had a family of two children born to them -- Maitland M. and Stella. Maitland was a graduate of the Randolph Academy in 1886, and is now a medical student. Myron was elected county commissioner two terms, served in the building of the county court-house, and was appointed postmaster in 1870, which office he still holds, and by a statement rendered July 1, 1886, shows but a balance due the government of two cents. He is engaged in a general mercantile business, in which business he has been engaged since 1865, and which he still carries on. His father, John Dunham, was drowned in the Allegheny River in 1842, leaving a widow and eight children, seven of whom are now living. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1809. John was engaged in farming and was also largely interested in the manufacture of lumber.

Dupree, Hugh, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Brokenstraw, on February 11, 1810, and was a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Miller) Dupree. Elizabeth was born in Juniata, and Richard, her husband, was born in Northumberland county. They were married in Brokenstraw in 1809, and have had a family of nine daughters and five sons, of whom five sons and four daughters are now living — Hugh, John, Benjamin F., Enoch, Josiah W., Ann, Susan, Adaline, and Martha L. Hugh and Martha L. have remained single, and their mother, during the latter days of her life, was cared for by them. She died in 1864 at the age of seventy-two years. Her husband, Richard, died May 10, 1847. He was born in 1787, and settled in Brokenstraw April 12, 1798, with his stepfather, John Andrews. Richard settled at Matthew's Run, in 1821, where he purchased a large tract of land. His sons, Hugh and Benjamin F., have held most of the town offices, and are now engaged in farming.

Duprey, Richard M., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1843, the son of John and Samantha (Evens) Duprey. She was born in

Sugar Grove December 25, 1820; they were married in 1839. John was born in Brokenstraw township. They have had six children, three of whom are now living — Deforest, born in 1840; Richard M., born in 1843; and Loana, born in 1846. Samantha died in 1883. They settled in Sugar Grove in 1859. Deforest married Almena Hazelton in 1870, and they have four children. John Duprey was a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Miller) Duprey; he was born in Northumberland county and she in Juniata county. They were married in Brokenstraw in 1809, and had a family of nine daughters and five sons — Hugh, John, Benjamin F., Enoch, Josiah W., Ann, Susan, Adaline, and Martha L., now living. Elizabeth, born in 1792, died in 1864; Richard, born in 1787, was drowned in the Allegheny River in 1847; he settled on the Brokenstraw in 1798, with his stepfather (John Anderson) and his mother.

Durant, William, Fentonville p. o., Pine Grove, a native of Massachusetts, was born January 8, 1797, and came to Pine Grove prior to 1824. In 1829 he married Mary Porter, granddaughter of Samuel Anderson, with whose family she lived at the time of their marriage. The children of this marriage were Nathan Porter, born in 1831, and died in 1847; Charles K., born in 1838; William, born in 1840, and died in 1875; Martha C., born in 1844, married Charles H. Wilsie, esq., of Pine Grove; Nathan P., born in 1847; William Durant died in 1869. His widow still resides on the farm with her son Charles. Mr. Durant during his long residence in the town was highly respected by his fellow men. In early days he engaged in lumbering in a small way, but latterly he conducted a farm of 148 acres on the Conewango, a few miles north of Russell.

Eldred, Edgar J., Spring Creek, was a son of George F. Eldred, who was born in London, England, in 1797, and came to America in 1819, and settled in Warren county in the same year. He married Laura Cady, who was born in Vermont. Edgar J. is one of the well-to-do farmers of Warren county, and now owns and occupies a farm of 507 acres; he is also largely interested in the raising of stock. He was married in 1862 to Helen M. Howard, and to them have been born four children — Agnes M., Grace M., Edith M., and Ethel M. Mr. Eldred has served as constable for three terms, and has also held the office of school director, and also that of auditor, assessor, and commissioner. George F. Eldred was one of the early settlers of Spring Creek, and for many years cast the only Whig vote in the town.

Ellis, Benjamin, hotel owner and proprietor, located at Chandler's Valley; was born in Gerry, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1830. He was a son of William W. and Clarissa Foster Ellis; he was from Massachusetts, and she from Vermont. They married and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1824, and in 1845 settled in Sugar Grove, where they died, he in 1874 and she in 1876. They had a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living — Rowe W., Mrs. Whitcomb, Benjamin, and Mrs. G. R. Nobles. Benjamin married, in 1850, Sophronia Salmon, who was born in Warren county; she died in March, 1870, leaving two children — Edmund and Fremont. He married his second wife, Kate McLain, in 1871; they have one daughter, Jennie. Mr. Ellis was town commissioner six years, school director two terms, and a county commissioner six years. In early life he was a farmer and lumberman. In 1885 he erected his present hotel in Chandler's Valley, of which he is now proprietor. His grandfather, James Ellis, came to America with General Burgoyne in Revolutionary days, and soon deserted and joined General Washington's forces. He died in the service in the War of 1812. His wife was the mother of twenty-four children. The grandfather, Benjamin Foster, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Emerson, C. H., Spring Valley p. o., Eldred, was born in Connecticut in 1817, and settled in Warren county in 1861. He was married in 1840 to Abigail Smith, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who was born in 1820. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are now living — Mary Jane (Proper), Polly Lureta (Putnam), Milo, and Robert D. His parents were Abraham and Jane (Sanders) Emerson. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. Abraham served in the War of 1812, and died in 1838. C. H. Emerson is one of the representative farmers of his town, and now owns and occupies a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres.

English, William, Kinzua, p. o. Elk.— In the year 1821 there came from Lycoming county, to Kinzua, the family of John English. Besides the pioneer, John, there was his wife Mary (Hamlin) English, and their children — Mary, Elizabeth, William, Johanna. The children born after they settled here were Fanny, Sally, Susan, Rice H., James, and two or three others, who died while yet infants. John the pioneer, and Mary his wife, both died in 1868. William English married Mary Palmeter, who bore him seven children — Mary Ellen, Orrin, Solon, George W., Charles, Alice, and John. William English is to-day one of the leading men of Kinzua. His early life was spent in the lumber woods and on the river, and as time advanced he developed the land into a good farm. The oil production has also helped him. Mr. English has always taken a great interest in all town affairs, and has held various of the township offices. Both he and his wife are prominent and respected members of the M. E. Church, and contribute largely of their means to its support. Rice H. English, a younger brother of William, was born in 1832. He married Sarah E. Tuttle, by whom he had a family of four children. He too has been prominent in town affairs, having held the office of justice for nearly fifty years. They are both firm Democrats. These brothers commenced poor, as did the whole family, and their accumulations so far in life have been the result of their own personal industry and thrift.

English, Claudius, Kinzua p. o., Elk, was born in Lycoming county, and came to Kinzua about the year 1832. He married Betsey, a daughter of Jeremiah Morrison, and by her had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to man and womanhood. These children were Lebius, Margaret, Thomas, Sarah, Robert, Henry, Elizabeth, Rachel, Sylvester, Josephine, and John. Robert, one of these sons, still resides in Kinzua, on the Kinzua Creek. He married Caroline White, a daughter of Eben White, and by her had a family of seven children, all but one of whom is now living. Robert English is a self-made man. When he entered married life he had little or no capital, but by industry, energy, and economy he has built up a comfortable home, surrounded by family and friends. In the town he is universally respected by all who know him. He has frequently held town offices, but does not aspire to political preferment. By choice he is a Republican. He is not a church member, but his wife is a member of the M. E. Church society. Claudius, the father, died about twenty years ago.

Erickson, Frederick, Dugall p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Sweden in 1860. He is a son of Charles and Mary Elizabeth Peters Erickson; they were born and married in Sweden, and settled in Pittsfield in 1866. They have a family of nine children — Christine, Charles Oscar, Samuel, Andrew, Frederick, Hannah, Mary, Minnie, and Elizabeth. Frederick was appointed deputy postmaster in the newly-established post-office at Dugall in 1866, and his brother postmaster; they are engaged as general merchants at that place, the firm being Erickson Brothers.

Evans, Henry H., Tidioute p. o., Glade, the oldest merchant of Tidioute, and is now engaged in the boot and shoe business, and also in the general clothing trade. He was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1828, and settled in Tidioute November 4, 1856, and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Evans & Kemble, and in 1865 the firm was changed to Evans Brothers, and again in 1867 back to Evans & Kemble. In 1871 they sold out and Mr. Evans became book-keeper for the People's Savings Bank, and in 1876 he became engaged in the sale of his present class of goods—boots, shoes of all grades, gents' and boys' clothing, and all grades of rubber goods. Henry H. married Mary Kemble, of Crawford county, January 1, 1852. They had a family of six children born to them — Mariett, Lydia A., Susan E., Mary, Alice, Gus B., and William P. Lydia A. and Mariett were graduates of the State Normal school at Edinborough, Erie county, in 1875. They have taken a high stand as teachers, and are now holding prominent positions as teachers. The four others are graduates of the graded schools of Tidioute. Mr. Evans was school director for twelve years, was a member of the council for three years, assessor for two years, and postmaster for six years. Henry H. Evans was a son of Peter and Elsie (Hadley) Evans. Elsie was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1810, and her husband Peter was born in Lancaster county in 1804. They were married on January 1, 1828. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1883. They had a family of eight children born to them, four of whom are now living — Henry H., Elizabeth, George, and Stephen H. (who enlisted in Company F, 145th Pennsylvania Vols., in 1862, served as first lieutenant, was disabled, and resigned in 1863. He was appointed postmaster upon the resignation of his brother, Henry H. Evans.

Ewald, Henry, Tidioute p. o., Glade, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, and musical instruments, and a practical watch maker, engraver, and jeweler, having served a four year apprenticeship in Germany. He was born May 21, 1847, in the city of Alzey, Rheinhessen, Germany. He came to New York in 1865 at the age of eighteen, followed a business call to Petroleum Centre in 1866, and settled in Tidioute in 1867, establishing the business in which he is now engaged. He was the only son of Fredrick Leopold Ewald, one of the government officers, who died in his native city in 1879. Henry married Alice A. Hadley, who was born in Adrian, Steuben county, N. Y., at Faxton, in 1870. They have had a family of seven children born to them — two sons, Fredrick Henry and John B., and five daughters, Effie, Rosamond, Winnie, Pearl and Julia.

Ewer, Asa, Columbus, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y,. August 9, 1824, and was a son of Asa Ewer, who settled in Columbus in 1848 as a carpenter, and later became a farmer, and in 1883 he retired from active life and settled in the borough. He was married September 1, 1851, to Nancy M. Howard, who was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., on February 2, 1832. They have had three children — Alston De Elmer, born in 1852; Isaac Mt. Vernon, born in 1861; and Lily Blanche, born March 31, 1868. Mrs. Nancy M. Ewer was a daughter of Isaac and Sally (Bassett) Howard. Sally was born in Sharon, N. Y., in 1800, and Isaac was born in Rhode Island in 1795. They were married at Shelburne, N. Y., in August, 1820, and settled in Columbus in 1827. Isaac died on October 1, 1880. They had a family of six children born to them, five of whom are now living — Mary E., Hiram D., William B., Nancy M., and Ivory F. Mrs. Sally Howard was a daughter of Symon and Mary (Tillotson) Bassett, of Connecticut, who settled in Columbus, where they died leaving a family of four children, of whom Mrs. Sally Howard is the only one surviving.

Falconer, James A., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1840. He was a son of James and Christina (Stuart) Falconer, who were born in Scotland, where they were married in 1833, and with two children settled in Sugar Grove in 1837. They had a family of six children born to them, four children now living — Mrs. Christina Weld, Mrs. May Clark, James A., and Penuel. James Falconer, sr., was born in 1799 and died in 1886. His wife was born in 1803. James A. Falconer married Clarissa Jane Morley, who was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1839. They were married February 9, 1869, and have had a family of five children born to them — Patrick Archibald (born in 1870), Sarah Ann (born in 1873), Ida Rebecca (born in 1875), Rose Christina (born in 1877), Francis Morley (born in 1880). Clarissa J. was a daughter of Vilas and Rebecca (Bowe) Morley. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and his wife was born in Rutland county, Vt.

Farnsworth, sr., Thomas, Sheffield, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and his young life was spent there. He died in 1841, and his wife, Nancy, died in 1879, aged eighty-three years. He had a family of twelve children by Nancy Heron, whom he married at an early day. Of these children, Thomas, jr., was the fourth child. The family came to Sheffield in 1838, where Thomas, jr., married Malvina Corwin, of Bradford, and by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom are now living. He is a substantial and self-made man, and has, until late years, been a farmer and lumberman; but during the last few years he has operated in oil, producing the same from his own farm, in the north part of the town. Of these wells fourteen are on other lands, leased to other producers, from which he derives a royalty. The others were sunk and are operated by himself.

Fisher, Samuel H., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1821. He was a son of Abner and Rebecca (Morse) Fisher. Abner died in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and his wife, Rebecca, died in Genesee county, leaving a family of five children. Samuel H. Fisher was married in 1842 to Ulyssa E. Fuller. They have had three children born to them — Rebecca (who married John Keeler, and died, leaving one daughter — Ulyssa), Rosalie M., and John W. Mr. Fisher settled on his farm of 150 acres in 1863. He enlisted in the 211th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1864, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was wounded in the front at Petersburg, and now receives a pension.

Flasher, William S., Pittsfield p. o., Deerfield, was born in Mercer county in 1853. He married Esther L. Chambers in 1876. They have a family of three children — George Albert, William Stewart, and Benjamin Leroy. Mrs. Flasher was a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Chambers, of Crawford county. Mr. Chambers enlisted in the army in 1861, and was killed in battle. William at an early age learned the cabinet trade, and purchased his present homestead farm in 1880. He was a son of Benjamin and Fanny (Price) Flasher, who were born in Center county and settled in Warren county. They had a family of four children, two now living — William S. and Mary Jane.

Flatt, Amos, Corydon p. o., was born in Muncey, Lycoming county, November 28, 1803, and came to Corydon about 1828. He married Nancy Morrison, the oldest daughter of Abel Morrison, by whom he had five children, as follows: A son who died in infancy, May 19, 1837, unnamed; John W., Morrison, Louis De F., Francis E. John W. was born May 9, 1838. He enlisted August 5, 1862, in Company C, Ind. Pa. Vols., and served to the close of the war; then married S. A. Lyle, of Kinzua, by whom he had three children. Morrison was born March 24, and married Ellen J. Forbes, of Corydon, by whom he had six children. Louis De F. Flatt married Celia Lyle, of Kinzua, by whom he had seven children. Louis De F. enlisted September 11, 1861, in Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifles, 13th Pennsylvania R. V. C.; was wounded June 27, 1862, at Gaines's Mills, Va., and captured and confined in the rebel prisons at Libby and Belle Island. He was paroled August 3, 1862.

Fletcher, John G., North Warren p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, April 28, 1820. He was a son of John and Jeanette (Graham) Fletcher. He immigrated to the United States in 1850 and located in Warren county in 1854, and settled on the farm which he now occupies, most of which he has cleared, and upon which he has made all of the improvements in the buildings. He was married June 11, 1841, to Jeanette Taylor, a daughter of David and Mary (Thompson) Taylor, of Glasgow, Scotland, by whom he has had a family of four children — Jeanette (now Mrs. Wesley King), Ida (Mrs. S. Clark), Archie, and Lizzie (who is now Mrs. Stephen Bradley).

Forbes, Alfred, Corydon, was a native of New York State, and came with his family to Corydon in March, 1832. The children were Salona, Belvin, Diantha, Jarvis L., Laura, Levi, Porter, and Almeda. Jarvis L. Forbes married Martha Morrison, a daughter of Abel Morrison, and was the first white female child born in Corydon. The children born to this marriage were Laura (who married George Howard), Hector, Herbert, Francis (who married Hiram Lloyd), Nellie (who married Ben Barnett), and Minnie (who married Dr. Miller, of Clarendon). Alfred Forbes, the pioneer, went to Iowa in 1843, taking all of the family, with the exception of Jarvis L. Belvin, another son, has since returned from the West. Jarvis Forbes has been a carpenter by trade for many years. He is a Democrat naturally, but inclines toward prohibition. Alfred Forbes, the father, was a practicing physician and surgeon during his residence at Corydon.

Foster, Nathan A., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., October 21, 1839. He was a son of Nathan and Polly (Olmstead) Foster, who were of Puritan stock. He located in Farmington in 1860. In May, 1886, he bought Elihu Johnson's farm, containing seventy acres, where he now resides, one-fourth of a mile east of Farmington Center; he now owns the two farms. He has been married twice. His first wife was Jane Putnam, a daughter of Edson and Lizie (Knapp) Putnam, or Farmington, by whom he had two children — Mary L. and Bessie A. His second wife was Mary A. Johnson, a daughter of Elihu and Salintha (Jones) Johnson, of Farmington.

Fox, Joseph H., Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., May 1, 1813. Lorinda Akeley, his wife, was born in Plymouth, Vt., February 11, 1822. They were married in 1840. Joseph H. Fox came to Pine Grove about the year 1830. The locality in which the family has since lived is in the east part of the town, on high ground, and is generally known as "Fox Hill." The children born to them are as follows: George, born June 7, 1842, died from accidental causes in September, 1877; Addison, born October 5, 1843; Fanny, born March 12, 1845, married A. D. Blood; Levi, January 17, 1847; Lewis, June 13, 1848; Herbert, March 13, 1850, died April, 1851; Alice, born September 20, 1851, married J. B. Holt, of Glade; Hubert, born June 17, 1853; Herman, July 10, 1855; Elva, born December 14, 1857, died during infancy; Thurston, born July 20, 1858; Rollin, born October 7, 1861; and Eva L., born January 15, 1863. Joseph H. Fox died on February 8, 1868, from injuries received from a falling limb only two days before his death. He was a man who was highly respected and successful in life, and died possessed of considerable real and personal estate.

Francis, Aaron W., of Columbus, was born in Erie county in 1836, near the line of Columbus. He settled in Columbus borough in 1872. He was married in 1858 to Lovanch A. Spencer, of Warren county. Aaron W. Francis was a son of H. D. and Eliza (Walton) Francis. Eliza was born in Chenango county, N. Y., and died in 1859. Her husband, H. D., died in September, 1884, aged seventy-six years. They had a family of five children born to them, three of whom are living — Aaron W., Clara, and L. H. Mr. Francis also had one daughter by his second wife, Anna C. Aaron W. Francis commenced business as a farmer in early life; later he became a railroad contractor and builder, a business which he followed for over nine years, engaged in several important contracts in the West as well as in the East. He purchased the custom and merchant mill of Columbus in 1872. It was originally built in 1824, and is located on the Big Brokenstraw. He now owns several buildings in the borough, and is a large real estate owner in Corry. He conducts a large flour and feed store at Corry.

Franklin, Delos, North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, N. Y., on October 20, 1847. He was a son of Ansel and Rebecca (Shelmadine) Franklin, who settled in Farmington, Warren county, and cleared and improved a farm on which they resided until the time of their death. They had a family of three children — Benjamin, Cordelia (deceased), and Delos. Delos Franklin was brought up in Farmington, and settled in Conewango in 1873, and on the present farm in 1881, which he has partly cleared and improved. He was married in 1876 to Agnes Logan, a daughter of John and Helen Logan, of Farmington. They have had two children born to them — Ella and Ansel.

Frantz, Philip, North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on June 19, 1849. He was a son of George and Barbara (Geiselbricht) Frantz. His parents were natives of Alsace, France, who settled in Conewango in 1848, and his father cleared and improved the farm on which he now resides. He was born on September 24, 1812, and was married twice. His first wife was Barbara Geiselbrecht, by whom he had six children — George, Christian, Barbara, Philip, Emeline, and Mary. His second wife was Salome Witz, by whom he had a family of eight children — Saloma, Fred, Samuel, Albert, Louisa, Christian, William, and Henry. Philip Frantz was married in 1877 to Susanna Gross, and to them have been born three children — Roy E., Ernest F., and Clara L. Susannah Frantz was a daughter of Christian and Catherine (Swartz) Gross, of Conewango township. Mr. Frantz settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1877, and has cleared and improved a part of it.

Fuellhart, John, Tidioute p. o., Deerfield township, was born in Grand Duchy Hessen-Earnstaet, Germany, April 15, 1821. In 1842 he married, in Germany, Christine P. Freidenberger, and in 1854 they immigrated to America, settling in New Jersey, where he became employed in the State service as civil engineer for 1855–56, and in 1857 settled in Pennsylvania, and through his friend, Mr. Ferris, became engineer for the P. and E. Railroad for 1862–63. In the fall of 1863 he made the survey for the Oil City and Irvington Railroad, and was commissioned by that company to purchase the right of way; in 1864 he assisted in constructing the road, and in 1866 he retired from public service and purchased his present homestead in Deerfield township, two miles out of Tidioute. He now owns 700 acres of land. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living — Maggie, Julia, Emma, Charles, and Henry; the three who died were William, John C., and William.

Fuller, Jacob C., Kinzua p. o., Elk, was born in Sussex county, N. J., in the year 1835. Prior to having attained his majority he was employed on a farm. He afterwards engaged in the flour-mill business. In 1859 he married Pauline Van Scoden, by whom he had one child — Justin. The family came to Kinzua in 1861, when Mr. Fuller purchased the old Merritt home, and by the acquisition of other lands now has a farm of 156 acres, devoted to general agriculture, and of recent years oil producing. Although not an old resident, Mr. Fuller has taken an active part in the affairs of the town, and has held the office of town commissioner for twelve years. He is a staunch Democrat in politics.

Gage, Ora C., Russell p. o., Elk, although not among the old pioneer residents of Elk, yet the position which he has taken among his fellow townsmen, and the efforts he has made for the advancement and well-being of those whom he is surrounded by, places him among its prominent citizens. Mr. Gage was born in New York State, and came to Glade some years ago. His mother married for her third husband Jason Andrus, better known as "squire" Andrus, one of the most prominent men in the eastern part of Pine Grove, which some years ago was taken from Elk. In the Gage family were several children — Mary Elizabeth, who is now dead; Rev. Joel W., of the United Brethren Church of Sugar Grove; Rev. Orange James, of the United Brethren Church of Finley's Lake; and Ora Calvin, who is by occupation a farmer, yet is a conspicuous and prominent member of the same church society. Ora C. Gage married Jennie Amann, a daughter of Martin Amann, of North Warren, and by her had a family of four children. Their farm property presents as fine appearance as any in the town, and gives evidence of the thrift and energy of its owner. Mr. Gage is still a young man, but prominent in the councils of the township.

Garcelon, P. M., Spring Creek, was born in Androscoggin county, Me., in 1827. He was married in 1851 to Jane Warner, of Tidioute, and settled in Warren county in 1871. His wife died in 1863, leaving two daughters — Charlotte D. and Lillian L. He was married the second time in 1881 to Maranda Garcelon. He had the offices of school director and postmaster from 1871 to 1885. In 1871 he opened with his brother, W. Garcelon, a large general store. W. G. died in 1876. Mr. Garcelon also has a large interest in all farming and lumbering pursuits. His father, who was known as Captain Peter, was born in 1787, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1867. He had a family of thirteen children, five of whom are now living — Golder, Lucy A., Catherine, Dorcas, and P. M.

Gardner, R. Loren, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., August 14, 1847. He was a son of Henry and Catherine (Ruland) Gardner, who were among the pioneers of Farmington. They for a time resided in Crawford county, and also in Schoharie county, N. Y.; later in life they returned to Farmington, where they resided until the time of their deaths. They owned and occupied the farm on which R. Loren Gardner now resides. They had two children — Diantha and R. Loren. R. Loren's paternal grandfather was David Gardner, a pioneer of Farmington, who in later life removed to Oil Creek, and died there. R. Loren Gardner was married November 21, 1871, to Emma White, a daughter of Orange and Nancy Robbins White, who were early settlers in Farmington. They have had one child born to them — Edith P.

Garfield, Samuel, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, manager and keeper of the Rouse Hospital and Warren county farm; was born in 1851, at Busti, N. Y. He is the son of Joseph and Lucy P. Garfield, and was married in 1876 to Agnes, daughter of Richard E. and Laura Brown, of Farmington. He then removed from Chautauqua county, N. Y., to Farmington, Warren county, and on April 1, 1882, the Warren county commissioners appointed Mr. and Mrs. Garfield as superintendent and matron of Rouse Hospital.

Gautz, Andrew, Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer and was born in Alsace, France, on June 3, 1837. He came to America in 1855, and settled in this county, where he worked as a farm hand for several years. He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1863, in Company F, 151st Pennsylvania Vols. He was wounded in the hip at the battle of Gettysburg, and was honorably discharged after ten months' service. After his return he resided in Mead township for four years. He settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1869, which he cleared and improved himself, clearing in all in this county about 100 acres. He was a son of Andrew and Mary (Yehl) Gautz. Andrew was married in 1863 to Mary Stringer, daughter of John and Mary (Arnold) Stringer. They have a family of seven children — Celia, Lizzie, Hattie, Frank, Leonora, Samuel, and Charlie. Mr. Gautz is an active member of the G. A. R.

George, Benjamin, Tidioute p. o., Triumph, was born in Columbia county, O., February 17, 1817. He was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gansalus) George, who were born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio. They had a family of nine children born to them, four of whom are now living. Benjamin married Harriet St. John in 1857; she was born in 1832. They had two children born to them — Margaretta (born in 1859) and Benjamin A. (born in 1874). They settled on their present farm in 1857, which Benjamin purchased in company with his brother, Russel St. John, who died, willing his half interest to his sister, Mrs. Harriet George. Harriet was a daughter of Ansel and Margaretta (Woods) St. John, who had a family of ten children born to them, three of whom are now living — Harriet, William, and Fanny. One brother, Samuel St. John, enlisted from Ohio in 1861, and served up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1862. Benjamin George married his first wife, Anne Frasier, in 1841. She died August 29, 1851, leaving a family of three children — Henry B. (born in 1847), Thomas C. (born in 1843), and Sarah (born in 1842). Henry B. was murdered July 25, 1884, at Joliet, Ill. Thomas enlisted in Captain Brown's company (he was a son of the Abolitionist John Brown) and served through the war. He was in the Andersonville prison for eleven months. Mr. George's farm is thought by many to be a rich oil section, not yet developed. He settled in a dense forest in 1857, and now has a large tract of heavy timbered land adjoining his residence.

Gibbs, William, Corydon p. o., was one of the first settlers of Corydon, having immigrated from New Jersey at a very early day. His children were John L., Nancy, who married S. H. Hull, of Warren; Morris, William, Cynthia, who married Benjamin Tome; George, at the time of his death a resident of New Albany, Ind. William Gibbs was a lumberman and farmer, and for many years a justice of the peace of Corydon. S. H. Hull, who married Nancy Gibbs, built the hotel at Warren now known as the Carver House.

Gilson, Rufus P., Barnes p. o., Sheffield, the second child of John Gilson, the early settler in Sheffield, was born on January 15, 1833. He married Martha L. Blanchard, a daughter of Jasper P. Blanchard, formerly of Sheffield. They had a family of five children — Charles, Alma N. (who married Thomas Matthewson), Della (who married George Noblet, of Forest county), Carver, and Cemer T., both of whom live at home.

Gilson, Dr. Willis O., Spring Creek p. o., was born in Crawford county in 1858, and is a son of C. B. and Margurita Moore Gilson. He read medicine at Cleveland, and was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland in 1883; he settled in Spring Creek, where he has a large and increasing practice. He is also proprietor of a drug store, opened in 1885. He was appointed postmaster in 1886. He married Jessie J., daughter of Wm. Baker, of Spring Creek, in 1885.

Goodwin, Jacob Ransom, Pittsfield, was born in Brokenstraw November 8, 1816. He was a son of Jacob and Mary Kinnan Goodwin. Mary was born in New Jersey and died in 1858, and Jacob was born in Concord, N. H., in 1770 and died in 1847. He was married in 1792, and settled in Conewango in 1793. They had a family of nine children born to them, three of whom are now living — Hannah, Polly, and Jacob R. Jacob Goodwin, sr., was drafted and served in the War of 1812. He was a millwright by trade. Jacob R. Goodwin. jr., was married in 1851 to Octavia R. Matthews, who was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., in 1823. They have had a family of four sons born to them — Edgar, Adelbert, Curtis M. (who was married in 1883 to Arvilla Fancher, by whom he has had two children — Paul and Ruth O.), and Fred D. Octavia was a daughter of Alinas and Catherine (Bovee) Matthews, who came from New York State and settled in Freehold in 1835, where they died, leaving a family of four children.

Gorman, George W., Tidioute p. o., Triumph, was born in Triumph in 1859. His parents were Benjamin and Alvira Clelland Gorman, she born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and he in Crawford county in 1818; they were married in 1848, and have a family of five children — Nathan, Sarah E., Angeletta A., Mary J., and George W. Benjamin Gorman was a son of Michael and Sarah Gilson Gorman. They had a family of thirteen children, three sons and two daughters of whom survive — Benjamin, Peter, Michael, and the two daughters. They settled in Deerfield township in March, 1819. Michael was born in Pennsylvania. His parents immigrated from Ireland before the Revolution; his son William served in the army during the Revolution, and afterwards settled in Ohio. George W. Gorman married Margaret Lott, of Tidioute, in 1882, and they have a family of three children — Josephine, Clarence, and Gertrude. He was a graduate of Saint Bonaventure College in 1867, and became a civil engineer. He was employed on different railroads, and settled on his present farm in 1882 — the old homestead of his parents. His wife was a daughter of Henry and Charity Lott.

Goudy, Dr. Samuel P., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, a physician and surgeon, was born in Monroe county, O., in 1847. He read medicine in Crawford county with Dr. J. J. McMellen, and graduated from the medical college in 1881, and settled in Garland in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1873 to Jane Robinson, of Albion, Erie county. They have had one child born to them. Dr. Samuel P. Goudy was a son of Isaac and Mary (McMillan) Goudy. He was born in Pennsylvania and Mary his wife was born in Maryland, and died in Ohio in 1863, aged fifty-three years. Isaac died in West Virginia in June, 1878, leaving four sons and one daughter — David, Isaac Virginia, John, and Dr. Samuel.

Gould, Morgan Lewis, Ackley Station, p. o. Pine Grove, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in the year 1819, and in the year 1834 came to Pine Grove with the family of his father, Daniel Gould, for whom the extreme northeast part of the town is to this day called "Gould Town," this family being its earliest pioneer. Morgan Gould married Rachel Seekins,daughter of Stephen Seekins, also a pioneer family of the town. Morgan L. Gould was one of a family of eight children, sons and daughters of Daniel Gould. When the family settled in Gould Town there was no cleared land between their home and Conewango Creek. Mr. Gould is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Graham, Margaret, Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Garland in July, 1810. She was a daughter of George and Isabella (McCormick) Long. George Long was born in Virginia and was a son of Colonel Cookson Long, one of the honored officers of the Revolution. George also served in the Revolutionary War as a private. At the close of the war Colonel Cookson Long returned to Virginia, where he died. His son George settled in Lycoming county, where he was married about 1792, and had a family of ten children, only two of whom are now living — Hugh (born February 2, 1802) and Margaret (born in 1810). George came to Warren county in 1800, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1854. Mrs. Margaret Graham was married in 1837 to Samuel Graham; he was born in 1805. They had a family of four children born to them, only two of whom are now living. Samuel Graham died April 13, 1884, after a successful business life. The greater part of his life he was engaged in the lumber business.

Grandin, William J., Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Venango in 1838. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Henry) Grandin. Samuel was born in New Jersey in 1800. They were married in 1832, and his wife died in 1852, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are now living — John Livingston, E. B., William J., and Maria (who is now the widow of Mr. Neyhart; she has two children — Emma and Adriah). Samuel settled in Tidioute in 1840, where he now resides in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a general merchant and lumberman, manufacturer and dealer, and was one of the first men who was interested in the production of oil in his section. He retired from active business life in 1860, his sons becoming his successors, when they soon closed the merchandise trade, and he became an independent banker. The sons became bankers, oil producers, refiners, and dealers. They also invested largely in western lands, and have now a farm in Dakota of thirty-eight thousand acres, which is run largely as a grain farm. Messrs. J. L. and E. B. have a grazing farm of twenty-eight thousand acres also situated in Dakota. They are also large land owners in Pennsylvania, and are now residents of Tidioute. William J. Grandin married Mary Breeisholtz, of Ulster county, N. Y., in 1863; she died in 1878, leaving a family of four children — Frank, Charles, Willie, and Mary. He then married his second wife, Annie Merkle, in 1881. They have had one child born to them — Guy.

Gray, Robert M., Sugar Grove, a retired farmer of Sugar Grove, was born in Union City January 8, 1813. He was a son of James and Polly (Miles) Gray, of Huntington county, who settled in Sugar Grove in March, 1823. They had a family of two children — Robert M. and Harriet. James Gray died June 30, 1858, and Polly, his wife, died in December, 1863. James held many of the town and county offices. His parents were from the north of Ireland, and settled in Waterford. Polly was a daughter of Robert and Catherine Miles, who were early settlers in Sugar Grove. Robert M. Gray married Hannah Wells October 4, 1843. She died in 1863, leaving a family of four children — Florence, James M., Harriet, and Hugh F. (who married). Robert M. then married his second wife, Sarah Parratt, May 9, 1869; she died in September, 1882. He then married his third wife, Mrs. Mary A. Vickery, January 16, 1884. She was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.

Gregg, Thomas, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1830, son of William and Jane (Davidson) Gregg. William died in Ireland, leaving a widow with six children. The mother with two daughters and the son, Thomas, then nine years old, came to America in 1839. They all had ship fever, and the mother died in a hospital in New York. The three children came to Beaver county, where the sisters, Jane and Margaret, died. A brother, James, came in 1840, via Canada, with his family, and died, leaving four children. Thomas settled in Sugar Grove in 1841, and in 1852 married Salona Gibbs, of Sugar Grove; she died in 1869. In 1870 he married Lena Redell, who was born in Sweden. He purchased his present homestead in July, 1870.

Gregory, Charles H., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, owner and proprietor of the Fairmount House at Youngsville, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1834. He was a son of Asa and Arena (Spencer) Gregory, who settled in Farmington in 1839, where Asa died in 1855, aged fifty-six years. They had a family of twelve children. Those now living are Ezra, Lavina, Uretta, Betsa A., and Charles H. Charles H. Gregory was married in 1854 to Delia Smith, who died in 1857, leaving one child, who died at the early age of ten months. He then married for his second wife Mrs. Rosetta H. Gregory, widow of his brother, in 1858; she died in 1860, leaving three children by her first husband — Rodolphus, Daniel, and Inez. Mr. Gregory then married his third wife, Mrs. Elvira (Spencer) Davis, in 1861, and she died in 1862, leaving one son by her first husband. He then married his fourth wife, Mrs. Lucy Soules, of New York, in December, 1866. Mr. Gregory settled in Youngsville in October, 1878, as proprietor of the Fairmount Hotel, and in July, 1882, purchased the hotel property, and is to-day one of the popular landlords of the county. He has a fine livery for the accommodation of his guests and the public. He is a man of large business qualifications and has extensive experience in various branches of business. He, after the death of his third wife, enlisted in Company 12, Ohio Independent Battery, and served to the close of the war, and was discharged at Columbus, O. He emigrated to Kansas in 1856, and met with flattering prospects at Kansas City; but his plans were changed on account of sickness, and he came back to Sugar Grove.

Green, Thomas, Irvington p. o., Btokenstraw, was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He was a son of Samuel and Susan Green, who were natives of Philadelphia. They had a family of three sons and one daughter. Samuel and Susan died in Philadelphia.

Samuel's grandparents (Green) were from England, and of the staunch Quaker order, and settled in Burlington, N. J., from England. Thomas Green was married on September 20, 1874, to Clarissa A. Skinner, of Waterford. They had a family of four children; three are now living — Henry, William Baldwin, and Virginia — and one child died in infancy. Clarissa was a daughter of Stephen and Clarissa R. Skinner. Thomas Green settled in Irvine, Warren county, in 1875, as joint freight agent for the P. and E., B. N. Y. and P., the N. Y. Lake Erie and Western Railroads, and Empire Line Company, and now has under his employ six men.

Green, Sterling, Kinzua p. o., Elk, was born in Pine Grove October 1, 1816, and the oldest of ten children of Seth W. and Sarah (Portman) Green. Seth W. Green came from the Eastern States, settled at Pine Grove about the year 1813, where he married his wife, Sarah Portman, and lived there a number of years engaged in lumbering, and running the same down the river, sometimes as far as New Orleans. His mode of coming back was in a barge as far as Pittsburgh, thence in a keel boat to Warren, taking three months to make the trip. After living a few years in Pine Grove he moved to Morrison's Flats, below Warren. From there he moved in canoes to the head of Kinzua valley, then known as Morrison's Mills, owned by James, Ephraim, and Samuel Morrison. He finally moved one mile below, on Sugar Run; engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 8, 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. He left a family of ten children, who are as follows: Sterling, Wellington, Lloyd, Sarah Jane, Thomas, Artemus, William, James, Jesse, and Mary Ann. Sterling Green, the oldest son, in 1842 started in the lumber business with M. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, and A. H. Summerton, of Warren, at the Hazeltine Mills, one mile below Corydon. Afterward, in 1848, he assumed proprietorship of the Morrison House, in Warren, formerly kept by Richard Orr. Two years later he bought land in Kinzua and moved there, where he built the first hotel in 1851, which made a comfortable home for lumbermen and travelers. His first wife was Polly Cornelius Fogles. Their children were J. Wesley, George W., James S., Sarah J., and Mary Ann, the two last named dying before they reached womanhood. On March 23, 1878, his wife died of heart disease. Three years after he married Mrs. Doctress Louisa Green, of Jamestown, N. Y. The life of Sterling Green has been a varied experience of pioneer hardships incident to a first settler. He commenced when fifteen years of age to go with his father to Pittsburgh on rafts, and to push back in a canoe, a tiresome operation of two weeks' time, or more, lying on the shores at night and pushing against the current all day a canoe loaded down with provisions and articles for family use, there being in those primitive days no steamboats or railroads. In after years he became one of the leading merchants of Kinzua; was postmaster for eighteen years; frequently held town offices, and is now, at the age of seventy, one of the trustees of the M. E. Church society.

Grosch, Christian, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on May 3, 1849. He was a son of George and Barbara (Kiel) Grosch, both natives of Bavaria, Germany. His father was born on January 4, 1820, and was a son of Andrew and Ricky (Enger) Grosch. He came to America in 1845 and settled in Conewango, where he cleared and improved the farm on which he now resides. He was married on April 22, 1847, to Barbara Kiel, a daughter of Michael and Susan (Huscher) Kiel, who settled in Conewango in 1839. He has had a family of five children born to him—Delia, Christian, George, Dora, and William. Christian settled on his present farm, which consists of 111 acres, in 1873, and cleared and made all improvements himself. He was married on December 29, 1872, to Mary Kashmer, a daughter of Adam and Otilda Kashmer, of Conewango. They have had five children born to them — Fred, Ann, Albert, George, and Frank.

Gross, George J., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango township on March 26, 1849. He is a son of Daniel and Philopena (Martin) Gross, who were early pioneers in the township of Conewango. He was married on April 8, 1879, to Sarah Arnold, a daughter of John and Saloma (Weiler) Arnold, of Conewango. He has lived on the farm on which he now resides since 1879.

Gross, John A., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Brokenstraw on May 15,

1846. He was a son of Daniel and Philopena (Martin) Gross. His paternal grandfather, Martin Gross, was a native of Prussia, and settled in Conewango at an early day. He had a family of four sons —Jacob, George, Daniel, and John. Of these Daniel had a family of ten children — Philopena, Daniel N., Elizabeth, Mary, John A., George, Sarah, Carrie (deceased), William, and Henry. Mr. Gross settled on the farm now occupied by his son, John A., in 1846, and cleared and improved it, where he resided until 1886, when he removed to Glade township, where he now resides.

Grunder, Daniel, Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer and lumberman, and was born in Conewango township on January 16, 1840. He settled on the farm, which he now owns and occupies, in 1868. He was a son of Henry D. and Mary E. (Gross) Grunder, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and settled in Conewango in 1832 on the river road, and cleared and improved a farm on what is now known as the academy land. They later removed to Pleasant township, where Henry D. engaged in the lumber business, and where he died in March, 1871, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had a family of seven children born to him — John, Mary, Elizabeth, Henry, Catherine, Daniel, and Lewis. Daniel was married three times. His first wife was Sophia F. Geer, a daughter of Benjamin and Narcissa (Stedman) Geer, of Conewango. They had two children born to them — Mary and Irena. His second wife was Caroline Milex, and his third wife was Mary Gross, a daughter of Daniel and Philopena (Martin) Gross, and by whom he had two children — Caroline and Harry B.

Grunder, John, Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a farmer, and was born in Allegany county, N. Y., February 11, 1827. He was a son of Henry D. and Mary Elizabeth (Gross) Grunder, who settled in Conewango in 1832. John Grunder was brought up as a farmer from the time he was five years old, and has been a resident of Pleasant township since 1848, where he has been engaged in lumbering and farming. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Grunder, a daughter of John and Catherine (Meyers) Grunder, of Allegany county, N. Y., and by her had a family of three children — Edward H., John, and Hyett.

Hale, Danford, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Brattleboro, Windham county, Vt., in 1833. He married Lurina Ames, and had two children — Charles, who was killed by a falling limb, and Cynthia, who was born in Pine Grove, but now deceased. The family came to Pine Grove on May 25, 1830. In 1847 Mr. Hale, after the death of his wife, Lurina, married Louisa Aiken, by whom he had four children, viz.: — Francis A. (who married Anna M. Adams), Florence A. (who married George McCoy), David J. (who married Hannah Cable), and Emerson J. Danford Hale was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death was comfortably situated. His farm was among the best in the county, and consisted of 170 acres. It is now divided between his sons Francis and David, they having purchased the shares from the other heirs.

Hale, William, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, a native of Vermont, was born at Brattleboro, in the year 1801, and immigrated to Warren county with his uncle in or about 1830, and settled in Pine Grove. He married Mehitable Thurber, who bore him eight children, viz.: —Joseph, Edward T., Mary Jane (who died at the age of nineteen years), Sarepta (who married Thomas C. Hunt), and the other four died in infancy. William Hale died on April 27, 1883, and Mehitable, his wife, died in 1879. Edward Thurber Hale married Eliza, a daughter of Lewis Jones, of Farmington, by whom he has had three children. His farm comprises 143 acres, lying but a short distance from Conewango Creek, and here Edward T. Hale resides, surrounded with comforts that during his well spent life he has fairly earned.

Hall, Galbraith A. I., Sheffield, a son of Orris Hall, and one of the early settlers in Warren county, was born on July 11, 1841. He was married at the age of twenty-five years to Flora Bell (a daughter of William Bell, of Warren), who bore him six children, all of whom are living. They are Orris P., Belle E., Mary Ella, Josephine M., Galbraith A. I., jr., and Katie V.. In 1865 and 1866 Mr. Hall was in Alabama growing cotton, but this venture, although not a failure, was not particularly lucrative. After this he returned to Warren, and for two years remained there, after which he removed to Sheffield where he since resided. The tract of land owned by Orris Hall has recently been sold to the Pennsylvania Gas Company for a consideration of $82,500.

Hallock, A. D., Garland p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1844, and settled in Warren county in 1861. He married Sarah E. White, of Warren county, and to them have been born four children — Velta, Myra, Siles, and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Hallock is a carpenter by trade, but is now engaged in farming and owns and occupies a farm of sixty-three acres. He was a son of Jesse J., and Lovina (Van Buren) Hallock. Mrs. Hallock was born in Herkimer county, N. Y. They had a family of nine children born to them, five of whom are now living — Lucy J., Elizabeth Ann, A. D., J. L., and Alice L.

Hamilton, James C., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in March, 1832, and married Lucy Pratt, a daughter of L. H., and Julia Pratt, in 1860. She died in December, 1864, leaving two children, only one of whom is now living — Edgar R. James C. married his second wife, Eliza F. Younie, in April, 1870. They have had one daughter born to them — Margaret S. Mr. Hamilton has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, and has been notary public since 1884, and has held most of the town offices. He was surveyor for twenty years. James C. was a son of John and Catherine (Brown) Hamilton. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, and John was a native of York county. They were married in Sugar Grove, in the first frame house that was ever erected in Warren county (still standing near the present residence of J. C. Hamilton), in 1815. They had a family of seven children born to them, four of whom are now living — John B., Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Frazine, and James C. Mr. John Hamilton came from Franklin and settled in Sugar Grove in 1827. He was sheriff of Venango county before the division, and afterward associate judge of Warren county.

Hamilton, John B., Sugar Grove, is a retired gentleman, and was born in Sugar Grove in 1827. He was a son of John and Catharine (Brown) Hamilton. John Hamilton was born in York, York county, in 1782, and his wife was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 13, 1789. They were married in Warren county in 1815. They had a family of seven children born to them, four of whom are living — Mrs. Jane D. Jackson, Mrs. Emeline C. Frazine, John B., and James C. Two of the children died at an early age. John Hamilton died October 29, 1857, and his wife, Catherine, died September 27, 1862. John Hamilton settled in Sugar Grove in 1827. His wife came to Warren county about 1804 with her brothers, David, John, William, and James Brown. John Hamilton, sr., was sheriff of Venango county before the division; he was also side judge of Warren county and an early teacher.

Hanchett, Newton N., Tidioute p. o., owner and proprietor of the Hanchett House in Tidioute, was born in Erie county in 1843, son of Cyrus and Mary (Reed) Hanchett. Cyrus was born in New York State, and Mary in Erie county. They both died in Erie county in 1852, leaving a family of six children. Newton married Mary Bakley, of Crawford county, in 1864; they have one son — Frank. They settled in Tidioute in 1865, he for a time laboring for others, but finally engaging in oil speculations till 1874, when he embarked in the hotel business. In 1883 he purchased his present hotel, located on Main street, one block from the depot; it is the popular house of the borough.

Hanpin, Charles, Dugall p. o., Pittsfield, was married August 11, 1880, to Betsey Pier. They have had one child born to them — Herby D. Betsey was a daughter of Calvin and Eliza (Hitchcock) Pier, who came from Harmony, N. Y., and settled here in 1861. They had a family of four children born to them — Ada, Emily Manerva, William, and Betsey. Charles Hanpin was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Cooper) Hanpin. Sarah was born in New York city, and her husband, Daniel, was born in England in 1827, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1832 with his parents, James and Catharine (Clark) Hanpin. Daniel and Sarah Hanpin had a family of two children born to them — Alzada and Charles. Sarah was a daughter of Nathan and Martha (Brooks) Cooper, who were born in England.

Harmon, Hosea, is a resident of Sugar Grove village, and was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., at Sand Lake in 1818, and settled in Sugar Grove with his parents in

1830. His parents were Nason and Anna (Bennett) Harmon. They had a family of thirteen children born to them, three of whom are now living — John, Hosea, and Sarah (who is now the wife of Amasa Baker.) Nason died in 1855, and his wife, Anna, died in 1869. Hosea married Sally Johnson, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1827. They were married at Freehold in 1846, and have had two children born to them, one son who died at an early age, and Emma, who married J. P. Miller. Mr. Harmon was compelled to labor from early age to aid his parents. He worked on a farm for three years at the rate of three dollars per month, and at the age of nineteen and one half years he purchased his time for one hundred dollars of his father, and by his perseverance and frugal habits he has reached great wealth worthy of imitation.

Harrington, Murry W., Sugar Grove, the only furniture dealer and undertaker in Sugar Grove, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1848, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1871, there engaging in the furniture manufacturing business under the firm name of Van Dusen & Harrington. In 1873 he purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the general furniture and undertaking business. In 1869 he married Ida Pickard, of Salisbury, Vt., who was born in 1848. They have a family of three children -- Lynn P., John F., and Lucina P. Murry W. was a son of Horatio W. and Lucina L. (Deland) Harrington. They were born in Jamestown, N. Y. She died in 1850, leaving one son. By a second marriage Horatio W. had five children.

Hazard, David G., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Washington county, N. Y., on June 27, 1810. He was a son of Sylvester and Ann Hazard, natives of Rhode Island, who settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1814. David G. settled in Brokenstraw in 1837, as a carpenter and builder. He was married on August 15, 1843, to Drusilla Mead, who was born on October 31, 1820. David G. died on March 7, 1874. They had a family of four children, three of whom are now living — Armitta A., Francilla A., and Cassius A. Armitta A. was married in 1868 to Samuel R. Broughton. They have three children — Fannie T., Orrin, and Frank. Cassius A. was married in 1886 to Cora L. Sabin. Mrs. Drusilla Hazard was a daughter of William and Susannah (Davis) Mead. William was born in Northumberland county December 23, 1784, and died September 19, 1852. He settled in Brokenstraw in 1806, where he lived and died. His wife was born in New Jersey March 1, 1784, and died October 28, 1865. William served in the War of 1812. Susannah was a daughter of Elijah and Desiah Davis, who settled in Warren county in the year 1801. Elijah served in the Revolutionary War. They had a family of nine children, of whom James Davis is now the only surviving one. He was born on October 2, 1804, and now resides at Youngsville. William and Susannah Mead had a family of six daughters and two sons, four of whom are now living — John, born November 1, 1808; Julia A., born December 7, 1813; Drusilla, October 31, 1820, and Susan, born February 27, 1823. Drusilla's grandparents were among the first settlers at Meadville, and the place took its name from them.

Hazeltine, David D., Matthew's Run p. o., Sugar Grove, is a lumber manufacturer and farmer, and was born in Sugar Grove in 1853. He was married in June, 1881, to Emma F. Abbott, a daughter of Francis and Catherine Abbott. They have had two sons and one daughter born to them — Kate Naoma, Ivan A., and Francis H. David D. was a son of Harden and Polly (Stilson) Hazeltine. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1811, and died in 1882. His wife, Polly, was born in 1811. They were married in 1835, and had a family of nine children born to them, six of whom are living — Pardon, Clinton, Susan, Abner, Almena, and David D. Pardon and Clinton enlisted in Company F, 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served on nine month's call. Abner enlisted in 1863. Polly was a daughter of David and Mary (Burroughs) Stilson, who settled on Stilson Hill in 1814. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are now living — Harry H., David, Betsey, and Polly.

Hunter, Jahu, Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Limestone township, Warren county, in 1830. He was a son of Matthew and Sarah (Magill) Hunter, who was born in Warren county. Their parents came from eastern Pennsylvania, and settled here about 1800. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, Jahu and four sisters. His parents died on the homestead farm. Jahu married Margaret R.

Magee, of Limestone township, January 1, 1860 — a daughter of Alexander G. and Nancy (Smith) Magee. They had two children — Livingston L. and Lella L. Lella L. died in 1883, aged eleven years. Jahu was reared on his father's farm in Limestone township, and was engaged in making and marketing pine timber from 1850 to 1857; then came to Tidioute and engaged in the mercantile business until 1860. He then disposed of his mercantile business and entered into the business of producing crude petroleum; also the manufacturing and shipping of sawed lumber. He again became engaged in the mercantile business in 1868, under the firm name of Mabie & Hunter, and continued a successful business until 1882, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, W. H. H. Mabie. He was one of the original stockholders of the Tidioute Savings Bank. He was also one of the charter members of the Tidioute and Economy Bridge Company, that built the fine wire suspension bridge spanning the Allegheny River at Tidioute in 1873. He owns some stock in the Tidioute Chair Factory. He is interested in the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company. He is also a member of the firm of Hunter & Cumings, who have been engaged in producing crude petroleum since 1873. He built him a very pleasant home in Tidioute, on the corner of Mani and Walnut streets in 1876, where he now resides.

Hertzel, William A., Warren p. o., Mead, is a farmer, and was born in Pleasant township August 7, 1853. He was a son of George and Emeline (Schuler) Hertzel, who were natives of Alsace, France, and early settlers in Pleasant township. Later they moved to Mead township, where they cleared and improved the farm which is now owned by Emeline Hertzel, and occupied by William A. and his brother Philip. His paternal grandparents were Christian and Saloma (Asher) Hertzel, who came to Warren in 1833, and settled in Pleasant township in 1835, on the farm now occupied by their son, Philip Hertzel. They had a family of six children — George, Jacob, Philip, Martin, Andrew, and Mary; of these, George had a family of five children — Sally, Emeline, George, Philip, and William. William A. Hertzel was married August 5, 1877, to Ella Gant, a daughter of John and Mahala (Morrison) Gant, of Mead township. They have had two children born to them, Harry and Cora.

Highhouse, William, Warren p. o., Pleasant, brick manufacturer and farmer, of the farm of Highhouse & Baker, was born in Saxon Germany, August 30, 1829, and settled in Pleasant township in 1870, and located on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved himself; the same year he embarked in the manufacture of brick with his brother Ernest, which partnership existed up to 1885. In 1882 he started in his present kiln, and in January, 1886, E. N. Baker became associated with him, under the firm name of Highhouse & Baker, manufacturing a million or more of brick annually.

Hill, Samuel, Garland p. o., Pittsfield, proprietor of the Johnson House, at Garland. He was born in Ireland in 1850, and was a son of David and Margaret (Moore) Hill, who were born and married in the north of Ireland, and emigrated to America, and settled in Upper Canada in 1861. They had a family of nine children born to them; three brothers came to Warren county; David came in 1865, Robert in 1866, and Samuel first settled in Crawford county, in 1868. They first engaged in the oil business. Robert became a lumber manufacturer, and is now a member of the firm of Andrews & Hill. David is now engaged in the hotel business in Canada. Samuel was married in 1876 to Caroline Lopez Johnson, widow of James Johnson. She had two daughters, Hattie (was married in 1881 to D. D. Horn), and Blanche. Samuel Hill is now engaged in the hotel and farming business.

Hinsdale, Charles, Sugar Grove p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Farmington September 25, 1841. He was a son of Harmon and Fanny (Hurd) Hinsdale, who were natives of Cayuga county, N. Y., who settled in what is now known as Farmington, in 1841, on the farm which is now occupied by his widow, in the center of the west part of the town, which his father cleared and improved, and on which he lived and died, his death occurring in 1885, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He had a family of four children. Charles Hinsdale was reared in Farmington, where he has always resided. He settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1868, and on which he has made all the improvements He was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1863, in what was known as Baldwin's Company, and was on guard duty at Hamburg and Washington, and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, after seven months' service. He was married in 1864 to Eugenia, a daughter of William and Sally (Temming) Rowland, by whom he had a family of seven children, all of whom are now living.

Hodges, Robert A., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Oneida county, N. Y., June 30, 1829. He was a son of Abram and Esther (Kennedy) Hodges, who settled in Sugar Grove township in 1837, and lived and died there. They had a family of six children—Sally, Hazard, Dexter C., Polly, Abram, and Robert A. The latter was married August 26, 1859, to Melvina Miles, a daughter of David and Polly (Smith) Miles, of Sugar Grove. Her father, David Miles, was the first white child born in Warren county. Mr. Hodges has had a family of eight children—Martha E., Elmer, Fred, William, Clyde, Charles, Mary, and Hattie. Mr. Hodges located in Farmington on the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1870.

Hodges, William, Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, came from Pittsburgh to Warren in the year 1814. He had with him a family, among them a son, John Bryant Hodges, who married Rachel Fountain. They had seven children, viz.: Walter, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William, and John A., married Phebe, daughter of John Akeley, of Russellburg; Eliza Jane, who married James Benson, of Randolph; Elizabeth, who became the wife of George S. Benson, also of Randolph; Rachel Maria, who married Frank Mabbett, and Maria, who married George A. Walkley, of Russellburg. William Hodges married Phoebe Akeley, daughter of Joseph Akeley, a pioneer, and had but one child, Martha E., who died during infancy. His wife died in July, 1882. Mr. Hodges then married Mattie Fry, of Oswego county, N. Y. John B. Hodges died June 2, 1880. His wife, Rachel, died November 12, 1876. For thirty years prior to 1875 William, son of John Bryant Hodges, was a blacksmith, and by frugality and industry acquired a comfortable fortune. Subsequent investments have increased this to goodly proportions. Mr. Hodges, although not a church member, is an earnest Christian. In political life he has chosen the Republican party, and has held town offices at various times. His grandfather William built the court-house at Warren about the year 1826.

Holman, John J., Germany p. o., Elk, and Harriet, his wife, with their children, Harriet, Mary Ann, John, Thomas, George, Susan, William S., Benjamin F., and Henry C., came from Monroe county, N. Y., to Quaker Hill about 1845 or 1846. John J., the father, went to Oregon some two or three years later, and died there in 1865. John jr., Susan, and Thomas went to Illinois, where they now reside. Henry C. lived in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Benjamin F. died in the army. William S. Holman still resides in Elk, and is one of the substantial citizens of the township. He married Mary A. Jones, a daughter of Reuben Jones, by whom he had a family of four children. By occupation Mr. Holman is a farmer, and is an essentially self-made man. In the affairs of the town he has taken an active part, and is frequently called upon to hold town office. Mr. Holman is a firm Republican.

Holt, Peter, Cornplanter p. o., Elk, was born in Lancaster, England, April 2, 1811, and was one of the sons of William Holt, whose family settled on the Conewango in 1829. In 1833 Peter came to Elk to work on a mill, and there met Susan B. Howard, whom he married in 1834. His wife was an orphan child, who lived with the Pound family. The children of this marriage were Elizabeth (who was burned to death), Mary Jane, Manley D., William H., James B., Alva M., Peter C., Susan A., Albert O., Cora E., and one child that died unnamed. In 1850 Peter Holt built the mill on Cornplanter Run, which was recently burned. In the lumber woods he was a pioneer and has operated largely during the last half of the century, having owned nearly two thousand acres. Since 1864 he has turned his attention to farming. His residence is situated on the bank of the Allegheny opposite the reservation. At an early day Mr. Holt took an active part in the affairs of the town, but advancing years have compelled him to retire.

Holt, William, Glade p. o., and Ann, husband and wife, Peter, David, Abel, Elizabeth, Hugh, Catherine, William, James B., and Ann, children, came from, Lancashire, England, to Glade soon after 1830. James B. now resides on a good farm on the Conewango, in Glade. He married Alice Fox, of Pine Grove, who bore him one child, Jennie B. Holt. James B. Holt is a substantial farmer, and has dealt some in the lumbering business. In politics he has favored the Democratic party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the U. B. Church.

Horner, Thomas, Pittsfield, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Barr) Horner, who emigrated to America in 1848, and settled at Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y. They had a family of eight children — Mathew, Mary, John, Thomas, Willie, Jennie, James, and George. Thomas, jr., married Ann Elizebeth Pierce in September, 1866; they have one son. John M. Horner moved to Pittsfield in 1869, as foreman of E. W. Ross's planing-mill, and remained with E. W. Ross while he was in business there. He entered the employ of McGrew Bros. in 1882, as their superintendent, and is in their employ in that capacity at this date. McGrew Bros. are engaged in the lumber business in Pittsfield. Horner enlisted from Painted Post in Co. C, 107th N. Y. Vols., on July 9, 1862, and served with the regiment through the balance of the war, and was discharged at Elmira, N. Y., June 17, 1865, and was in all the battles the regiment was in, namely, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, sieges of Atlanta and Savannah, battles of Averysborough and Bentonville, carried a gun from the day the regiment received them until turned over at Elmira, he having been with the regiment every day from the time it went out until its return.

Hopkins, Andrew Joseph, a general merchant of Columbus, was born in Westford, Windham county, Conn., February 1, 1848. He was a son of James and Nancy E. (Parkhurst) Hopkins, who were married in Connecticut, and settled in Columbus in March 1850, where he became engaged in the business, that of blacksmithing. They now reside in Corry, and have had a family of six children born to the them — A. J., John T. (who was born in 1854, on the same day of the week, same day of the month, and the same hour of the day, and just six years from the day on which Andrew Joseph, his brother was born), Abbie A., Louisa, Hattie, and Carrie E. James M. enlisted in Co. C, First Engineers, of New York State, under Colonel E. W. Sherrill, in September, 1861, and served until the close of the war. Joseph A. enlisted in the same company in 1864 and served to the close of the war. Andrew Joseph Hopkins was married in 1872 to Effa J. Amidon, who was born in Erie county. She was a daughter of John and Charlotte (Curtis) Amidon. They have had three children born to them — Emma L., Mary A., and John D. Andrew J. has been school director and constable, and in early life he was a farmer and butcher. He commenced blacksmithing in 1879 in Spring Creek, and in 1884 he settled in Columbus, and there also is engaged in the same business.

Horn, Clinton, Spring Creek p. o., was born in Spring Creek, Warren county, in 1822, son of Daniel Horn, who was born in New Jersey in 1788, and died in 1879, and Mary Steele, who was born in 1798 and is dead. In 1842 Clinton married Jane Sample, of Columbus, Warren county. They have had one child—Estelle. He has a farm of 410 acres.

Horn, Dorr D., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Spring Creek township in 1853. He was a son of Hiram and Mary (Watt) Horn. Hiram was born in Spring Creek in 1816, and his wife Mary was born in the same township in 1817. They were married in 1845, and had a family of three sons born to them—Othello D. (born in 1848), Ellery D. (born in 1851), and Dorr D. (born in 1853). Dorr D. was married in 1880 to Hattie Johnson. They have had one daughter—Grace (born May 10, 1884). Hattie was a daughter of James and Caroline Johnson. Dorr D. became a clerk for the firm of Andrews & Horn, and in 1873 he, with his brother, embarked in the manufacture of lumber, and is now doing business under the firm name of Horn Brothers.

Horn, Ellery D., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Spring Creek in 1851. He was a son of Hiram and Nancy (Watt) Horn, who were born and married in Spring Creek. Hiram was born in 1816, and died in March, 1880. Nancy, his wife, was born in 1817 and died in 1860. They were married in 1845, and had a family of three sons born to them—Othello D. (born in 1848), Ellery D. (born in 1851), and Dorr D. (born in 1853). Nancy was a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Andrews) Watt. Her paternal grandfather was John Watt, who settled in Spring Creek in 1797, coming there from Lancaster. Hiram Horn settled in Garland in 1873. He had been successful as a farmer, lumberman, oil producer, and land operator, and in 1873 he became engaged in the mercantile business. He held many of the offices of the town. He was a son of Daniel and Mary (Steele) Horn, who came from the East and settled in Spring Creek in 1790 or 1795. Daniel Horn was sheriff of Warren county in 1825 and 1828. He was also an early school teacher, and became a large land owner. He was born in 1779, and died July 21, 1869. His wife Mary was born in 1791 and died in 1870. They had a family of eleven children born to them, seven of whom are now living—Sarah, Clinton, Irvin, Martha, Ellen, Mary Etta, and Stephen. Ellery Horn was married in 1876 to Flora White, a daughter of Albert T. and Jane White, of Pittsfield. They have had three children born to them—Mary E., Hiram Leo, and Dan Roy. Mr. Horn is a farmer, and general superintendent of the Horn Brothers' lumber-mill of Garland.

Horn, Othello D., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born at Spring Creek in 1848. He was a son of Hiram and Mary (Watt) Horn, who were born in Spring Creek. Hiram was born in 1816, and Mary, his wife, in 1817. They were married in 1845, and had a family of three sons born to them—Othello D. (born in 1848), Ellery D. (born in 1851), and Dorr D. (born in 1853). Hiram Horn died March 17, 1880, and his wife died in April, 1860, at the age of forty-three years. Hiram was an early oil producer and operator in oil lands and lumber, and became a partner in the mercantile business of H. Andrews & Co. He was an active and enterprising business man, and was a son of Daniel and Mary (Steele) Horn, natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, who came among the very first settlers of Spring Creek, coming there about 1790. Daniel was an early teacher, and was also sheriff from 1825 to 1828, and was extensively engaged in the lumber business, leaving a large tract of land to his family. He was born in 1779, and died July 21, 1859; his wife, Mary Steele, was born in 1791 and died in 1870. They had a family of eleven children born to them, seven of whom are now living. Othello D. Horn was married in 1874 to Henrietta White, a daughter of William C. and Mary White. They have had one child born to them—Winifred. Mr. Horn embarked in the mercantile business in 1873, and is now also engaged in lumber manufacturing and shipping, and is a member of the firm of Horn Brothers in the lumber, saw and planing-mill business.

Hosterman, John F., Shippensville p. o., Elk, was born in Beaver township March 17, 1833, and was a son of David and Susanna (Reeser) Hosterman, who settled in Beaver township in 1829. His father was a tanner by trade, and was engaged in this in the pioneer days of Edenburg and Shippensville. He settled in Shippensville in 1835. He had a family of five children—Henry, Jacob, John F., Mary J., and David R. John F. is a carpenter and millwright by trade, and was married in 1872 to Mary M. Mahle, a daughter of Helwig and Frances (Ricenbrode) Mahle, of Washington township. John and Mary have had two children—Ulysses H. and Mary L.

Houghwot, Alexander, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Warren, August 27, 1822. He was a son of Daniel and Catherine (Stewart) Houghwot. His father was a native of Staten Island, N. Y., and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He settled in Warren about 1812, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. In 1837 he located in Farmington, and there engaged in farming, where he resided to the time of his death. His wife was a daughter of James and Catherine (Hord) Stewart, pioneers of Sugar Grove township, and were of Irish descent. Daniel Houghwot had a family of ten children, who grew to maturity—Hannah, John H., Alexander, Catherine. Rosetta and Rosanna (twins), Jane, Isaac, Daniel, and James. Alexander Houghroot came to Farmington with his father. He was married in 1846 to Betsey Gregory, a daughter of Asa and Arena (Spencer) Gregory, of Farmington. They had a family of three children born to them—Hattie, Kufus K., and Edgar P. Mr.

Houghwot lived on the farm he now occupies for thirty years, a part of which he cleared and improved.

Houghtling, W. H., Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, general hardware merchant, is one of the most enterprising business men in the county.

Houghton, Hiram T., Sheffield p. o., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in the year 1816. His father died when he (Hiram) was fourteen years old, leaving his mother a widow with six children, of which he was the oldest. At the age of twenty years, with the family of Thomas Farnsworth (his uncle), he settled in Cherry Grove, formerly a part of Sheffield, where he cleared a piece of land and built a house for his widowed mother, who came about one year after. He stayed until 1842, when he settled on the Tionesta Creek, in Sheffield township. He went to Van Buren county, Mich., in 1844, and remained there for three years, when he returned with his family to make a visit and sell his lands—between three and four hundred acres—of which he had acquired in earlier years. But not being able to dispose of them satisfactorily he has since lived in Sheffield. He served with credit in the late war for three years, in Company H, Tenth Regiment P. R. V. C. His first wife was Sally Ann Aber, by whom he had four children—Phebe I. (Mrs. John Farnsworth), William H., who served three years in the late war, in the same company with his father, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg, since died in Florida with yellow fever; Mary Ann (Mrs. Frank Collins), and Ann Eliza, who died at the age of eight years. For his second wife he married Jane Ann Farnsworth, who bore him three children—Ada A., married J. E. Barnes (son of Erastus Barnes), who died in Warren, Pa.; Marvil M. A., married Alonzo P. Barnes, and Asa J. The last three reside in Sheffield. Hiram T. Houghton by occupation was a carpenter. Before the war he was a Democrat, but since he has affiliated with the Republican party.

Howard, Ezra D., Columbus p. o., one of the early and prominent settlers of Columbus township, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1811, and settled with his parents in Columbus in 1834, and died July 19, 1886. He was a son of P. C. and Betsey (Dutton) Howard. They had a family of four children, all of whom are now dead. Ezra D. Howard was married in March, 1834, to Emeline Vermilyea, who was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y. They had a family of seven children born to them, two sons and five daughters—Stacy, who married Marilla Berry; Asa M., who married Elizabeth Faulkner; Betsey Angeline, married Henry E. Dodge; Angeline married Byron Benson; Celia; Harriet, married Thomas Welman; Alice married H. Mead. Emeline (Vermilyea) Howard was a daughter of Jesse and Betsey (Veil) Vermilyea.

Howard, Henry B., North Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer, and was born in County Queens, Ireland, in 1809. He was a son of William and Ellen (Brearton) Howard. He was reared in Ireland, and in 1837 he immigrated to the United States, and located in Troy, N. Y., where he resided for seventeen years. He settled in Conewango in 1853, on the farm which he now owns and occupies, and which he had purchased in 1844, and has cleared and improved it himself, with the exception of two acres. He was married 1833 to Mary A. McLaughlin, a daughter of James and Eliza (Thompson) McLaughlin, of County Queens, Ireland. They have had a family of seven children born to them—Margaret, James, Henry, William J., Eliza, John R., and Thomas. Of these children Henry and John were in the late War of the Rebellion. Henry served three years in Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged, after which he re-enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as first lieutenant, September 3, 1864, and served to the close of the war. He was married on December 13, 1866, to Helen E. Waters, of Warren, Pa. John enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 3, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865. He died October 31, 1885, from disease contracted while in the service William was married in December, 1864, to Louisa Hartsen, of Indiana.

Howard, Lyman, of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., with his family came to Quaker Hill, Elk township, in the year 1830, and soon after moved to Pine Grove. The children of this family were Sally, Azariah, Lucy, Charles, Lyman M., Clarissa, and Harriet, all born before the family came to Pennsylvania, and Mariette, Hannah, and Sarah, who were born in Pine Grove. Sally married Warren Ellsworth; Azariah married Sarah Martin, and after her death Almira B. Myers; Lucy married John Gould; Clarissa married Rolland Martin; Harriet married John Smith; Mariette married John Delaney; Hannah married L. A. Roberts; and Sarah married Plum Smith. Azariah Howard is one of the most respected residents of Pine Grove. He is a substantial farmer, having 110 acres. He has had six children, viz.—Lorinda, Jane (now dead), Thomas M., Catherine E., David M., who married Lizzie Chapman, and Flora, who is now dead. Mr. Howard is a Republican in politics. He is not connected with any church society.

Howard, William B., Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1824. He was a son of Isaac and Charlotte (Bassett) Howard. Charlotte was born in Connecticut, and her husband, Isaac, was a native of Rhode Island. They were married at Chenango county, N. Y., in 1819, and emigrated to Columbus, Warren county, in 1827, and purchased the farm two miles east of the borough. Isaac, who was born in 1795, died in 1881, leaving his widow (who was born in 1800) and five children—Mary E., Howard D., William B., Ivory F., and Nancy M. William B. learned the carpenter's trade, and became a contract builder, and has erected many of the best buildings in this section. He retired from his profession in 1878, and became one of the founders of the Equitable Aid Union, which was organized March 22, 1879, at which time he was elected treasurer. It now has a membership of sixteen thousand. He was married in 1855 to Martha M. Raymond, who was born in Columbus. She died in 1881, leaving a family of two children—S. Belle and W. Bert. S. Belle married Howard Rowe, and died in 1884.

Howard, William C., Columbus, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1811. He was a son of John G. and Sally (Whitford) Howard. John G. was born in Rhode Island in 1783, and his wife, Sally, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1788. They were married June 14, 1804. Sally died in 1834, and her husband died on May 20, 1875. They had a family of five children, two of whom are now living—William C. and Huldah, now the widow of Mr. Johnson. They settled in Columbus in 1833. William C. Howard was married on June 22, 1837, to Miranda Marble, who was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in March, 1819. They had a family of eight children born to them—Jane L., Mary L., Helen M., S. Jannette, Albert M., Harriett M., John Dewitt, Frank O. Jane married J. D. Babbitt, and died leaving one son, J. D. Babbitt, jr. Dewitt is also deceased. Mr. William C. Howard has held several offices of the town, and is known as "major" throughout the county. He was an early blacksmith and gunsmith, and in 1850 he became the station and ticket agent for the P. & E. Railroad, and was also agent for the American Express Company. He is now the stock shipping agent at Columbus station for the P. & E. Railroad.

Hull, John, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born at Camillus, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1807. He was a son of Chester and Sally (Comstock) Hull. She was born in Massachusetts and her husband Chester was born in Connecticut. They settled in Brokenstraw township in 1819, where they died. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living. Chester Hull was a soldier and served in the War of 1812, and one of his sons was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Chester Hull was a stone and brick mason and builder and contractor. John Hull was married June 9, 1831, to Eliza Mead, who was born in 1812. They have a family of four children—Sarah, born in 1832; Elvira E., born in 1834; Nelson W., born in 1841; Flora A., born in 1849. John Hull has been burgess several terms, councilman for several years, a school director, and a lieutenant and captain for several years in the independent company of his town. He retired from active business life in 1880. Eliza Hull was a daughter of John and Sarah (Huffman) Mead. She was born at Susquehanna, and her husband John at Meadville. They had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living and ten now reside in Warren county.

Humphrey, Reuben, Columbus, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1812. He was a son of Ebenezer and Polly (Simons) Humphrey, who settled in Attica, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1813. Polly died in 1813, leaving a family of seven children—Hiram, died 1886; Cyrus, died 1886; Annis, and Reuben are now living. Ebenezer then married for his second wife Mrs. Folsom. They had two daughters born to them. Reuben settled in Columbus township in 1829. He was married in 1837 to Mrs. Rebecca (St. John) Vermilyea, who was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1810. They have had a family of four children born to them—George A. (born in 1843), Emily A. (born in 1848), Elva A. (born in 1850), and Edgar A. (born in September, 1853). George A. enlisted in Company F, Ninth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Beardsley, in 1861, and died at the hospital at Washington in 1862. Elva married Cyrus Shippee, and Edgar is a natural genius. He erected his dwelling where his parents now reside, and which is a model house. Mrs. Rebecca had by her first husband, four children, only one of whom is now living—Mrs. Mary Jackman. Rebecca was a daughter of Nathan and Martha (Eads) St. John, who settled in Columbus in 1815 or '16. Nathan was a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner.

Humphrey, Winfield S., Columbus, was born in Columbus, Warren county, May 23, 1861. He was a son of Horatio E. and Caroline S. (Manwarring) Humphrey. Caroline was born in Genesee county, N. Y., January 19, 1825, and Horatio E. was born in Allegany county, N. Y. April 29, 1824. They were married on November 15, 1845, and had a family of two sons and three daughters born to them, three of whom are now living—Susan, Flora A., and Winfield S. One son, Hiram S., died July 17, 1875, aged twenty-eight years. Horatio E. Humphrey was a son of Hiram and Betsey L. (Hills) Humphrey. Hiram was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1802, and his wife Betsey was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1802. They were married on April 1, 1825. Betsey died April 9, 1859, and Hiram died June 6, 1886. Mr. Hiram Humphrey was a son of Ebenezer and Polly (Simons) Humphrey, who settled in Attica, N. Y., where Polly died in 1814, leaving a family of seven children. Ebenezer married for his second wife, Mrs. Folsom, widow of Oscar Folsom. Winfield S. Humphrey was married September 5, 1886, to Tacie M. Allen, of Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Hunter, Gates M., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Limestone in 1832, and was married in 1854 to Sarah Merritt (a sister of Judge Merritt), who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had a family of nine children born to them—Asa M., Delbert O., Francis M., Effie, Addie, Lincoln, Ulysses, Melissa, Merilla, and Harry Gates. Gates M. Hunter was a son of Robert, jr., and Lovisa (Manross) Hunter. Robert was born in Warren county, and died in 1845. His wife Lovisa was born in Vermont and died in 1872. They had a family of eleven children born to them, six of whom are now living—H. Jared, G. M., Esther, Elizabeth Candace, and Wilson. Robert, jr. was a son of Robert, sr., and Betsey Hunter, and was born in County Cork, Ireland. They settled in Southwest about 1795, and were one of the first families to settle there. They had a family of ten children born to them. Gates M. Hunter now owns and occupies the old homestead which was deeded in 1832 to his father, but which was purchased from the Holland Land Company years previous by his grandfather on contract.

Hutchinson, Timothy O., is a farmer of North Warren, was born in Tunbridge, Vt., on March 3, 1823, and was a son of Timothy Hutchinson, sr. Timothy O. was reared in Orange and Windsor counties, Vt. He is a blacksmith by trade and located in Warren county in 1839, and resided there and at Sheffield for eight years, after which he went to reside at Ridgeway, Elk county, where he resided for nearly three years, when he returned to Warren, where he worked at his trade up to 1877, when he became engaged in farming in Conewango, on the farm which he now occupies. He has been married twice. His first wife was Cleopatra V. Brown, to whom he was married in 1848. She was a daughter of John Brown, a pioneer of Sheffield. They had a family of seven children, two of whom are now living—Delwin O. and Mary. His second wife was Mrs. Marian Squires, of Conewango, to whom he whom he was married in 1883.

Irvine, Thomas, Pittsfield, was born in Freehold in November, 1835. He was married in 1862 to Adalaide Frisbie, who was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y.

They have had one daughter born to them—Ida M. (who was born in 1863, and was married in 1880 to Charles E. Price. They have had two children born to them, Alta and Millie). Adalaide was a daughter of Andrew M. and Minerva (Alvord) Frisbie. Mrs. Frisbie was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., and her husband Andrew was born in Jefferson county, the same State. They settled in Pittsfield in 1858. Thomas Irvine was a son of Samuel and Margaret Irvine. Margaret died in 1870, leaving a family of seven children, six of whom are now living—Thomas, Martin, Mary A., Jane, Charles, Margaret. His paternal grandparents were James and Esther Irvine, who were among the early settlers of Warren county.

Jackson, James M., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in what is now Glade township on March 5, 1819. He was a son of David and Lucretia (Cannon) Jackson. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Jackson, who came from Onondaga county, N. Y., and settled in Conewango township in 1797, cleared a small tract of land there and erected a grist-mill, and later a saw-mill. He also erected the first frame dwelling in Warren. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years and was a prominent man in his day. He had a family of five children—Daniel, Ethan, David, Ebenezer, Rachel, and Sylvia. David Jackson kept the tavern in Warren for many years, but in later life he engaged in the lumber business and farming. He had a family of six children—Marvel B., Timothy, James M., Rebecca, Maria, and Virginia. His wife was a daughter of Elisha Cannon, of Philadelphia. David Jackson died in 1860 in the seventieth year of his age. James M. Jackson was brought up in Warren, and now owns and occupies the old homestead where his father died. He was married in 1851 to Mary Summers. They have had a family of five children born to them—Louie, David, Willie, Harry, and Maude. Mrs. Jackson was a daughter of Langford and Sarah (Bingham) Summers, of Farmington.

Jackson, Joseph Barton, of Irvinton, Warren county, was born in Ripton Hills, Derbyshire, England, December 27, 1822, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barton) Jackson, who came to America in 1829. Thomas was a practical miller, and was employed in several mills in New York State, and settled in Youngsville in 1845, where the mother Elizabeth died in 1846, leaving a family of six children, five of whom are now living. Thomas died in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1879. Joseph B. Jackson enlisted in the Forty-ninth New York in 1862. He was married in 1852 to Fidelia Hoxie, who was born on June 25, 1852. They have had two children—Leon and Flora. Joseph B. Jackson settled in Irvinton in 1883, and is now engaged in running the Irvine custom flouring mill on the Brokenstraw Creek.

Jackson, Robert R., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Spring Creek township, March 30, 1829. He was a son of Elijah and Mary (Watt) Jackson. His father was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Spring Creek township in November, 1797, where he cleared and improved a farm, and on which he resided until the time of his death. His wife was a daughter of John Watt, and was born in Penn's Valley, Lancaster county. Her father was also a pioneer of Spring Creek. Elijah Jackson had a family of thirteen children born to him—Sarah, Hannah, John, Mary, Uri, James, Ziba, Washington, William M., Alex W., Harriet, Charles M., and Robert R. Robert R. was brought up in Spring Creek, where he resided up to 1863, when he removed to Farmington on the farm which he now occupies. He was married January 29, 1862, to Mary H. Eldred, a daughter of George F. and Laura (Cady) Eldred, of Spring Creek. They have had two children born to them—William E. and Nora E. (now Mrs. Frank Gregory).

Jackson, William H., Pittsfield, was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1833. He was a son of David and Betsy G. Jackson. Betsy was born in Connecticut, and her husband David was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y. William H. Jackson was married in March, 1853, to Lucia Grosvenor, of Freehold township, Warren county. She was a daughter of Nathan and Nancy Booktus Grosvenor; he was born in Philadelphia, and she in Reading. They had two children born to them—Frank W., who married Ida McIntyre, and died in 1880 of typhoid fever; and Maribell, who was fitted for and became a teacher and has taught for ten terms; she was married June

16, 1886, to B. S. Dunning, of Erie. William H. Jackson settled on a farm near where he was born, soon after he was married, but in the fall of 1860 moved to Tidioute, in the early oil excitement; was superintendent of some oil wells for nearly five years; during that time he was elected assessor of the town of Limestone, and one term collector, also school director. In 1867 he was engaged as superintendent of the Rouse Hospital, which position he filled for six years. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Youngsville for three years, and then moved on to his farm of 140 acres and engaged in the breeding of blooded cattle, and in the dairy business. He is now a school director of Pittsfield township.

Jackson, William Miles, Spring Creek, was born in Spring Creek in 1818, and claims to be the first male child now living who was born in this town. He was a son of Elijah J. and Mary (Watts) Jackson. Elijah J. was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1772, and died in 1845. Mary (Watts) Jackson was born in Penn's Valley, Lancaster county, in 1784, and died in 1855, leaving a family of thirteen children, four of whom are now living—Hannah, William M., A. W., and Robert R. William Miles Jackson has held almost all of the town offices. He now owns a farm of 204 acres, on which was built the first log cabin in Spring Creek, Warren county, by a white man, in November, 1797.

Jacobs, Dr. Charles A., physician and surgeon, of Youngsville, was born in Mercer county, in 1856; was educated at Grove City Normal Academy, read medicine at Mill Brook, graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1883, and settled in his profession at Youngsville in 1884. In 1885 he married Belle Jackson, daughter of G. A. and Elvira King Jackson. Dr. Charles was the son of Isaac and Mary N. Lamb Jacobs. She was born in Mercer county and he in Ohio, and they were married in 1840. They have a family of ten children. One son enlisted in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and died in 1864.

Jagger, Enoch F., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove, and was a son of James and Mary (Brown) Jagger. She was born at Warren, on the Allegheny, in 1807, surrounded by Indians. James was born at Hempstead, L. I., in 1802. They were married in 1827. James settled here in 1817, and died in 1866, leaving a widow and seven children; three sons are now living—David B., Enoch F., and Charles. William died leaving a widow and three children, Max, Fred and Florence. Mrs. Eliza died leaving two children—Lucy B., and Agnes M. Abbott. Agnes and Harriet Jagger died unmarried. Enoch F. enlisted in Co. D, 9th N. Y. Regiment of Cavalry, in October, 1861, and was discharged September, 1862, for disability, from the hospital at Washington, He has served as assessor, and commissioner, and his father, James, was a justice of the peace for many years; was appointed by the governor; he was also assessor. Mary was a daughter of Hon. David Brown and Jeanette (Broadfoot) Brown. Jeanette was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and David was born in Belfast, Ireland. They were married at Franklin, Venango county, in 1802, and settled in Warren, and in 1809 settled in Sugar Grove, where he built a log house. He also built the first frame house in the town in 1816. David and Jeanette had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living—Mary, Barbara, Kittie, John B., Agnes, James, and William D. Jeanette died in 1841, and David died in 1824. David established the first tannery in the town, and was a prominent man of the county. He was at one time a justice of the peace.

Jenkins, Theron P., Russell p. o., Farmington, was born in Farmington, December 23, 1846. He was a son of Joseph and Sophronia (Weatherby) Jenkins. His father was a native of Boston, was a blacksmith by trade, and settled in Pine Grove in 1823, where he worked at his trade until 1837, when he settled in what is now Russellburg, on the farm which is now owned and occupied by Theron J., a part of which he cleared and improved, and on which he resided until the time of his death, which occurred August 4, 1866, aged sixty years. His children were Weston, Matilda, Almeda, Eldridge, Almira, Myron, Rachel, Orlinda, and Theron P. Theron P.'s maternal grandparents were Samuel and Abigail (Eddy) Weatherby, who settled in Farmington in 1835. Theron P. succeeded to the homestead farm of his father. He was married in 1872 to Mary A., daughter of B. F. and Maria (Gifford) Palmeter, of Kiantone, N. Y. They have had two children born to them—Frank F. and Willie D.

Jennings, James B., Tidioute p. o., was born in Venango county, January 7, 1829 He married Mary Emeline Snyder, of Franklin, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Richards) Snyder, in 1859. They had five children—Cleora J., Harvey J., Albertis, Mattie B., and Fred R. He was county commissioner for three years at the time of the building of the court-house; was also councilman and school director. Mr. Jennings was a son of Morgan and Jane (Bradley) Jennings, of Venango county. They had a family of ten children, eight now living—Elizabeth, James, John, Robert, Henry, Mary Jane, Anna, and Amanda. Mr. Morgan's father was born in 1800 and died in 1879; his mother was born in 1808, and died in 1859. Morgan Jennings was a son of Jacob and Mary (Morgan) Jennings, who were born in New Jersey, and settled on the Monongahela River, in Plum township, in 1800. James B. Jennings settled in Warren county in 1852, and engaged in the manufacture and shipping of lumber; in 1860 he became interested in the production of oil and still continues in that business; in 1886 he entered the coal trade in Tidioute, and is at present engaged in lumber, oil, coal, and real estate business.

Jewell, William, North Warren p. o., Conewango, a farmer and merchant, was born in Otselic, N. Y., on September 22, 1830, and was a son of Joseph and Asenath (Cross) Jewell. He was reared and educated in Allegheny county, N. Y., where his parents located when he was but six years old. He was married on July 17, 1853, to Mary J. Brooks, a daughter of Simon and Sarah (Littlefield) Brooks, who were among the pioneers of Sugar Grove township. He has one child—Fred. Mr. Jewell settled in Sugar Grove in 1857, and became engaged in farming, but the last four years of his residence there he was engaged in the mercantile business. He located in Warren in 1874 and then embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued up to 1881, when his son Fred became associated with him, and they are now doing business under the firm name of William Jewell & Son. Mr. Jewell has held the office of justice of the peace for the past ten years, and is a staunch Republican. He adheres to no church except the world, and to no religion except to do good. Consequently, the world is his church, and to do good his religion.

Jobes, Samuel, Spring Creek, was married in 1845 to Jane Ayling, by whom he had a family of five children—Jefferson M., William P., Leslie D., Ida Belle, and Emma N. Samuel Jobes was a son of John and Polly (Le Seur) Jobes. Samuel Jobes died August 24, 1886. John Jobes served in the War of 1812 as a drummer. He was born in 1794, settled in Spring Creek in 1819, and died in 1885. His wife was born in 1801, and died in 1878, leaving a family of twelve children, four of whom are now living.

Johnson, Curtis, West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., son of John and Fanny (Long) Curtis. He settled in Spring Creek in 1870, and married Rose Long of Pittsfield, Warren county. They have had three children—James, George, and Lizzie. He is a large manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, and owns 500 acres.

Johnson, Frederick J., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, a prominent Swedish-born gentleman, was born October 5, 1818, and married December 29, 1840, Lottie Swanson, who was born in Sweden in 1820. With his wife and two children he immigrated to America and settled in Buffalo in August, 1846, having been seventy-one days from Sweden to New York; they buried one son at sea. He found work in Buffalo at two shillings per day at first. In 1848 he settled in Sugar Grove on his present homestead, and soon after erected his present dwelling, he being a practical carpenter and builder. He has built many buildings in the town on contract. They have had ten children, but six of whom are now living—Frederica, Sarah Jane, Lawrence A., Florence, Matilda, and Manly A. Lawrence A. was a graduate of the Anglestone College of Illinois, in 1882, and is now a clergyman in Iowa. Frederick, with two of his brothers, Andrew P. and Charles M., purchased on first settlement in Warren county, a tract of 557 acres in 1849; the brothers sold this interest and went West. Frederick was one of the active men in the erection of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and in 1844 was prominent in the erection of the Evangelical Church of Sugar Grove township, near the Valley.

Johnston, Richard M., Youngsville or Mathews's Run p. o., Brokenstraw township, was born in Brokenstraw, in 1848, and married Ellen Jones, of Sugar Grove, in July, 1872. They have had two children—Irvine and Waldemar. Mr. Johnston was constable four years in Mead township. He enlisted in Virginia in the First Virginia Cavalry, in 1864, under General Sheridan, served to the close of the war, and was discharged at Wheeling. He was a son of Irvine and Ann M. (Dupree) Johnston, of Brokenstraw; they were married in 1845, and had a family of seven children, four of whom survive—Richard M., Elizabeth, George, and Ida. Irvine died November 19, 1885, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Ann M. Johnston was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Miller) Dupree. He was born in Northumberland in 1787, and settled in Brokenstraw, April 12, 1798, with his step-father, John Andrews. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1864, aged seventy-two years, having had fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons; five sons and four daughters now survive; all are married but Hugh, the oldest son, born in 1810, and Martha L., born in 1837. Richard settled on Mathew's Run in 1821, where he died in 1847; he had been during his early life a pilot and lumberman, owning a large tract of land. His father was drowned in the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, and his mother married a second husband, John Andrews, and died in Ohio.

Jones, Augustus, of Columbus, was born in Sweden June 24, 1836. He was a son of S. P. and Hannah (Peterson) Jones, who were born and married in Sweden, and immigrated to America and settled in Columbus in 1851. They had a family of eight children born to them, six of whom are now living—Caroline, Augustus, Eveline, Estella, Otto and Oscar (who was born on the ocean in American waters); Andrew and Charles died after reaching manhood. Andrew enlisted in the army and was killed at Harper's Ferry; Charles left one son, De Forest; Eveline married Thomas Sample; Caroline married Theo. Chance; and Estella married Charles Fritz; the father, S. P. Jones, died October 28, 1877; he was born in 1799. The mother, who was born in 1806, is still living. Augustus Jones was married in 1880 to Elizabeth Nottingham, who was born in Lyndon, Chautauqua county, N. Y. She was a daughter of William and Mary Ann Nottingham. Augustus and Elizabeth have had one son born to them, Paul A. Augustus purchased his homestead in 1865, which he has beautified with ornamental trees. He is a stock dealer and shipper.

Jones, Augustus W., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, a resident of Chandler's Valley, was born in Sweden in 1842. He was a son of Charles P. and Hellen M. Jones. They had a family of four children who immigrated to America with them, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1851, and purchased their farm of the Holland Land Company. They had a family of six children in all, two of whom are now living, Augustus W. and John P. Their mother was born in 1812, and died in 1879. Their father also was born in 1812. Augustus W. Jones enlisted in the Ninth New York Cavalry in 1861, and was discharged for disability in 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Cavalry on short notice, and in 1864 re-enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He has been school director two terms; was elected justice of the peace in 1884. He was married in 1864 to Carrie L. Lawson, who was born in Sweden in 1846. They have had a family of three children born to them—Alice C., Elmer A., and Claude W. Carrie L. was a daughter of Samuel and Martha Lawson, of Sweden.

Jones, Charles, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Sweden, May 30, 1826, and was a son of Klineg—such being the name given him by the king when he became a soldier of the State, his family name being Samuel—Jones. Charles immigrated to America May 6, 1852, being eight weeks on the passage in a sailing vessel, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y. In 1856 he married Charlotte Davis, who was born in Sweden in 1832. They have had a family of nine children—Alfred, Frank, Richard, John, Elmer, Elisha, Mary Amelia, Elnora Carrie, and Janet. Mr. Jones was a tailor by trade, but became a butcher and farmer. His parents had a family of twelve children, four sons and three daughters of whom came to America, and five are now living—Charles, Frank, Augustus, Carrie and Lovisa. Augustus was a soldier in the late war, and was wounded, losing an arm, for which he receives a pension.

Joseph Jones, Russell p. o., was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., born in the year 1806. His father's family moved to Yates county, and then Mr. Jones married Mary Mott. They came to Elk in 1830, and located on a strip of land that was afterward set off to Pine Grove. The children of this marriage were four boys and three girls. Mary (Mott) Jones died November 10, 1861. In February, 1865, Joseph Jones married Mary Ann (Caldwell) Dennison, widow of Gilbert Dennison, of Pine Grove. In early days Mr. Jones was an extensive dealer in cattle, which business, in connection with farming, gained him a goodly fortune, and gave him an extensive acquaintance throughout this section of the county. He inherited a considerable estate from his father. Mr. Jones has been associated with the old Whig, and latterly the Republican party, having been school director for over twenty years. He is also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed largely toward building the church edifice at Russells. The children of his first marriage were Eleanor E., Ezekiel C., Raymond B., Aaron M., Hannah T., James A., and Mary Alice. The children of Mrs. Jones's first marriage were John, Leon, and Ella.

Kablin, Christian, Warren p. o., Glade. Lawrence Kablin came to this country nearly forty years ago, bringing his children—Lawrence, jr., Barbara, Magdalene, John, and Christian. His wife, Barbara, died before the family came, and Jacob, the second son, never came to the country at all. Barbara, the oldest daughter, was killed by accident a few years ago, and John died at the age of twenty-nine years. Lawrence, the father, died in Warren in 1857. Christian Kablin married Magdaline Weiler, by whom he had four children. Mr. Kablin has always been an enterprising business man, and generally successful. He has held the office of road commissioner in Glade for two years; has been school director also. His membership in the Evangelical Association dates back nearly thirty-five years. In business life Mr. K. is a farmer, lumberman, and oil producer.

Kafferlin, Leonhart, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 9, 1818. He came to Warren county in 1855, and worked in a foundry for three years, after which he engaged in farming. He settled on his present farm in Conewango in 1866. He was married in 1855 to Barbara Spraith, a daughter of John Spraith, of Bavaria, Germany, who settled in Conewango, in 1855. Leonhart Kafferlin has had a family of six children born to him—Michael, Margaret (now Mrs. Jacob Knupp), Pauline (now Mrs. William Seifert), Charles, Sophia (now Mrs. George Robbleton), and Fred. Mr. Kafferlin and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Keller, Jacob, Irvinton p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on January 9, 1828. He was a son of Sextus and Mary (Seigrist) Keller. He came to America with his parents in 1848, and settled in Warren, living there until 1855, when he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and where he has since resided. Sextus Keller had a family of three children—Jacob, Sextus, and John. Jacob was married in 1852 to Mary M. Seiffert, and to them were born eleven children, of whom six are now living—Jacob E., Mary M. (now Mrs. Frank Schirck), Franklin, Andrew A., Philip H., and William A. Mary M. Keller was a daughter of John and Mary (Bucsh) Seiffert, who were natives of Alsace, France, and who came to this country and settled in Conewango, in 1840.

Kelley, Henderson, Lottsville p. o., Freehold, was born in Mercer county in 1831, and settled in Warren county in 1871. He married Sally E. Farnham, of New York, and to them have been born four children—Earnest J., Emma A., Nettie M., and Maud R. In early days Mr. Kelly was a carpenter and blacksmith, but of late years has devoted his entire attention and time to farming. His father, John Kelley, was born in Ireland, in 1794, and married Elizabeth McElree, of England. They had a family of twelve children born to them, nine of whom are now living. They came to America in 1812.

Kennedy, Austin I., Columbus, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1820. He was a son of Isaac and Catherine (Rector) Kennedy, who were born and married in Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled in Columbus in 1834, with a family of nine children. The parents died in Erie county, and seven of the children are now living, four sons and three daughters; one son, Madison, enlisted and served in the late war until the close.

Austin I. Kennedy was married in 1842 to Fidelia Hatch, and by her had a family of six children, but one daughter of whom is now living—Celia R., who now resides with her father. Fidelia, the mother, died in 1871. Austin I. now owns and occupies the piece of land purchased by his father in 1834, and bequeathed to him. The children of Isaac now living—are Charles, Madison, Austin, De Witt C., Catherine, Polly E., Julia A. Charles is a physician and surgeon at Sylvania.

Keiker, Conrad, Irvinton p. o., Conewango, was born in Germany, on December 11, 1817. He was a son of Adam Keiker. He came to America in 1841 and settled in Conewango, Warren county, in 1845. He settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1861. His wife was Sophia Gross, a native of Germany, and by whom he had two children—Allie (Mrs. David York), who has two children—Clarence and Blanche), and Rosa (now Mrs. Frank Wilcox), who also has two children—George and Frank.

Kilburn, A. R., Corydon p. o., Elk. The Kilburn family are to be numbered among the pioneers of Quaker Hill. Frederick Kilburn, the father, was born in Connecticut, but went to Cayuga county, N. Y., at an early day, where he married Polly Stanton, and they went to Wayne county, N. Y. In 1836 they came to Elk. They had born to them a family of four children—Charlotte (who married Daniel Mix), Mahala (who married Eber Edwards), Clarinda (who became the wife of James Carmer), and Allen R. The family lived on the "hill" but one year when they moved on the farm now owned by Allen R. Kilburn, near the river. Frederick Kilburn died in 1861, two years after the death of his wife. Allen R. Kilburn married first, Margaret McMullen, who bore him a family of five children. She died December 11, 1869. In April, 1874, he married Fanny Bissell, of Warren, and to them has been born one child. Allen R. Kilburn from a poor boy has progressed until now he is one of the first men of Elk. The want of an early education and poverty were no bar to his advancement. He cared for his aged parents in his later years, and freely and liberally did he make the provision. In town affairs he has been prominent.

Kinnear, James, Tidioute, was born in Huntington county in 1814. He was a son of William and Rebecca (McElvaine) Kinnear. She was born in Juniata county in 1785, and he was born in Ireland in 1783, a descendant of the Huguenots. He came to this country in 1790 and settled with his parents, Alexander and Jane (Ganley) Kinnear, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In 1819 William, with his family, moved to Western Pennsylvania and purchased of Cornplanter, chief of the Seneca Indians, a farm located at the mouth of Oil Creek, Venango county, where Oil City now stands. This farm consisted of two hundred acres, and was then an entire wilderness. Here he erected a furnace, and after a time sold the same and removed to Tidioute, where he bought lands at the mouth of Tidioute Creek, upon which the business part of Tidioute borough is now located. Here, in 1827, he erected the first saw-mill in the western part of Warren county. He had a family of seven children; those now living are William, John, Ganley, and James. James Kinnear was married in 1843 to Jennette Parshall, who was born in Venango county in 1822. They have had seven children born to them. He was captain in the old military organization of the State for many years, and was one of the successful early producers of oil. He was one of the founders of the Tidioute Savings Bank, and an active man in general business. He is now retired. His children now living are Charlotte (who married D. S. Thompson), Josephine (married M. P. Getchell), and James Wesley, who graduated from Allegheny College and was admitted to the bar of Warren county in 1885.

Kinnear Hon. Henry P., Youngsville p. o., one of the successful business men of Warren county, was born in Youngsville July 26, 1816. He has devoted his business life chiefly to the lumber interest, from which he retired in 1882. He was elected sheriff in 1843, and again in 1861; and was a member of the Legislature in 1846; he has also held minor offices of the town. He is now a director and the superintendent of the chartered Point Chautauqua Company on the Lake, which has a capital of $100,000. On March 28, 1842, he was married to Abigail Morgan, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had four children—George W., Harry C., C. F. L., and

Florence D. The latter married M. D. Whitney. George W. enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. Henry P. was a son of Henry and Margaret Kinnear; they were born in Ireland —he in 1764 and she in 1776—and were married in Centre county in 1797. They had a family of nine children—James, Ann, Margaret, Rebecca, Judge Carter V., Robert, Charles, and Hon. Henry P.; one died in infancy. Henry P. is the only surviving one. They settled in Youngsville in 1815, and purchased a large tract of land; in 1816 Henry engaged in the mercantile trade, being the first merchant in that township. He was appointed recorder and commissioner of Warren county by the governor, and also acting justice for several years. Mrs. Kinnear's mother, Margaret, was never sick a day, and lived until she was 105 years old, when she died from a fall. Henry Kinnear died in 1826, and his wife in 1856.

Kinnear, Wallace D., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Youngsville in 1847. He was a son of Judge Carter V. and Rachel R. (Dike) Kinnear, who were born in Venango county. He was born in 1808, and his wife in 1806, and died in 1884. They had a family of three children born to them—Wallace D., Francis D., and Mary A., of whom Wallace D. is now the only surviving one. Judge Carter V. Kinnear was one of the representative men of his county, not only as a merchant and business man, but was appointed to office by the governor and elected by the people, and was also a member of the Legislature in 1852 and 1853. He was a son of Henry and Margaret Kinnear, who were born in Ireland and married in 1796. Henry came to Pennsylvania in 1790. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity—James, Ann, Margaret, Rebecca, Judge C. V., Robert, Charles, and Hon. Henry P. Wallace D. Kinnear was married in 1872 to Jennie S. Smith, who was born on October 10, 1849. She was a daughter of Chauncey Smith, of Youngsville. They have had one son born to them—Francis—born in 1873. Wallace D. Kinnear was educated for a merchant, and followed the example of his grandfather and father up to 1882, when he disposed of his general dry goods interest and embarked in the hardware, stoves, tin, and farming implements trade, doing business under the firm name of McDowell & Kinnear. Mr. Kinnear was elected burgess of his town in 1886.

Kitchen, Alexander A., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Scotland on May 26, 1816. He was a son of Alexander and Margaret (McLean) Kitchen. He is a representative farmer of Conewango, and though seventy years of age is still hale and hearty. He came to America in 1836 and settled in New York city, where he worked at the blacksmith trade for eighteen months. He settled in Warren county in 1837, and worked at his trade at Sugar Grove and Warren for two years and a half. He settled on the farm in Conewango which he now occupies. He was married in 1838 to his first wife, Jane McKean (a native of Scotland), and by whom he had ten children—Mary, Alexander, James, Jane, Margaret, Charles, Flora, John, Sarah, and William. His second wife was Elsie Taylor, of Scotland.

Knapp, Noah, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., January 20, 1823. He was a son of Hiram and Clarissa (Barrett) Knapp, who settled in Farmington in 1838, locating on the farm which is now owned by Sylvester Clark, which they cleared and improved. They had a family of five children—Noah, Thomas M., Louisa C., Rosaville, and Lucy C. Noah Knapp's paternal grandfather was Deacon Comfort Knapp, who also settled in Farmington in 1834. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church for many years. Noah Knapp has resided in Farmington since he was eleven years old. In 1847 he purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies, and which consists of one hundred acres, twenty-five acres of which he has cleared. He was married in 1849 to Almeda Jenkins, a daughter of Joseph and Sophronia (Weatherby) Jenkins, of Farmington. They have had a family of four children born to them—Lovisa S., Joseph J., Hiram E. (deceased), and Lulie A.

Knoph, Henry, North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born on November 6, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Baker) Knoph, who came to America in 1828 and settled in Warren. In 1830 they settled in Pleasant township, cleared and improved a farm of 200 acres there, where they resided until the time of their deaths. They had a family of six children born to them—Emiline, Jacob, Adam, Henry, Elizabeth, and Nathaniel. Henry settled on the farm on which he now resides in Conewango in 1855, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married in 1850 to Ann Keil, a daughter of Michael and Susan (Huscher) Keil, of Conewango. He has two children living—Mary E. (now Mrs. Jacob Leonhart, who has a family of four children—Anna M., Dosa, Carrie, and an infant son), and John (who married Barbara Baker, a daughter of Henry and Philopena (Zeigler) Baker, of Conewango, and by whom he has had two children—Bertha and Louis).

La Bree, Loren, Kinzua p. o., Elk. Smith La Bree was born in Brintwood, N. H., June 24, 1797, and came to Kinzua in 1815, when but eighteen years of age. He found work in the woods, at which he continued for one year; returned to his father's and served him one year; came back to Kinzua and followed lumbering for many years; in fact, he became a pioneer lumberman. In October 1822, he married Susanna Hamlin, by whom he had a family of seven children—Sally, born December 27, 1824, died July 28, 1825; Adeline, born December 22, 1829, died August 4, 1833; Loren, born April 16, 1805, died July 27, 1839; Rosina, born March 26, 1832, died July 7, 1863; Rosetta, born June 19, 1834, married J. O. McManus; Loren, born November 28, 1840; Archibald, born September 17, 1846, died April 9, 1879. Smith La Bree died November 27, 1860, and Susanna, his wife, died March 29, 1877. Loren La Bree married Mary H. Neff, by whom he had two children—Ethel A. and Harry S. Mr. La Bree enlisted and served in the late war, under Captain James. By occupation he is a farmer, and his residence is among the best of the town. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the M. E. Church.

Lacy, James D., North Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer, and was born in Plainfield, N. J., September 16, 1813. He was a son of Silas and Nancy (Parker) Lacy. He was brought up in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., and came to Warren county in 1849, and settled in Conewango, and located on the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1876. He has been married twice. His first wife was Hannah Wells, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he had a family of three children—Mary J., James P., and Julia. His second wife was Hannah Hart, of Jamestown, N. Y., by whom he had five children—Orange R., Charles C., Eva B., Ada, and Emma.

Lake, John M., Sugar Grove p. o., Freehold, was a son of John Lake, who was born in Sweden in 1807, and came to America in 1850. By his first wife, Helen Lake, he had a family of three children—John M., Christian, and Helen; and by his second wife, Sarah Lake, he had one child—Anna Sophia (deceased). John M. was born in Sweden in 1836, and married Louise C. Anderson, of Warren county. They had a family of three children, only one of whom is living—Charles M., (Henry and George deceased). John M. enlisted in the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Infantry and served until the close of the war. He is now a successful farmer.

Langdon, Joseph B., was born in Sugar Grove township in 1834. He is a son of Noah B. Langdon and Barbara Brown, sister of Judge Brown and daughter of David and Jannett Brown. Noah was born in May, 1803, and settled with his parents in 1817; they had a family of fourteen children, but two of whom now survive. Noah died in 1882, and his wife in 1840, leaving five children, only one of whom is now living—Joseph B. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, being then a resident of Genesee county, N. Y. Joseph B. spent thirteen years in California—from 1854 to 1867—when he returned and married Margaret Younie in 1872. They have two daughters—Jenette B. and Anna Y. Margaret was a daughter of James and Mary Jane Younie, of Scotland. Joseph was elected justice of the peace in 1882.

Lauffenberger, 2d, Jacob, Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a farmer and was born in Alsace, France, April 23, 1828. He was a son of Philip and Barbara (Rhinehart) Lauffenberger. His father came to this county in 1873. He had a family of eight children—Philip, Barbara (deceased), Jacob, John (deceased), Fred (deceased), Sally, George, and Mary (deceased). Jacob came to Warren county in 1851, and settled in Pleasant township on the farm which he now occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married June 6, 1856, to Rachel Risley, of Warren, by whom he has had a family of ten children — Amy, Flora (deceased), Charlie, Mary, Carrie, Frank, Jennie, Bertie, Louis, and Dora. Mr. Lauffenberger and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Warren.

Lauffenberger, 1st, Jacob, Warren, is a farmer, and was born in Alsace, France, August 18, 1817. He is a son of Frank and Christina E. (Leonhart) Lauffenberger. He came to Warren in 1840, and in 1843 settled in Pleasant township on the farm he now occupies. In 1844 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Louisa Klein, of Pleasant township. They have one adopted daughter — Lena. Mr. L. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Warren.

Lauffer, Martin, North Warren p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Alsace, France. He is a son of Martin and Catherine (Gruber) Lauffer. He came to this country in 1852 and settled in Warren county, locating upon the farm upon which he now resides in 1862, most of which he cleared and improved himself. In 1854 he married Emeline, daughter of Jacob and Emeline (Peters) Dible, natives of Alsace, France, who settled in Pleasant township in 1847. By this marriage there were six children — Henry, George, Albert, John, Clara, and Fred. Mr. Lauffer and wife are members of the Luther Church of Warren.

Learn, Jacob, Ackley Station p. o., Elk. Levi Learn was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Wayne county, N. Y. He lived and married there. His wife was Margaret Shook, who bore him seven children — Benjamin, Jacob S., Lewis, James, Adam, Mary, and Hannah. They came to Quaker Hill in 1834, and the family were quite prominent in early days of the town. Levi Learn died only a few years ago. Jacob, who is the oldest son now living, married Hannah Rider, by whom he had a family of three children. After her death he married Sarah Northrup, who bore him four children. Jacob Learn seems to have taken his father's place in the affairs of the town, and his quiet manners, good judgment, and excellent private life have made him a person who is generally respected by all who are in any manner associated with him.

Leiter, Warren, North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Dansville, N. Y., on March 5, 1844. He was a son of Joseph and Barbara (Montz) Leiter. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Germany. Warren came to Pennsylvania when he was fourteen years old, and settled in Warren in 1861, and in 1862 he settled in Crawford county. He returned to Warren in 1872, and then purchased the farm in Conewango where he now resides, and which was cleared and improved by his father-in-law, Merritt Babcock. He was married in 1872 to Antis D. Babcock, and to them have been born three children—Nellie E., Effie V., and Bertie J. Antis D. Leiter was a daughter of Merritt and Lucinda (Sturdevant) Babcock, of Conewango.

Leonard, Levi, Spring Creek, was born in Warren county in 1832. He married Cordelia Donaldson, of Spring Creek, by whom he had a family of two children — Guy C., and Nora. He has been a justice of the peace for two years last past, and has three years to serve; and was deputy sheriff for thirty years. He now owns a farm which consists of sixty acres. Levi L. was a son of Arnold and Emeline (Gillis) Leonard. Arnold Leonard was born in Warren county in 1811, and his wife, Emeline, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1812.

Lesser, August, Warren p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Alsace, France, January 8, 1840. He is a son of Conrad and Saloma (Keller) Lesser. He came with his father to Warren in 1851; was a resident of Warren eight years, serving as clerk in a grocery, and also working at the cooper's trade — assisting in making the first oil barrels used in Warren county. In 1873 he settled in Pleasant township on a farm of 100 acres, about forty of which he has cleared. In 1862 he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Gutzel) Lauffer, of Warren; they have six children — Daniel E., Mary E., George A., Helena B., Anna J., and Augusta.

Livermore, George, Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, was born in Allegheny county in 1854. He married Mary L. Phillips. In 1884 he commenced the manufacture of harness at Bear Lake, a business which he followed up to October, 1886, when he engaged with H. J. Phillips. They are now doing a fine business in drugs and medicines.

Logan, John B., West Spring Ceeek p. o., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1862. He married Harriet Morton, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Merritt A., Martha A., Elbert, Harvey D., Lois Allener, Hattie May, and Bessie. Mr. Logan has held the offices of school director and road commissioner. He has a farm of 150 acres. His father, Lemuel, served in the War of 1812; he was married three times, and left ten children.

Logan, John, proprietor of the Bradford House, North Clarendon p. o., was born in Scotland February 8, 1848, and is a son of John and Ellen (Brice) Logan, who settled in Freehold township in 1851. The subject of this sketch was reared in Warren county, and located in Mead township in 1880; he has conducted the Bradford House one year. On November 28, 1882, he married Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Lauffer) Baldensperger, of Mead. They have had one child — Belle E.

Long, Hugh, Pittsfield. In the year 1800 Hugh Long's parents, George and Isabel (McCormic) Long, settled in Spring Creek township, Warren county, about three miles west of Garland on the Big Brokenstraw Creek, and there built the first saw-mill that was erected in Spring Creek township; there their son Hugh was born on the 2d of February, 1802; he was the first white child born in the township. In 1808 or '09 his father sold his property to Daniel Horn, and then settled in Pittsfield township, about two miles east of Garland, built another saw-mill and cleared up a farm, upon which he resided till his death in 1854. His wife died in 1858. He was in the Revolutionary War, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. Hugh married Eleanor Gray October 26, 1826, and bought a farm about one mile from his father's, where he has since resided. They have had five children — Harriett, William W., Daniel A., Laura, and Cordelia C. They are all living but one — William W. His wife, Eleanor, died in September, 1847. His occupation has been farming in the summer, getting out lumber in the winter, and rafting it down the river in the spring; he has also hunted some — bears, wolves, deer, and almost all kinds of small game being very plenty in his early days. He served as justice of the peace ten years, constable four years, school director about fifteen years, supervisor, auditor, assessor, etc., for a number of years. But now the effects of age compel him to give up worldly affairs and live a retired life.

Long, James C., Tidioute p. o., Glade, a general hardware merchant, was born in Butler county in 1845. He was a son of Robert and Sarah (Quinlan) Long, who died in Butler county, leaving a family of three children—James C., William, and Eva. He was a prominent justice and one of the leading men of his town. James C. enlisted in Co. E., 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and served for three years, and at the end of that time was honorably discharged. He settled in Tidioute in 1867, and embarked in the general hardware business, dealing in stoves, tinware, and also engaged in the oil business. He was appointed postmaster in 1877, an office which he held until March, 1886. He has also been town clerk, and has held other minor offices. James C. married Mary Leighty, of Irvine, in 1867. They have had a family of four children born to them — Fannie, Tilly, Jessie, and Maud.

Loree, Nathaniel, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on September 9, 1817. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Loree. He was reared in his native county, and in 1864 he settled in Warren county, on the farm he now occupies, and which consists of 140 acres, 100 acres of which have been improved, and most of which he cleared himself. He was married twice, his first wife being Lydia L. Jones, of Iosko, Mich., by whom he had two children — Rhoda E., and Josephine, both of whom are now dead. His second wife was Philopena (Rarick) Denny, of Yates county, N. Y., by whom he had six children — Elizabeth (Mrs. Albert Head), Josephine (Mrs. H. C. Dible), Sarah (Mrs. Godfried Gruble), Lucinda (Mrs. George Lauffer), and Nathaniel, jr.

Mathis, Mary (Smith), Warren p. o., Glade, and her children, Elizabeth, Joseph, and Stephen, came to Warren county in 1854 and located on the Tionesta. George, another child, came a year early. Mary, the mother, died in 1855. Joseph married Catherine Mack, a daughter of John Mack, by whom he had a family of six children — John, Mary Lena, Joseph, jr., Lydia S., Fred G., and Katy F. Mathis. The family reside in the north part of Glade on a well-cultivated farm of eighty-six acres. Stephen Mathis married Caroline Eberhart, by whom he had a family of five children. Joseph was born in 1828, and Stephen in 1830.

Merritt, Charles C., Grand Valley p. o., Southwest, was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on April 3, 1836, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jewitt) Merritt, who settled in Deerfield in 1855, where Elizabeth died, leaving a family of seven children, six of whom are now living, and by his first wife, Emma Wright Thomas, had a family of twelve children, having in all by both wives nineteen children, fourteen of whom are now living, and all of whom are filling prominent positions as clergymen, or holding State or county offices. Two of the sons served in the War of 1812. The father, Thomas, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Connecticut, and married in Fabius, N. Y., after which he settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Judge C. C. Merritt enlisted in Co. F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pa. Vols., in August, 1862, and served to the close of the war; he was promoted to sergeant and then to captain, under Colonel Hiram Brown, of Erie; he was wounded in two engagements, taken prisoner, and held for ten months at Andersonville. He has held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, and was elected judge in 1885, and has held other prominent offices in his town, and is one of the leading men of his county. He was married in July, 1856, to Esther L. Hunter. They have had three daughters.

Love, Jesse, Russell p. o., Pine Grove, was born in the State of Rhode Island, May 10, 1816. His wife, Mary Ann, was born March 27, 1823. They were married in 1839. Their children were Margaret, Sylvester, Robert A. (now sheriff), Betsey M., Martha L., Rachel J., Mary L., Laura Ann, Fanny J., Sarah L., Charles, and Amy L. Jesse Love died April 18, 1876. Mary Ann, his widow, married Samuel P. Allen, an old and respected resident of Pine Grove, in February, 1880. Jesse Love settled in Warren county in 1820. He was a self-made man, successful in business, and at the time of his death in comfortable circumstances. During the several years preceding his death he resided in Pine Grove.

Mabie, W. H. H., Tidioute. The ancestor of the Mabie family was a native of Holland, who enlisted on a privateer which came on the coast of America, and took a Spanish prize near New York. A son, Abraham, married a French lady at New Rochelle, N. Y., a member of a Huguenot family. From them descended a son, Abraham, born in 1727, and from him descended three sons, Abraham (grandfather of W. H. H. Mabie, subject of this sketch), Joshua and Samuel Mabie. The two latter settled on a farm near Hinckley Pond, town of Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y. Abraham settled on a farm in the town of South East, same county. From Joshua descended Sylvester Mabie, who was president of the Putnam County National Bank, a position he held for many years and at the time of his death in 1885. Also, Jeremiah and Edmund, who were prominent owners of a traveling menagerie, who, after accumulating a fortune, settled in Delevan, Wis., dying in 1869. Sylvester Mabie had a son, Henry, who represented his county, Putnam, in the Legislature of New York for 1885–6. From Abraham Mabie (brother of Joshua and Samuel), descended Samuel Mabie, father of W. H. H. Mabie, the subject of this sketch. The latter came to Tidioute in 1865, engaging as salesman in a store. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Jahu Hunter, which continued for fourteen years, and was widely known as one of the leading and most successful firms in the county in their line. In 1882, Mr. Hunter's son, L. L. Hunter, became partner. In 1884 Mr. Mabie purchased the Hunter half of the mercantile, timber, and saw-mill interests at Cobham, on the Allegheny River, five miles from Tidioute, where a large steam circular saw-mill is operated, the product of which goes to various New England points, New York, and Brooklyn, as well as Pittsburgh and down river points, and ranking among the first lumber concerns of that section. Mr. Mabie was married in 1868, to Nannie A. Magee, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children — a son, Clarance A., and a daughter, Grace E. The brothers and sisters of W. H. H. Mabie, now reside at Danbury, Conn., to which place they removed in 1866.

Mahan, James, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Pine Grove township, December 22, 1823. He was a son of John and Mercy (Burget) Mahan. His father was a native of Ireland, and started for this country with his parents, when but a small child, and landed at Philadelphia. His parents died in Philadelphia with yellow fever in 1789, and he was brought by an uncle to Deer's Eddy, below Brokenstraw, where he lived with an aunt, and experienced many hardships. He was a soldier in the the War of 1812, and settled in Pine Grove in 1823, and in 1825 settled in what is now Farmington, on the farm which is now occupied by James Mahan and his brother, David, which he cleared and improved himself, and upon which he lived and died. His death occurred on May 27, 1882, at the age of eighty-six years. He had a family of five children who grew to maturity—James, David, William, Peter, and Harrison, all of whom live with their families in Farmington. James Mahan occupies a part of the original homestead. He was married in 1847, to Catherine Brooks, a daughter of Ephraim and Hannah (Elder) Brooks, of Chenango county, N. Y. They have had two children born to them — Willard P. and Cora, (now Mrs. Dr. H. H. Cowles). His maternal grandfather was Garrett Burget, a son of Peter Burget, both of whom settled in what is now Farmington, in 1815.

Mandavill, Amicy R., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Brokenstraw township, in 1828. He was married in 1853, to Eunice McCray, of Garland, Warren county. They had a family of three children born to them —Loren, Lincoln, and Lewis. Amicy R. has been road commissioner, and is now acting justice of the peace. He was an early lumberman and farmer, and now owns three hundred acres, although he has retired from active life. He was a son of Francis and Catherine (Vosburgh) Mandavill, who were natives of Columbia county, N. Y., and settled in Warren county. They had a family of six children born to them, four of whom are now living —Mrs. Jane V. Andrews, Mrs. Rachel Barlow, Joshua, and Amicy R.

Mandaville, G. F., Garland p. o., Spring Creek, was born in 1835. His wife was Catherine E. Stuart, of Warren county, who was born in 1841. They have had a family of three children born to them —James L., Kitty, and Eda. His father, John S. Mandaville, was born in New York in 1810, and settled in Warren county in 1830. His wife was Rebecca Keenan, of Westmoreland county, where she was born in 1800. John S. died in 1877, and his wife died in 1876. They had a family of Gifford, Gilbert D., Catherine, and Caroline. G. F. Mandaville is engaged in lumbering and farming, and now owns a farm of 112 acres. He enlisted in the Fourteeth Pa. cavalry, and served in the late war.

Marsh, William S., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Farmington, July 9, 1826. He was a son of Joseph and Ruth (Sheldon) Marsh. His paternal grandparents were John and Phebe (Allen) Marsh, natives of New Jersey; who settled in what is now Farmington in 1800, and cleared and improved a farm which is now owned by A. P. Wright and P. W. Brown. They were married in Rahway, N. J., in 1790, in Quaker form, their marriage certificate, containing the names of fifty-two witnesses, being now in the possession of William S. Marsh. They had a family of five children—Phebe, Joseph, Sally, Nancy, and Miriam. John Marsh, in 1803, taught the first school in Warren county, and in 1805, with his brother Hugh, who settled in Farmington in 1798, built the first school-house in the county, near the site of the present one in Marshtown. Joseph Marsh, only son of John, was a farmer. He was twice married. His first wife was Ruth, a daughter of William and Parthenia (Sherman) Sheldon, by whom he had a family of ten children—Parthena, Phebe S., Miriam L., William S., Nancy P., John A., Phebe A., Joseph L., Rachel J., and Edwin S. His second wife was Betsey (Kelsey) Trask, by whom he had three children—Martha J., Joseph A., and Betsey A. William settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1850, which he cleared and improved. He was married in 1850 to Rosaville, a daughter of Hiram and Clarissa (Barrett) Knapp, of Erie county, N. Y. They have had a family of four children—W. Ed., Joseph S., Frederick S., and Carrie A. Mr. Marsh is a Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace for four terms.

One of the leading men of the town is William L. Marsh, Kinzua p. o., Elk. Mr. Marsh was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., at Little Valley, March 29, 1826. He is a farmer, and was born and raised on a farm. In 1848 he came to Corydon, where, in 1852, he married Mary Whitcomb, by whom he had a family of ten children. About twenty years ago he moved to Kinzua township, about a mile north of the village, on a farm of about two hundred acres. Mr. Marsh is comfortably well possessed of this world's goods, and in the fullness of his age enjoys the fruits of his toil in early life. He takes no special interest in political affairs, but was a Whig with that party and followed it when it merged into the Republican party of later days.

Martin, James M., Sugar Grove p. o., was born in Sugar Grove in 1840. He was a son of Christopher and Ann (McIntosh) Martin. Christopher was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801; his wife was born in Scotland in 1803, and they were married in 1830 at the old Faulkner House in Sugar Grove. He came from Ireland to Greene county, N. Y., in 1827, and went thence to Sugar Grove in 1830. Their children were George D., Annis C., Ann Elizabeth, and James M. The latter married Florence Pratt in 1872; she was a daughter of L. H. and Julia Pratt. They have three children—Lucy, Anna, and Mary. Mr. Martin was appointed postmaster in 1885; has been assessor for four terms, and an officer of Freehold Mutual Insurance Company. He now owns the old homestead farm of 140 acres, purchased in 1831.

McCall, David M., Tidioute, is a dealer in furniture of all the latest designs, pianos, organs, and a full line of all undertaking goods. He was born in Crawford county, and established himself as a furniture manufacturer and dealer, and undertaker in Townville in 1857. He settled in Tidioute in 1876, and embarked in his present business, which has been a financial success. In December, 1884, he was elected president of the Northwestern Funeral Directors' Association of Pennsylvania, comprising Erie, Crawford and Warren counties, and was re-elected the following year, and continues to hold the same honorable position. He was married in 1861 to Hannah J. Noble, of Erie county. They have had a family of four children. One died in infancy; one, Frankie Morris, was born May 30, 1870, and was drowned in the Allegheny River, June 20, 1884. Two of the children are now living—Alice J. and Mary Maud. Mrs. McCall died December 28, 1881. Mr. McCall was a son of Samuel and Martha (Morris) McCall. She was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1804, and her husband Samuel was born in Pennsylvania in 1795. They were married in Crawford county, and had a family of ten children, two of whom are now living—David M. and Nancy (who married Mr. McConnell). Samuel died in 1872. Three of his sons enlisted and served in the War of the Rebellion. Samuel, jr., and Levy L. enlisted in the Pennsylvania Bucktails of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. James V. enlisted from Wisconsin, and also served until he was discharged. They were all honorably discharged, but have all died since the war from health impaired through exposure.

McCoy, Thomas, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Cumberland county on January 19, 1816. His father's family went to Venango county in 1826. In 1833 Thomas left home and came to Pine Grove, and found work at lumbering for Guy C. Irvine. This business he followed for thirty-five years. In 1836 he married Priscilla, a daughter of John Cheers, of Venango county. Their children were Andrew J., who married Cynthia Sanborn, and now lives at Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin F., who resides at Kinzua; William W., who married Orpha Cheers and who have four children; George W., who married Florence Hale, and who have had ten children, eight of whom are now living; Nancy, who married Levi Brown, and who have three children; Nelson P., who married Mattie Brownell, both of whom are deceased; Sarah Jane, who married George Rider, both of whom are deceased; Joseph, who married Hattie Walling, and who have had one child; and Mary P., who married Albert Wyman, and who have had two children. Thomas McCoy was a successful business man and accumulated a considerable fortune, but by accommodating others his means have been reduced. Recently he has divided his once extensive farm between his children. Mr. McCoy is a Democrat of long standing, and has always been a prominent figure in the political affairs of the town. He has twenty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

McDonald, John G., Sugar Grove p. o., was born in 1857. He was a son of John and Agnes (McLeod) McDonald, who were born and married in Scotland, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1852, where their four children were born. Their names are Archibald D., Alexander M., John G., and Mary. John G. is a general merchant of the firm of McDonald Brothers, dealers in dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes and all fancy goods, and are wholesale dealers in and shippers of butter, eggs, hay, etc. John G. engaged in business in 1878 with his brother under the firm name of A. D. McDonald & Co. A. D. retired in 1884 (died in 1886), when Alexander entered into partnership with John, the firm name being McDonald Brothers.

McDowell, L. R., East Branch p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Ontario county, N. Y. in 1823, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1842. He married Louisa Jewell in 1838, and they had three daughters—Anna, Tena, and Ardella; the last two are dead. L. R. was a son of Samuel H. and Delila (Beardsley) McDowell, of Connecticut, who settled in Warren county in 1842; they had eleven children, six of whom are now living. He was a harness-maker by trade. L. R. served in the Rebellion in the Second District of Columbia Regiment. He owns a farm of 186 acres.

McGee, Robert, Cobham, p. o., Deerfield, was born in Deerfield township in 1849. He was married on December 26, 1870, to Edna H. Rowland, by whom he has had two children—Harrison D. and Lulu. Mrs. McGee was a daughter of George W. Rowland. Robert McGee had four brothers who served in the late War of the Rebellion. William died in Andersonville prison, where he was buried; James died at home on January 14, 1864; and John and Joseph were discharged with their regiment. They were the sons of William and Kaziah (Thompson) McGee. Kaziah was born in Deerfield and was sixty-eight years and four months old when she died on March 28, 1873, and her husband, William, was born in Mifflin; he was eighty-one years and seven months when he died on March 4, 1873. They had a family of nine children born to them, six of whom are now living. They were early settlers on the river north of Tidioute, where William was engaged in lumbering and farming up to the time of his death.

McGuire, jr., Thomas L., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1834. He was a son of Thomas and Ruth (Arthur) McGuire. Ruth was born in Brokenstraw, and died in 1835. Her husband. Thomas, was born in 1781, and died in 1865. They had a family of five children born to them—Susan (married Mr. Snow), Emily, Thomas L., jr., Rebecca (married W. Crook), and Elsie. Thomas, sr., was a son of Hugh and Patience McGuire. Hugh was a native of Chester county, and settled here early in the year 1800, and was engaged in farming with General Irvin. He had a government contract for many years in carrying the mails to and from Jamestown, Titusville, and Meadville. Thomas L., jr., was married in 1857 to Eliza Jane Upton, who was born in Garland. They have had a family of four children born to them—Lavina D., Lillia Ann, John Willard, and Guy Ellis. Eliza Jane was a daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Upton. Thomas L., jr., settled in Pittsfield, in 1857, on his present homestead farm.

McIntosh, Charles, Sugar Grove, was born at Ashville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1849. He was a son of James and Isabella (Laing) McIntosh, who were natives of Scotland. They have had a family of six children, four of whom are now living. James was born in 1803; Charles married Mary Jamieson, of Freehold township in September, 1885; she was a daughter of William and Agnes Jamieson. Charles is a farmer and harness-manufacturer.

McIntyre, Almyron, Pittsfield, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1818. He was a son of Nathaniel and Miranda (Goodrich) McIntyre. Miranda was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., and her husband of Scotland. They settled in Delaware county in 1837, where he was married. He came to Pittsfield and engaged in the lumber business, and Almyron came with him. In 1839 Nathaniel returned to Delaware county, where he died the same year, aged forty-six years. His widow after his death came to reside with Almyron. She died in Iowa. They had a family of ten children born to them, five of whom are now living as follows: George, Jerome, James, Almyron, and Harriet. One of the sons, Jarvis, enlisted, was discharged and died while on his way home. Almyron was married in 1841 to Mary Boughton, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have had a family of four daughters born to them—Sceneth A., married Richard Brooks, now has a family of three children; Justina, married John Salmon, and died leaving one son—Jay; Ina, was married twice; her first husband was Frank Jackson, who died in 1880; her present husband is Laverne Wickwire; and Ella, who married Fred W. Price; they have had one daughter born to them—Florence. Mr. Almyron McIntyre has held the office of justice of the peace, assessor, school director, commissioner, and all other town and district offices. He was an early practical mill contractor and bridge builder, and he has built several of the large hotels and buildings of the county. He had no chance for school advantages but by close application he acquired a thorough business knowledge. Being a close observer he is well informed both on State and county affairs.

McIntyre, N. J., Grand Valley p. o., Eldred, was born in Warren county in 1857. He is a farmer and is also largely engaged in lumbering as a contractor. He was married in 1879 to Harriet Catlin, and to them have been born four children—Gail, Mark Catlin, Florence, and Nathan Roy. His father was born in Scotland, in 1829, and came to America in 1835, and settled in Warren county in 1839. He was married in 1854 to Maria J. Cooper, of Warren county. To them have been born a family of three children—Robert E., N. J., and Allie.

McIntyre, A. G., Sugar Grove, is a general merchant of Sugar Grove borough, and was born in the town of Sugar Grove in 1859. He was a son of Robert and Eliza (Sands) McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre was a native of Scotland, and settled in Warren county in 1848. His wife was born in Ireland. They were married in Warren in 1854. Robert enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment, Company B, N. Y. Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor; he also served ten years of his early life in the British Army. He left a widow and two children—A. G. and Lizzie. A. G. McIntyre has been town clerk and town treasurer. He became the successor of Messrs. Harris & McIntyre, who succeeded C. P. Harris in the business in 1882, as extensive dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, and dealers in and shippers of farm produce.

McKean, David H., Cobham p. o., Deerfield, was born in Venango county, November 3, 1830. He was a son of William and Isabella (Russell) McKean, who were born in Pennsylvania and settled in Venango county; moved to Deerfield in 1856. He was born in Venango county in 1808, and died in 1870. His wife, Isabella, was born in Butler county in 1805. They had a family of nine children born to them. David H. McKean was married in 1850 to Martha M. Pratt, who was born in Bolesburg, Centre county, on April 15, 1830. They have had a family of nine children born to them—Helen Mar, Samuel, David Lee, Harper M., Emeline E., Flora M., Minnie I., Erwin W., and one son who died at an early age. David H. McKean settled in Deerfield in 1850, and purchased his present homestead. At that time it was a dense forest, and erected his humble log cottage, which he has exchanged for a modern built home, by his persistent industry. He has for the last thirty-six years confined his labors to farming and lumbering. David H. erected a steam saw-mill in 1883 where he manufactures extensively all classes of lumber. His mill is accessible by a plank road one and a quarter miles from Cobham depot, what is now known as Conley Run. His son, Harper M., is now a partner in the lumber business. David H. McKean has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, has also been assessor, school director, commissioner, and held other minor offices of his town.

McKelvey, David, West Spring p. o., Spring Creek, was born in the north of Ireland, and came to America in 1869, and settled in Warren county in 1876. He married Margaret Murphy, who was a native also of the north of Ireland. They had a family of six children—Thomas J., Amelia J., Adolphus, David, and George L. He is a farmer and now occupies a farm of 220 acres.

McKinney, Arthur, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1814, on the farm where he now resides. In 1842 he married Susan Arthur, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was born in 1819, and who died November 12, 1885. They had a family of nine children, of whom six are now living, as follows: John W., Mary, Calender A., Charles E., Elery, and Grace. Calender A. married Bertha Tuttle in

1884, and they have one son, and a daughter named Emily. The latter married George Reavely, and died in 1877, leaving a daughter—Mabel—born in 1875. The family of father and six children all reside at the old homestead—but one married. Arthur was a son of John and Rebecca (Arthur) McKinney. She was born on the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania in 1784, and died July 25, 1852. John was born in Ulster county, Ireland, in 1770, came to Philadelphia in 1790, and labored as a farmer. In 1792 he carried the chain to survey Western Pennsylvania, including Warren county, with General Irvine, and in 1794 located 1,000 acres west of General Irvine's tract, where he settled and reared his family of nine children, but three of whom now survive, viz.: James, Susan (now the Widow Wade), and Arthur. John and Rebecca were married about 1800. He died in 1841, leaving each of his seven sons and daughters a large farm. Arthur now owns 680 acres of the original homestead; he became an extensive lumberman and farmer in early life, and retired in 1880.

McKinney, Arthur, Youngsville p. o., was born in Youngsville in 1831, and in 1855 married Annie Mary Brown, of Titusville, who was born in 1831. They have four children—William S., Harriet A., Nellie B., and Fred O.; they had one daughter, who died in April, 1880, aged seven years. Mrs. McKinney was a daughter of John and Jane (McCray) Brown, who were married in 1812. John was born in Westmoreland county in 1784, and died in 1871. They had six children, four of whom are now living, as follows: George W., Alexander, Oliver, and Annie Mary. Mrs. Brown died March 4, 1871. John Brown was the last of the eleven soldiers of the War of 1812 in town. Arthur McKinney was a son of John and Lorinda (Simmons) McKinney. John was born in Warren county in 1804, and Lorinda in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1806; they were married in 1829, and had seven children, two of whom are now living—Arthur, born in 1831, and James, born in 1850. John McKinney died in March, 1879. He held the office of sheriff of the county for three years, and of constable three years. He was a leading business man. His parents were John and Rebecca (Arthur) McKinney, who were very early settlers in Warren county. Three of their children are now living—James, Arthur, 1st, and Susan. Lorinda McKinney, wife of John, was a daughter of William and Prudence (Stewart) Simmons, of Oxford, N. Y. They settled in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1811, where they died. Of seven children, Lorinda is the only surviving one. James, 2d, married Olive Brown; she died leaving one child; she was a sister of Mrs. Arthur McKinney.

McKinney, James, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Youngsville in 1850. He was a son of John, jr., and Lorinda (Simmons) McKinney. She was born in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1806, and was married in 1829; they had a family of seven children, two of whom survive—Arthur and James. The father, John, jr., was born in Brokenstraw in 1804, and died in March, 1879; he was a prominent man in his county—sheriff three years, constable three years, and an active business man. John, jr., was a son of John and Rebecca (Arthur) McKinney. John was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1770, settled in Philadelphia about 1790, and died in February, 1841. He was first a farmer, and then carried chain for Surveyor Irvine while he surveyed Warren county and other parts of Western Pennsylvania, and in 1794 or '95 he took up 1,000 acres west of the Irvine tract. He married about 1800, and had a family of nine children, but three of whom are now living—Arthur, James, and Susan. James McKinney, 2d, married Olive Brown in 1871. She died in 1882, leaving one child—Lurline. James married a second wife, Arlie E. Brown, in 1883. She was a daughter of Heman L. and Semantha (Bly) Brown. Heman L. died in 1865, leaving the one daughter—Arlie—and his widow married Alexander Brown. Olive, the first wife, was a daughter of John and Jane (McCray) Brown.

McKitrick, Hance, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a blacksmith, and was born in County Down, Ireland, December 29, 1842. He was a son of James and Isabelle (Stevenson) McKitrick, who immigrated to Canada in 1843, where Hance was reared and educated, and where he learned his trade. He came to Warren county in 1865, and worked as a journeyman up to 1873, when he located in Farmington and embarked in business for himself, a business which he has conducted up to the present time. He was married in 1871 to Ann L. Johnson, a daughter of Peter and Christina (Jones) Johnson, of Farmington, and by her has had two children—Fannie E. and Agnes J. Mr. McKitrick is now holding the office of town commissioner, and in politics he is Republican.

McMillen, Daniel J., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Conewango township in 1835. He was a son of Joseph and Patty (Leonard) McMillen. Patty was born in Warren county, and Joseph, her husband, was born in Venango county. They were married in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and after this event settled in Warren county. They had a family of five children born to them, four of whom are now living—Robert, Daniel J., Worth, and Leroy. Patty died in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight years. His last wife was Carrie McMillen. James was an expert pilot on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and afterward became an extensive lumberman and shipper. Daniel J. McMillen was married in 1872 to Maggie Irvine, of Freehold. They have had two children born to them—Anna, and D. Lee (who was drowned at the age of nine years). David J. became engaged in the mercantile business in Pittsfield, and in April, 1883, he came to Warren county and engaged in the general mercantile business, now doing business under the firm name of H. F. Andrews & Co.

McNett, Levi E., North Clarendon p. o., Mead, is a farmer, and was born in Painesville, O., June 14, 1834. He was a son of Levi and Eliza (Shepard) McNett; was reared in Chautauqua county, N. Y., from the age of two years, and came to Warren in 1854; worked some at his trade, that of cabinet-making, though he was principally engaged in lumbering up to 1881. He located in North Clarendon in 1875, and embarked in the clothing business in 1881, from which he retired in 1884. He was married in 1854 to Clara Cogswell, a daughter of Samuel H. and Mary (Arnett) Cogswell, of Warren. They have had a family of four children born to them—Eva (now Mrs. L. P. Millard), Mary (now Mrs. J. A. Barnes), Samuel, and Charlie.

McWilliams, John L., Warren p. o., Conewango, was the youngest of the sons and daughters of William McWilliams, who came to Glade in 1851, from Canada. The family, however, were of Scottish birth, and emigrated from the mother country to the dominion in 1842. These children were Janet, Elizabeth, Alexander E., Jane, Christina, and John L. Their father died in Glade in 1860, and their mother died at the same place twenty-five years after. John L. McWilliams married Emma A. Zeigler, by whom he had two children. Mr. McWilliams is by trade a carpenter, but his time is devoted to oil producing, at which he has met with remarkable and deserved success. His farm of one hundred acres, near Glade Run, has seventeen producing wells at present, with an abundance of territory yet to be opened. Having commenced life with no capital Mr. McWilliams has by honesty and industry earned for himself a goodly competence. He has figured somewhat in the affairs of the town, and has frequently held town offices. In politics he favors the Prohibitionists, but in earlier years was a Democrat.

McWilliams, William, Warren p. o., Conewango, emigrated from Scotland about the year 1850, and settled in Canada, where he resided until 1855, when he settled in Glade. His third son, Alexander E., married Catherine Imhoof. They have had no children except by adoption. Mr. McWilliams is by trade a carpenter and joiner, but devotes most of his attention to oil producing, at which he is quite successful, owning and leasing extensively. In political life he is a strong Prohibitionist and an active worker in the cause. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

Marsh, Grant, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., December 8, 1796. He came to Russellburg in the fall of 1822, two years later than his brother John. On October 31, 1830, Grant married Catherine Martin, a daughter of one of the earliest pioneers of the town. The children of Grant and Catherine Marsh were John, born July 26, 1831, died August 30, 1866; Benjamin, born June 21, 1833; James, born December 25, 1835, scalded and died April 13, 1837; James Grant, born February 5, 1838, and died June 3, 1879; Walter W., born December 14, 1839, now resides on the old home farm; Phebe Ann, born February 17, 1842, married Russel Marsh, of Dakota; Martin L., born February 27, 1844, now a resident of Dakota; and Martha, born February 12, 1846, married Luther Forbush. Catherine Marsh, wife of Grant Marsh, was born September 13, 1808, and died December 29, 1847. Grant Marsh died September 27, 1876. After the death of his first wife in 1847, Grant Marsh married Cornelia Loucks, by whom he had a child who died unnamed, Emily, born November 25, 1857, George W., born May 5, 1859, died from an accident October 18, 1883.

Mattison, Oren D., Matthew's Run p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1833, and is a son of Christopher L. and Anna Allen Mattison. He was born in 1802, and died in 1867; she was born in 1805, and died in 1869. They were married in Washington connty, N. Y., and with a family of five children settled in Chautauqua county in 1837, and in 1843 settled in Sugar Grove township, where they died. They had a family of eleven children, but four of whom survive, as follows: Thomas T., Oren D., Cornelia, and Sarah. Oren D. enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1864, and served to the close of the war. Edwin enlisted under the nine months call, and was wounded at Gettysburg. Chistopher was a graduated physician, but chose farming later in life. O. D. Mattison married, June 6, 1854, Sarah Smith, who was born in 1840. They have four children—Orvill J., Warren G., Melvina, and Erastus. Melvina married Perry Mead, and Warren G. married Ellen Covey. O. D. Mattison is a farmer; he has held the office of school director, and district offices.

Mead, Benjamin F., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Warren, on February 22, 1844. He was a son of Benjamin and Almena (Stebbins) Mead. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Mead, came from Northumberland county, and settled in Brokenstraw township, in this county, in 1799, where he engaged in farming and lumbering; later he moved to Conewango, purchased Mead Island (a place which still bears his name), and died on the farm now owned by James Mead, on March 3, 1846. His wife was Hannah Boone, a niece of the famous pioneer Kentuckian, Daniel Boone. He had a family of fourteen children —Eva, Benjamin, Ruth, David, John, Ruth (second), William, Sarah, Darius, Gooding, Boone, Elizabeth, Abigail. Benjamin Mead, sr., was married on March 13, 1820, to Almena Stebbins. They had a family of seven children born to them —Abiram, Zerina, Roxy M., Caroline, Joel E., Maria C., and Benjamin F. He cleared the farm which he now occupies himself, and settled on the same about 1819. Benjamin F., jr., now resides with his father and carries on the homestead. He was married October 22, 1868, to Penuel Falconer. They have a family of four children—Willard, Wallace, Ralph, and Stewart. Penuel Mead was a daughter of James and Christina (Stuart) Falconer, of Sugar Grove township.

Mead, Darius, Youngsville p. o., was born at Youngsville in 1824. He was a son of John and Sarah Huffman Mead. John was born at Meadville in 1786, and died in 1870. Sarah was born at Susquehanna, and died at the age of sixty-two years. They were married in 1808. John settled in Brokenstraw township in 1806. They had thirteen children, the survivors of whom are named as follows: Philip, Eliza, Elsa, Chambers, John C., and Sarah (twins), Darius, Anna, Henrietta, Laura. Darius Mead married Kate Van Valkenburgh, of Erie, in 1885. He has held several county and town offices — county commissioner, school director, road commissioner, town treasurer, etc. He is a general lumber manufacturer and shipper and oil producer. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his second wife drew his pension. She was Sarah E. Ireland.

Mead, G. Fillmore, Pittsfield p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1827, and married Caroline Hotchkiss, of Crawford county in 1853. They have a family of six children — Helen De Ette, Nighton T., Mary A., Arlie C., Carry L., and Gaylord E. Helen D. was a graduate of Chamberlain Institute, taught several years, and married J. R. Babcock. Mary A. was a graduate of Corry school; she also taught, and married Willis Eddy. Nighton T. was a graduate of the Allegheny College in 1884, and is now reading law. Arlie C. was also a graduate of the Allegheny College. Mrs. Caroline Mead was a daughter of Rev. David and Abigail Hotchkiss; he was a Wesleyan M. E. cleryman and a missionary. G. Fillmore Mead was a son of Philip and Mary (Coover) Mead; they had seven children, five of whom are now living, as follows: William A., G. Fillmore, Wilber F., Stephen L., and Ulysses. Philip was born in 1794 and died in 1861; Mary, his wife, was born in 1793 and died in 1883. G. Fillmore Mead enlisted in the navy in September, 1864, and served under Captain Rice on the *Reindeer*, and was later transferred to the *Abeona*, under acting-master Samuel Hall, and was discharged at the close of the war.

Mead, John, Pittsfield p. o., was born in Brokenstraw township in 1808. He was a son of William and Susan (Davis) Mead. Susan was born at Northumberland, and William at Lancaster, and went with his parents to Franklin. William Mead was a son of John and Catharine (Foster) Mead, and John Mead, sr., was a son of Darius Mead, who was murdered by the Indians, and who left five sons — General David, John, Darius, Joseph, and Ansel. Joseph and Darius came to Warren county between 1798 and 1800; General David and John remained in Meadville, and Ansel went South. William Mead settled in Brokenstraw in 1806 and married in 1807 Susan Davis. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are now living, as follows: John, born in 1808; Julia A., born in 1813; Drusilla, born in 1820; and Susan, born 1823. John Mead married in 1832 Mary Ransom, a daughter of Amasa and Abbie Ransom, of Brokenstraw. They had a family of nine children — Erastus, Rebecca, Harriet, Cordelia, Ransom, Joseph, Susan, Lillian, and Alice, and twenty-three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Erastus enlisted in 1862 and served to the close of the war. John settled on his homestead farm of 150 acres in 1838.

Mead, Nelson, Corydon p. o., the youngest of thirteen children, sons and daughters of John Mead, was born in Brokenstraw February 1, 1835. He lived in the vicinity of his native town until the year 1882, engaging in various branches of the mercantile and oil producing business, but with indifferent success. At that time having experienced all the turns of the oil business, he came to Corydon and opened a general store which is managed mainly by his younger sons. With his oldest child, under the firm style of N. Mead & Son, he purchased the timber on a tract of two thousand acres in Elk and Corydon townships and Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The firm operates two steam power mills with a producing capacity of nearly 30,000 feet of lumber daily. Charles C. Mead, the oldest son and partner of his father, has been station agent of the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad at Corydon since the road was opened. In March, 1860, Nelson Mead united in marriage with Martha A. McDowell, of Youngsville, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Mead was one of the county commissioners in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873.

Mead, Wilbur F., Pittsfield p. o., Brokenstraw township, was born in Brokenstraw in 1830. He is a carpenter and builder, and also owns and occupies a part of the farm originally owned and improved by his father, Philip Mead. He is one of a family of six sons and one daughter, offspring of Philip and Mary (Coover) Mead, viz.: William A., Benjamin M., Susan D., G. Fillmore, Wilbur F., Stephen L., and Ulysses. Benjamin M. qualified himself for the practice of medicine, but died at the age of twenty-six years. Susan D. married Chester Kingsley, of Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and died leaving a family of seven children; those now living reside in Texas. Wilbur F. married Chloe A. Smith, daughter of Ammi and Edna L. (Morton) Smith, of Sugar Grove, in 1860. Chloe died in 1884, having had a family of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Orion S., the first-born, died at the age of fourteen months; De W., Jasper L., Rollin K., Edna C., Marcia M., and one who died in infancy. W. F. Mead was married the second time in 1885 to Adeline Benoit, of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. In religious faith he identifies himself with the Wesleyan Methodists.

Mead, William A., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw.— The family of Meads from whom the Meads of this county originated came from Connecticut to Wyoming county, and soon after, having difficulty with their land titles, came to Franklin, Venango county in 1789. Darius Mead, their father, was killed by the Indians in 1791. General David and John Mead came to Crawford county. Darius, jr., and Joseph Mead came to Warren county about 1799 and settled in Brokenstraw valley. General David died August 23, 1816. Joseph Mead, a brother of Darius, sold out his interest in the mills they built here and located near Warren in about 1814. William A. Mead's parents were Philip and Mary (Coover) Mead, both born in 1795. Their children were as follows: William A., Benjamin M., Susan D., G. Fillmore, Wilbur F., Stephen L., and Ulysses. Benjamin M. was fitted for the practice of medicine in the Buffalo Medical College, and died in the year 1845. Susan D. married in 1841 Chester Kingsley, now dead, having sons and daughters now living in Texas, two of them in the practice of medicine in San Antonio. William A. married Margaret E. Stranahan. Their children are Bessy F., Gibson P., Louesa J. (who died at the age of ten years), and Chester K. Gibson is living on his father's farm and has the management of it. Chester is living in Des Moines, Ia., and has been manager of the Western Telephone Company of that city.

Merkle, William, of Limestone township, Warren county, now superintendent of the Economy Oil Company, was born Aug. 6, 1840, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were Michael and Wilhelmina (Killinger) Merkle, emigrants from Germany to this country in 1853, residing at Economy, Beaver county, until August, 1854, whence they moved into Limestone township, purchasing a piece of wood land, and began to clear up a farm. In 1864 they entered into the employ of the Economy Oil Company, and are now living on their lands. Michael Merkle was born in May, 1809, and Wilhelmina his wife in January, 1814. They have had a family of six children—Magdalena, William, Mena, Michael, Jane, and Anna Helena, all of whom are now living. In the spring of 1866 William Merkle married Louesa Lineman, of Ashland township, Clarion county. They have had a family of seven children born to them, viz.: Mena L., William H., Paulena A., Rosa L., Lydia M., Jacob H., and Albert E. In early life William was employed in farming and lumbering, but in 1864 he entered into the employ of Economy Oil Company, having been with them steadily since, and is now superintending their business about Tidioute, where their property is located, it consisting of about 1,500 acres of timber and farming lands, and has also been noted for its rich production of oil in former years.

Merrihew, James W., Corydon p. o., came from Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., to Corydon about the year 1841. His family consisted of a wife and four children, viz.: Mariette, who married William Black; Electa Ann, who married Braison Arthur; Lyman S. and James W., the latter being the only one of the family born in Corydon. James W. Merrihew was a farmer and lumberman, at which he was quite successful. He died in 1876. Lyman S. Merrihew married Eliza Crooks, daughter of John Crooks, by whom he had three children—Mary E., Ellen J., and Cynthia E. The success in life that Lyman S. Merrihew has attained is the result of his own personal effort, as he had no capital with which to start in life. His farm contains sixty-four acres of land. Although a Republican in politics, he is an active worker in the cause of temperance and is not bound by party ties when prohibition is an issue.

Merritt, Judge Charles C., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 3, 1836. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jewett) Merritt. The parents settled in Deerfield township in 1855, where Elizabeth died, leaving a family of seven children. Thomas had by his first wife, Polly Wright, a family of twelve children, making nineteen in all, fourteen of whom are now living, and all are now filling prominent positions, members of the clergy, and holding State and county offices. Two of the sons served in the War of the Rebellion. Thomas Merritt was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Connecticut and was married in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and after marriage settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Judge C. C. Merritt enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in August, 1862, and served to the close of the war; he was promoted to sergeant and then to captain, under Colonel Hiram Brown, of Erie. He was wounded in two engagements and was taken prisoner and held for ten months at Andersonville. He has been justice of the peace for three terms, was elected judge in 1885, and has also held other prominent positions in his town. He is one of the leading men of his town and county. He was married in July, 1856, to Esther L. Hunter. They have had three daughters born to them—Lovisa, Lorinda, and Grace. Esther L. was a daughter of Robert and Lovisa (Manross) Hunter, and her grandparents were Robert and Betsey Hunter, who came from Ireland and settled here about 1795.

Metzger, William H., Irvine p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in York county in 1834, and settled in Warren county in 1871, and with his brother, F. T. Metzger, erected the Revere House at Warren in 1872. They also ran in connection with this hotel the Irvine Hotel, until 1879, when William sold his interest to his brother and he embarked in the general mercantile business at Irvinton, where he now resides. He was postmaster for six years, from 1872 to 1878, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1853 to 1864 as an engineer, and is now one of the oldest engineers of that road. He was a son of John and Maria (Gardner) Metzger. John was born in Philadelphia in 1789, and Maria was born in Maryland in 1805. They were married in York county in 1831. He died in 1856. Six children are now living. William H. Metzger was married in 1871 to E. B. Allbright, of Westmoreland county, who was born in 1832. They have a family of three children—Edgar, Charles, and Bessie. The children of the parents now living are William H., Margaret, Frank T., Thomas E., George W., and Ella.

Miles, Joseph, Spring Creek p. o., was born in Spring Creek in 1825. He is a farmer and manufacturer of shingles, and owns a farm of thirty acres. He married Cordelia Odell, of Dunkirk, N. Y. They have a family of six children—Lucinda, La Fayette, Patterson, Henry Marquis, William Ernest, Frank Laton. Joseph was a son of Solomon Miles, who was born in Massachusetts, and served in the War of the Revolution, and settled in Warren county in 1814, and cleared a large farm there. He died in 1862. He married Betsey Crane, of Connecticut, who died in 1836, leaving a large family, four of whom are now living—Calvin, William, Joseph, and Delila.

Miller, Robert E., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a merchant and was born in Troy, N. Y., July 13, 1839. He was a son of Robert and Jeanette (Todd) Miller; the former was a native of Ireland, and his wife of Scotland. They settled in Farmington in 1834, on the farm now owned by J. H. Miller, which they cleared and improved and upon which they resided for many years. They had a family of seven children—James, who was killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., during the late war; Jane, Mrs. George Cramer; Rachel, Mrs W. B. West; John, deceased; William, Robert E., and Joseph H. Robert E. was brought up in Farmington; educated at the public schools of Meadville and Jamestown; was a successful teacher for nine years; entered the law office of Johnson & Brown in Warren, as a student, in the spring of 1862, but like many others left his studies to enlist as second sergeant in Company F, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged. He has been director of the schools of his town for twelve years. Graduated in the C. L. S. C. class of 1883, and has always led the advance in all educational enterprises in Farmington. He entered the mercantile business at Lander in 1865, a business which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. He was elected treasurer of Warren county in 1874, serving a term of three years, and is now serving his fourth year as justice of the peace in Farmington. He was married September 10, 1868 to Martha A., a daughter of George and Emily (Foster) Ewers, who were among the early settlers of Farmington. They have had a family of four children born to them—Grant E., Emma J., Robert J., and Hugh E.

Mix, Ashbel R., Landers p. o., Farmington, was born in what is now known as Farmington, March 22, 1842. He was a son of Horace and Sybil (Rowley) Mix. He was reared in Farmington, and was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in Company F, Ninth New York Cavalry. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, and was through the Potomac campaign on the Potomac, and Sheridan's raid to Richmond, and the battles in the Shenandoah Valley. He was honorably discharged after three years service. He and his brother Horace bought a saw-mill in 1865, on Jackson Run, which in 1868 was burnt down. They immediately rebuilt the mill, and he sold his interest to his brother Horace Mix, and after that engaged in farming until 1883, when he built a saw, planing, and grist-mill at Farmington Center, with Elmer Hodge, and since January 1, 1885, he has been sole proprietor. Mr. Mix was married in 1864 to Sallie Cooper, of Farmington. They have had a family of three children born to them—Luvern, drowned at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, Jamestown, N. Y., September 10, 1885; Emmett, born August 13, 1870; Delbert, born in 1883, and died of pneumonia March 26, 1884. Mrs. Mix was a daughter of Abigail and Harvey Cooper. Her mother, Mrs. Cooper, died June 23, 1886, very suddenly, with blood poisoning caused by the overflow of the gall, at Chautauqua, N. Y. She was brought to Farmington for burial June 25, 1886. She was born April 10, 1825, and was the oldest daughter of Peter Burgett. She married Harvey Cooper in 1842. She practiced medicine for many years and was very successful. Her name stands on record at the Prothonotary's office at Warren.

Morgan, A. T., Lottsville p. o., Freehold, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1829, and settled in Warren county in 1845. He was married in 1862 to Mary Mathews, who died in 1867, leaving one child—Effie E., who is now teaching at Columbus. In 1871 he again married Mrs. Ann Maria Mathews, by whom also he had one child—Marion. Mr. Morgan is a shoemaker by trade, but now gives his entire attention to farming. He has been town collector and constable for a number of years. His father, Sanford Morgan, married Elizabeth Newton and died in 1849.

Morian, Thomas V. S., Enterprise, p. o., Southwest, a general merchant, lumber manufacturer, and shipper, oil dealer and producer, was born in Danville, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1819. He was married in 1842 to Clarinda Wood, of Pomfret, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They have had a family of three sons and one daughter born to them—Eva, Carlos C., Herbert T., and Ell B. Thomas V. S. Morian came here in 1845 as a clerk in the branch store of C. Smith, and in 1847 he built his present store, and became engaged in the general mercantile trade. He retired from his lumber business in 1860, and then became engaged in the oil business, producing and shipping the same. He was an expert and successful river pilot, and did a large shipping business in oil from Oil City to Pittsburgh. He was a son of Jacob and Lydia (Van Scoter) Morian. His parents died in Chautauqua county. Jacob died in 1862, and Lydia, his wife, in 1869. They had a family of nine children born to them, seven of whom are now living. Jacob was born in Germany in March, 1782, and settled in Philadelphia, and then went to Steuben county, N. Y. He served in the War of 1812. He settled with his family in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1830, where he died. His children now living are—Anthony, John, Margaret, Thomas, Lydia, and Catherine.

Morrison, Hugh, Tidioute, p. o., Deerfield, was born in Venango county in 1819. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunter) Morrison, who had a family of ten children born to them, four of whom are now living—Hugh, Robert H., Elizabeth, and Isabella. His second wife was Margaret Hunter, by whom he had a family of four children, three of whom are now living—Nathan P., Matthew J., and Margaret M. The parents settled in Deerfield in 1832. His second wife, Margaret, died in 1878. Thomas was in the War of 1812, and was a prominent man of his town. He was also an extensive farmer and lumberman. Hugh Morrison married Martha McGuire, of Tidioute, in 1844; she died December 17, 1851, leaving a family of three children—Adelia, Samuel J., and Thomas Edson. Hugh then married his second wife, Jane P. Holeman, of Venango county, was born in 1827, and married in 1853. He has had one son by his second marriage—Ashbel Wilson. Mrs. Morrison was a daughter of Alexander Holeman. Hugh has been school director, road commissioner, and is now engaged in farming.

One of the earliest of the old pioneer families of Warren county was that of James Morrison, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The family came to that part of the county on which Warren borough now stands, when only three log huts marked the place. They built a log house near the old fort, where the family stayed until 1804, when they moved to Kinzua. At the latter place one of the sons of James Morrison, Abel Morrison, who was born in Lycoming county, August 3, 1795, married Lucinda Richards, a daughter of James Richards, and in the fall of 1827 moved to Corydon. Lucinda Richards was born in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., January 23, 1801. The children of this marriage were Nancy, born January 15, 1819, married first Amos Flatt, who died, and second, John B. Carr, who was killed during the late war; John

Wesley, born July 15, 1820, died August 16, 1825; Alanson G., born February 21, 1832, married January 24, 1846, to Ann E. Enos; Fanny, born January 15, 1824, married September 8, 1841, to E. R. Covell, and died December 14, 1881; James R., born April 10, 1826; Martha, born May 9, 1828, being the first white female child born in Corydon, married Jarvis L. Forbes; Flavius Josephus, born September 23, 1832, married December 18, 1856, to Sarah E. Bradley; Ellen J., born January 16, 1835, married Henry E. Converse, April 27, 1851, and died October 11, 1871; Adeline, born March 15, 1837, married Robert M. Patterson; William Henry, born March 8, 1841. Abel Morrison was an extensive lumberman and farmer, and in every respect a self-made man. He died Christmas day, 1874. His widow, Lucinda, still occupies the old family residence with her son, William H., who is the youngest child. Lucinda Morrison possesses a remarkable memory. Every name and date given above was furnished by her entirely from memory, and a subsequent comparison with the family record disclosed not a single error. Indeed, so wonderfully does she retain dates and events of earlier days that she is a standard authority on all questions arising concerning them, and she has yet to be found in error. She is now in her eighty-sixth year. Of her children, three—Alanson G., James R., and William H.—were soldiers in the late war. Three of her sons-in-law, and three of her grandsons, also served in the army. This certainly shows that patriotism runs in the family. James R. Morrison married February 13, to Sarah F. Walker.

Morrison, Rice, Corydon, was born in Lycoming county December 11, 1798. He came with the family of his father, James Morrison, and settled in Warren in the year 1801. In this family were eleven children, and all of them grew to be men and women. Rice was the oldest child; he came to Kinzua and built a mill about the year 1817. He was married in 1822 to Dolly Richards. Their children were Eliza Ann, deceased; Abigail, who married Windsor Knapp, both of whom are now dead; Maria L., deceased; Warren L., Helen A., Cynthia E., who married Charles Sparks. Warren L. and Helen reside in Corydon village with their aged mother, now in her eighty-fourth year. Rice Morrison died March 20, 1884, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. For many years he was a pilot on the Allegheny River. He was also an extensive lumberman. In politics he was a radical Democrat. His wife, Dolly Richards, was born in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., September 26, 1802.

Morton, Charles, Spring Creek, was born in Poland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1844. He was a son of Stutely and Abigail (Howe) Morton. Abigail died in 1859, aged thirty-nine years. She left a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living. Charles Morton enlisted in 1864, at Cold Spring, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry, and settled in Warren county in 1865. He married Flora Clark, of Spartanburg, by whom he had one child—Philip Sheridan. He now owns a large saw and planing-mill.

Morton, Dexter, Spring Creek, was born in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1829. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Wyman) Morton. Samuel was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and served in the War of 1812. He died in Spring Creek in 1868, and his wife Sarah was born in 1791, and died in 1882, leaving a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living. Dexter Morton married Harriet Jobes in 1850. She died in 1852 leaving two children, both of whom are now dead. Mr. Morton married his second wife, Louisa Jackson, in 1854. She died in 1871 leaving a family of three children—Elovine, Fayette, and Elwin D. He was married the third time in 1871, to Mary McCray, and to them have been born two children—William and Mayola. He is a farmer, and owns and occupies a farm of 110 acres.

Morton, William H., West Spring Creek p. o., was born in West Spring Creek in 1848, and married in 1880 Sarah Jenks, who was born in Spring Creek in 1862. He was a son of Harrison and Eliza (Matteson) Morton. The former was born in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1812, and the latter in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1809, and died in 1862, leaving three children—Laura A., Harriet J., and William H. He owns a farm of fifty acres.

Mowris, Thomas, Warren p. o., Glade. Peter Mowris with his wife and six children came to Warren county in June, 1842, from Ulster county, N. Y. These children were William, Thomas, Benjamin, Sarah, Phebe, and John. Peter Mowris died in 1881, and his wife in 1886. Thomas Mowris, the second child, resides on a farm on the Conewango River in Glade, a few miles north from Warren. He married Amy Luckins, daughter of Isaac Luckins. They have no children. Thomas Mowris is a substantial farmer, having 130 acres of land well located. He has lived in Glade since 1865. Mr. M. has never taken an active part in politics, nor is he identified with any church society.

Mudge, E. W., West Spring Creek p. o., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1822. He was a school teacher for a number of years, and has held the office of county auditor and appraiser. He married Edna L. Morse, of Orleans county, N. Y. They have had one child born to them, Elmer E. E. W. Mudge was a son of Israel and Rebecca (Thomas) Mudge. Israel was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1794, and died in 1878. They had a family of seven children born to them, six of whom are now living. One of their sons, Henry A., was in Company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Murphy, James, Conewango p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Wayne county, on May 1, 1835. He was a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Halligan) Murphy. His father was a native of county Kildare, Ireland, and his mother a native of county Armagh. They were early settlers in Wayne county, where they resided until the time of their deaths. James Murphy was reared in Wayne county and came to Warren county in 1872. After coming here he worked in the woods at lumbering for some years. He settled in Conewango in 1882, on the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1871 to Helen Egan, and to them have been born eight children—Mary, Celia, William, James, Margaret, Edward, John, and Thomas. Helen Murphy was a daughter of James and Mary A. (Carroll) Egan, of Wayne county. Mr. Murphy and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is independent in politics.

Murray, George K., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, a general jeweler, fancy goods dealer, and practical watchmaker, settled in Youngsville, January, 1886, and now deals in a full line of plated and silver ware, and has a fine assortment of stationery and fancy goods, and carries a full line of fine cigars. He was married in 1885 to Mollie Wood. George K. Murray was a son of W. A. and Mary A. (Kleckner) Murray, of Logansville, Clinton county, who now reside in Milton. She was born in 1822, and her husband, W. A., was born in 1824. They have had a family of nine children. W. A. Murray is a farmer, lumberman, and is also engaged in the tanning, furniture, and distilling business.

Murray, jr., Thomas, Columbus, is a general farmer and cooper. He was born in county Merritt, Ireland, in 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Ann Colwell Murray. Thomas, sr., died in Ireland, leaving a widow and two sons—Philip and Thomas, jr. His widow married Thomas Kenan; they immigrated to America and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., where she died. They had a family of eight children. Thomas Murray, jr., settled in Warren county in 1864, and in 1867 married Emily Trussler, born in England, in 1832. They have two sons—William R. and Philip F. Mr. Murray purchased his present homestead of ninety-five acres in 1876, and erected his dwelling and other buildings.

Myers, M. A., West Spring Creek p. o., was born in Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1861, and is a son of Clark A., and Elsie Jane (Stevens) Myers, both of Oneida county, N. Y. Clark A., was born in 1836. They had three children—George W., M. A., and Lettie B. M. A. has held the office of town clerk, and keeps a large and well-stocked general store; he is proprietor of a handle and shingle-mill, and deals extensively in lumber.

Newman, William Davis, Fentonville (N. Y.) p. o., was born April 18, 1821, in Niagara county, N. Y. During infancy he was adopted by a family and taken to Ellery, N. Y.; thence to Frew Run, and in 1856 to Pine Grove. He married Matilda Stoddard, and by her had five children—Josephine, Nettie, James M., Ellen, and Jennie. Mr. Newman is strictly a self-made man, and in reasonably comfortable circumstances. His farm is well located in the north part of the town. He is a Republican from choice, but not a member of any church society.

Neyhart, Adnah, was born in Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., December 20, 1836, and was married in 1868 to Maria J. Grandin, of Tidioute. They have had two children born to them--Emma Grandin and Adnah, jr. Mr. Neyhart settled in Warren county in 1865, and died in San Diego, Cal., in February, 1875. Mrs. Neyhart was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Henry) Grandin, who were married in Pennsylvania in 1832. Sarah Ann was born in October, 1807, and her husband Samuel was born in Sussex county, N. J., in October, 1800. They were married in 1832, and settled in Pennsylvania in June, 1822. They had a family of six children born to them, four of whom are now living—John L., William J., Elijah B., and Maria J. Stephen G., the oldest son, was drowned July 24, 1851, at the age of sixteen years, and Emma A. died August 17, 1867, at the age of eighteen years. Samuel Grandin settled in Tidioute in 1840, coming here from Venango county, and embarked in an extensive lumber and mercantile business. He was also one of the pioneers in the oil business, in all its various forms, and of which he made a great success.

Nichols, C. W., Spring Creek, was born in Spring Creek in 1849. He is a manufacturer of lumber and shingles, and a farmer, owns several hundred acres of timber land, and has done very much to advance the business interests of the town. He was married in 1876 to Mary A. Catlin. They have had four children born to them—Helen, Irene, Rue, and Bessie. His father, Calvin Nichols, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1822, and married Irene Sanford, who was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1827. They had a family of six children born to them—C. W., Mary, Flora, Orley, Etta, and Dewey. C. W.'s paternal grandfather, Samuel Nichols, was born in New Hampshire in 1794, and served in the War of 1812. He married S. Townsind, and to them were born nine children, five of whom are now living—Nancy, Calvin, Ira, Ratio, and Clarissa.

Nobbs, William C., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, carpenter and joiner, and was born at the Isle of Wight, England, December 16, 1835. He was a son of William and Mary (Lakeman) Nobbs, who immigrated to Canada in 1842, and settled in Pine Grove, this county, in the same year. William Nobbs, sr., was a basket-maker by trade, which he followed for many years. He located in Farmington in 1861, where he resided until his death, in 1884. His children were—Mary, Phillips, Ann, Marsh, William C., Stephen, and Jennette. William C. Nobbs is a carpenter and joiner by trade, a business which he followed for many years. In 1886 he purchased the James Cooper farm in Farmington and engaged in farming where he now resides. He was married July 4, 1861, to Betsey Marsh, a daughter of Aralzeman and Rachel (Grawbarger) Marsh, of Elk township. They have had a family of four children born to them—Irene, Myrtle, Emma, and Everett.

Offerle, Jacob, Warren p. o., Glade, was born in Alsace, France, on February 21, 1825. He was drafted in the French army under Louis Philippe, but did no service. He came to this country in September, 1846, and settled in Warren. He learned the trade of carriage-making, a trade which he worked at for twenty-eight years, his shop being on the west side of Conewango. In 1876 he built the greenhouses near his residence, and has since then engaged in the florist business. Recently, however, he sold this business to Charles G. Offerle, his son, and the business is now managed by him. Jacob Offerle married Maria Spengler, by whom he had a family of seven children—Daniel, Jacob B., Mary M., Salona A., Louisa, Charles G., and Philip H.

Offerle, Adam, Warren p. o., was born in Alsace, France, February 20, 1842. He was a son of Jacob and Salome (Yaegle) Offerle, who settled in Pleasant township in 1855. In 1865 he removed to Illinois, and died there. They had a family of three children—Adam, Jacob, and Adolph. Adam Offerle has been a resident of Warren county since 1855. He was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Zeigler, a daughter of William Zeigler, of Warren. They have had a family of four children born to them—Margaret S., Ada E., Ethel C., and Merton A.

O'Gorman, Michael, Sugar Grove, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1830. He was a son of Michael and Ellen Hedderman O'Gorman, who died in Ireland. One sister—Mary—and two brothers—Michael and Dennis—came to America. Michael settled in Sugar Grove in 1856, having married, in 1855, Mary O'Hearn, who died June 18, 1885. They adopted a child, of Swedish parentage—William—who has become a celebrated teacher, and who married Ida Thorp in 1878. Michael purchased his homestead of seventy-six acres in 1858. His brother—Dennis—died leaving one daughter—Ellen—who now resides with her uncle Michael.

Osgood, James T., Warren p. o., Sheffield, was born in Rockingham county, N. H., in the year 1808. At the age of twenty-two years he came to Elk township and was married in 1832 to Jane Cole (a daughter of Jacob Cole), by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom lived to be men and women. Mr. Osgood's occupation through life has been that of a shoemaker, and for the last thirty-two years he has held the office of justice of the peace of the town of Sheffield, in which town he has resided for thirty-eight years. He has never amassed a fortune but has always lived comfortably. In political life he has always been a Whig and Republican.

Packard, Mrs. Olive A., Spring Creek, was born in Garland, Warren county, in 1842. She was a daughter of Elias and Margaret (McCue) Miller. Her father Elias Miller died in 1864, aged forty-six years. Olive B. was married in 1861 to Uri Jackson, who died leaving one daughter. She married her second husband, Marshall Packard in 1873. He is a farmer and a manufacturer of broom handles, and all kinds of apiarian supplies.

Parker, Charles, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in what is now known as Farmington, February 19, 1834. He was a son of Laten and Maria (Thompson) Parker. The former was a native of Connecticut and the latter was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y. They settled in Farmington in 1831 on the farm which is now owned by Sylvester Clark, and later on the farm which is now owned and occupied by S. H. Parker, which they cleared and improved and upon which they resided until the time of their deaths. They had a family of six children, who grew to maturity—Charles, John, Henry, Hiram, Louisa, and Almon, who was born October 7, 1847, died November 6, 1849. Charles Parker located on the farm he now owns and occupies in 1855, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He has been married twice. His first wife was Sarah J. King, a daughter of Lorenzo and Eliza (Bly) King, of Farmington, by whom he had two children—Sumner H. and Ramah C. His second wife was Olive Clark, a daughter of John D. and Polly (Hollenbeck) Clark, of Farmington.

Patchen, William F., Spring Creek, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1827. He is a farmer and now owns and occupies a farm of sixty-five acres. He was a son of Noah and Sarah (Jenney) Patchen. Noah served in the War of 1812. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and died in 1836. William F. Patchen married Mary Ann Jobs in 1851, and to them have been born six children, five of whom are now living — Almeda C., Amelia M. (who was accidentally shot and killed at the age of fifteen years), Z. D., William L., Adella May, Sadie A.

Patchen, Francis P., Matthew's Run p. o., was born in Sugar Grove, and is a son of Aaron D. and Polly Pierce Patchen. Aaron was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., and Polly was from Busti, N. Y. They were married in 1840; settled the same year in Sugar Grove, and had a family of eight children—Stephen L., Francis Pulaski, Lemuel E., Aaron D., Mary A., Sybil P., Clarissa F., and Polly Mildred. Aaron was a son of Zebulon and Polly Cohoon Patchen of Greenbush, Washington county, N. Y. Francis P. Patchen married, in 1870, Harriet Mattison, of Sugar Grove. She was a daughter of Thomas and Emeline Hale Mattison—he of Kingsbury, N. Y., and she of Chautauqua county, N. Y.; they were married in 1845, and had but one daughter—Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Patchen have one son—Frank Merrels. Mr. P. is a general farmer, and is school director.

Patch, Perry, Irvinton p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Brokenstraw township in 1846. In 1874 he married Mary L. Houghton, daughter of Warren Houghton, of Hornellsville, N. Y.; they have two children—Rex L. and Vinnie M. Perry was a son of Alonzo and Sarah Patch, who had three children—Levy, Perry, and Elizabeth.

Alonzo died in 1877, aged sixty-one years. Mary L. had one son by her first husband—George W. Patch. Perry Patch embarked in the stave, heading, shingle and sawed lumber business in 1878, under the firm name of Patch & Walter, and in 1882 the firm dissolved, Perry continuing the same business alone.

Pearce, Mrs. Eliza M., of Columbus borough, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1823. She was a daughter of Luther P. and Gabrielle B. (Balmat) Mather. Gabrielle was born in Paris, August 22, 1791, and came to America with her parents in 1797, and died January 15, 1881. She was best known by her second name; she went about among the sick, and was familiarly known as "Aunt Bridget." Luther was born in Bennington, Vt., and died in June, 1842. They were married at Wilna, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1811, and settled in Columbus borough in 1825, where Luther built a custom mill in 1826. He purchased his land and built a saw-mill in 1824, one year before his family settled here. They had a family of six children born to them, five of whom are now living—Harriet, Jedediah P., Joseph V., Eliza M., and Arvilla. The mill which was first built by Luther is now owned by a Mr. Francis, and was the first mill built in the township. Luther was a well-known and prominent man in his town and county. Eliza was married in 1842 to Loren Pearce, who was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1815. They had one daughter born to them—Ellen—who died in 1864, and one adopted son—Charles R. P.—who married and died, leaving one son. Loren Pearce died in 1880. In early life he was a carpenter and builder, but in later life he became engaged in farming.

Peck, David B., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in what is now Farmington, March 1, 1839. He was a son of Samuel and Clarissa (Knapp) Peck, who settled on Thompson's Hill, Farmington township, about 1832, and in 1842 they settled on the farm which is now owned and occupied by David B. Peck. They built a log house on the same, and cleared and improved it. Their children were George W. (who died while in the service of the Union during the late War of the Rebellion), Emily (now Mrs. George Love), David B., and Comfort. David B. now resides on the old homestead. He was married in 1867 to Myra White, a daughter of Orange and Nancy (Robbins) White, of Farmington. They have had a family of four children born to them—Ina D., Clara B., Lizzie J., and Samuel G. Mr. Peck has served one term as county auditor, and in politics he is a Republican.

Perry, Jason A., Enterprise p. o., Southwest township, was born in Southwest, July 4, 1831. He was a son of Warner and Sarah (Sumner) Perry, who were natives of Woodstock, Conn. They were married and settled in Enterprise in 1824. They had a family of six children born to them, two of whom are now living—Hiram and Jason. Warner was county commissioner in 1844, was justice of the peace for many years, and also postmaster. He was an early lumber manufacturer, and died in 1863. Warner Perry built and carried on the first hotel in Enterprise, in 1846. It was burned in 1870. Jason A. was married in 1852 to Angeline Dunham. She died in 1880, leaving a widower and a family of four children—Harriet, George C., Herbert R., and Clara E. Jason A. has held many of the offices of the town. He was assessor for eleven years, and has also been deputy sheriff and constable.

Peterson, Charles, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Sweden in 1817. His father was Peter, his military name, given him by the king when he became a soldier being Proset. Charles married in 1842 Anna Louise Fredrickson, who was born in 1820. They immigrated to America in 1852; they have a family of three children—Matilda, born in 1843; Christina, born in 1846; and John A., born in 1849. John enlisted in 1864, aged fifteen years, and served to the close of the war. Matilda married Jedd Darrow, and Christina married Morris Southwick. Charles worked for Mr. Sherman at farm work for six years, and in 1861 purchased his present homestead of fifty acres, which he has cleared.

Peterson, C. O., Sugar Grove p. o., Freehold, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1855, and settled in Warren county in 1864. He married Minnie Buckstrand, who was born in Sweden. They had a family of two children born to them—Jennie Annette, and Amelia. Mr. Peterson is a large and prosperous farmer. His father, Andrew P. Peterson, was born in Sweden, and came to America in 1852 and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living.

Peterson, John, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, is a farmer, and was born in Sweden, in 1820. He was a son of Peter and Mary Peterson. John married in 1847 Sarah Johnson, who was born in Sweden in 1819. With two children they immigrated to America in 1852. They were fourteen weeks on the passage, during which one of their children—Adolph—died and was buried at sea. They have four children living—Matilda, Oscar, Christina, and Janet; Albert died, aged sixteen years. Mr. Peterson purchased his present farm of sixty acres in 1858, then a timber lot, but now one of the best farms in the town. Janet Peterson married William Hagrain; and Matilda married John Gunn.

Phillips, Lorenzo D., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Farmington, April 22, 1831. He was a son of Levi and Phebe (Marsh) Phillips. His paternal grandfather, Squire Phillips, was a native of Vermont, and a pioneer of Pine Grove, and later of Farmington, where he resided until his death. He settled on the farm which is now owned and occupied by Alexander Houghwoht, and cleared and improved it. He had a family of twelve children—Sally, Elisha, Loren, Darius, Lucy, Jonathan, Lydia, Levi, Anna, Maria, Elijah, and Albert. His maternal grandfather was Hugh Marsh, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Farmington, in 1798. Levi Phillips, father of Lorenzo D. Phillips, began life in Pine Grove, lived on the Houghwoht farm for a time in Farmington, and later removed to the farm which is now occupied by the Stantons. He cleared and improved the latter and resided on it the greater part of his lifetime. He had a family of ten children—Hiram L., Nancy, Rachel (deceased), Lorenzo D., Alonzo I., Pierson C., Mary Jane, Andrew, Phebe Ann, and Daniel W. Lorenzo D. always resided in Farmington. He was married in 1862 to Malvina Hudson, a daughter of William and Olive (Badger) Hudson, of Pine Grove. They have had a family of two children born to them—Herbert L. and Milton L. He settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1865, and erected all of the present buildings. The farm was originally settled by Hugh Marsh.

Phillips, Willis B., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Youngsville in 1858, and was married in September, 1883, to Minnie S. Martin, of Jamestown, N. Y. They have two sons—Jesse W. and Willis Glen. Willis B. Phillips embarked in the manufacture of harness, and deals in all horse and carriage furniture, giving employment to one or two hands the year around. He turns out from handwork the best of goods, as his samples will show. His business was organized in 1869, he becoming successor to his brother, J. D. Phillips. He is a son of Jesse B. and Mary Ann (Turner) Phillips. She was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1822, and died in April, 1885; her husband was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1809. He was a son of Buel and Eunice (Belknap) Phillips. Jesse and Mary Ann had a family of six children, three of whom are now living—James D., Alma E. (married W. P. Nutting), and Willis B.; Andrew J., Ernest H., and West S., being dead. Jesse B. Phillips settled in Brokenstraw in 1828, as a farmer and lumberman, which business he followed until 1865, when he retired, only looking after the interests of his farm. His parents were natives of New England.

Pier, William, Dugall p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1855, and was married April 12, 1879, to Matilda Howard, of Pittsfield. They have had two children born to them—Calvin and Jerome. He was a son of Calvin and Eliza (Hitchcock) Pier. Eliza was born in Harmony, N. Y., and died September 17, 1867, and her husband was born in 1821, and died November 12, 1884. They left a family of four children—Ada (married Roland Brundage), Minerva (who married Henry Ford), Betsey (who is now Mrs. Charles Haupin), and William. His paternal grandfather, Oliver Pier, was an early settler in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was a great trapper and hunter. He killed one thousand three hundred and twenty-two deer, and the bounty which he received for wolves killed was five hundred dollars.
January, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Pierce, 1st, Levi, Sanford p. o., was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1824. He settled in Warren county in 1837, and married Julia A. Main, of Eldred, in 1854. They have eight children—Bertania, Lucretia, Albert B., Ellen E., Julia A., John Jeremiah, Levi J., Jackson, and Luttice A. His father, John L., was born in New Hampshire in 1790, and married Clarissa Bartholomew, who was a niece of General Huntington, of the Revolution; she was born in 1789, and died in 1866; he died in 1863. They had six children, three of whom are now living—Daniel L., Levi, and John—all residents of Warren county.

Pierce, Levi, Sanford p. o., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1830, and settled in Warren county in 1882. He married Sarah E. Wright, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have two children—William and Mary. His father, Luther, was born in New Hampshire in 1800, settled in Pennsylvania in 1828, and married Ardelia Wolcott, of Massachusetts. He died in 1854, and she in 1871. They left three children—Levi, Polly, and Ezra. Levi served in the late war. His business is farming and lumbering, he owning a farm of 100 acres. Levi's son William married Elmira Wilcox, of Crawford county; they have one child—Ardelia.

Place, Thomas J., Sheffield, was born in Tioga county, in the year 1829, and at the age of twenty-one years he came to Sheffield. After a residence of three years here he returned to Tioga, where he remained for about two years. He then came to Clarendon, where he lived until about eight years ago, when he moved to the northeast part of Sheffield. He married Laura S. Whitcomb, by whom he has had the following children: Alice, William, Frank, Lucy, Lettie, Thomas, J. P., Nora, Luther, Mary, Robert, and Lorinda. Lettie and Luther are now deceased. His farm, comprising thirty-two acres, was a part of the tract formerly owned by Warren Snapp. The life of Thomas J. Place has been spent in farming and lumbering, in which he has met with a fair measure of success. Four good oil wells are now on the farm, and others are to be put down.

Pratt, Linus H., Sugar Grove p. o., was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1810. He came to Sugar Grove May 7, 1831, and in 1837 married Julia Catlin, who was born in Ontario, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1814. They have had a family of five children—Edgar R., Lucy E., Marshall S., Florence, and one who died at an early age. Florence, the only one now living, married James Martin. Linus H. Pratt was a son of John B. and Hannah Steadman Pratt, who settled in Sugar Grove in 1833 with a famity of four children—L. H., Lucina (Mrs. Clark), now living, and Mary and Solomon, deceased. Mrs. Julia Pratt was a daughter of Henry and Sally Pratt Catlin. He was from Conway, Mass., and she came from Kingsbury, N. Y.; they were married in Ontario county, N. Y., January 3, 1810, and had a family of twelve children, four of whom—Julia, James, Clarissa, and Henry—are now living. He was born in 1785 and died in 1845; she was born in 1790 and died in 1861. They settled in Sugar Grove in 1816. Linus H. Pratt purchased his homestead and built his first log-house in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will long be remembered by the rising generation for their courteous manner to all.

Porter, Abraham V., Warren, was born in Reading, Steuben county, N. Y., on October 28, 1810, and came to Warren county in 1831, and assisted in building the first stone jail in Warren. He settled in Conewango with his mother in 1832, on the farm he now owns and occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. The log-cabin in which he first resided is still standing. He was a son of Robert and Nellie (Houghtaling) Porter. He was married in 1836 to Margaret Snyder, who was a daughter of William and Hannah Snyder, of Glade township. They have had a family of thirteen children born to them, nine of whom have grown to maturity—Maria, Sarah, Alice, Emma J., John W., Norman, William, Delia, and Belle. William now resides on the homestead and carries on the farm. He was married on October 16, 1882, to Maggie Brown, a daughter of Alexander Brown, of Glade township. They have had one child born to them—Clyde.

Porter, John W., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango, on February 14, 1843. He was a son of Abraham V. and Margaret (Snyder) Porter. His father settled in Conewango, on the farm he now occupies, in 1832. John W. Porter has always resided in Conewango. He was married in 1866 to Caroline Gross. They now have five children living — George, Wesley, Maggie, Susie, and Catherine. Mr. Porter settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1872, and cleared and improved it himself.

Porterfield, Robert Austin, Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Venango county, in 1833. He was a son of R. G. and Lucy D. (Lyon) Porterfield. Lucy was born in Boston, Mass., and her husband, R. G., was born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio. R. G. died in Venango county at the age of seventy-seven years; Lucy is now living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They had a family of nine children born to them, seven of whom are now living. One of their sons, John, enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for four years, and was discharged at the close of the war. Robert A. Porterfield was married in 1854, to Margaret Truby. They settled in Tidioute in 1864, and have had a family of six children born to them — Clara R., Louis C., Martin T., Willard M., Frank D., and Anna B. Clara R. married D. W. Clark, jr., and Louis C. married Hattie Clark. Robert A. is a carpenter and builder.

Pratt, Adam L., Sheffield. Among the early pioneers of Sheffield came Adam L. Pratt, a native of Hector, Schuyler county, N. Y. He first came to this town in the spring of 1832, in company with Richard Dunham and his family. They built a mill on Tionesta Creek, near Dunham's Point. Adam was thrice married; his first wife was Martha Stanton, who bore him one child, Martha A., now Mrs. William Slocum, who now resides in Michigan. After the death of his first wife he married Miranda Spencer by whom he had two sons — Horace R., and Deforest S., both of whom were killed in the late war. His third wife was Betsey Palmer, by whom he had a family of six children — Edward K., Clarence H., John A., Anson L., Edith A., and Joseph H. Adam Pratt commenced life as a poor boy, having no capital except health and strength, but with these powerful factors has always kept pace with the advance of years, and now lives comfortably, surrounded by family and friends.

Proper, L. M., Grand Valley p. o., was born in Wyoming county in 1842, and settled in Warren county in 1860. He married Mary J. Emerson, of Erie county, and to them were born nine children, eight of whom are now living—Alta S., Minnie A., Alice A., Mary A., Hattie L., Lilly B., Frederick, George (deceased), and Ray. Mr. Proper owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres; he is also largely interested in oil. He has held the offices of road commissioner, mercantile appraiser, and is now assessor. His father, Zachariah Proper, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1819, and died in 1877. His wife was Rhoda Brown, of the same county, who died in 1866, leaving a family of six children.

Putnam, Perry B., Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Erie county, N. Y., August 8, 1829. He was a son of Daniel and Betsey (Barrett) Putnam; his paternal grandfather was Jesse Putnam, who with two sons, Daniel and Edson, settled in what is now Farmington in 1830. Daniel settled on the farm which is now owned by A. Hinsdale, a part of which he cleared and improved, and afterwards removed to Pine Grove township, two miles east of where he first settled, and resided there until his death. His children were Angeline, Sidney, Mary (deceased), Perry B., Sarah (deceased), Almira, Theodore L., Manly T. (deceased), and Nancy, who grew to maturity. Perry B. Putnam was brought up in Farmington, and settled in Eldred township in 1851, and in 1865 he again returned to Farmington, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. He was married January 1, 1859, to Margaret, a daughter of James and Jane (White) McCray, and a granddaughter of one of the first settlers of Brokenstraw. Mr. Putnam has a family of four children—Mrs. Clara (now Mrs. Herbert White), Grant, Jennie, and Leroy.

Quillian, Charles P., Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Ohio in 1851. In 1880 he married Sylvia Durham, daughter of J. R. and Lavina Durham, born in Cambridge, Crawford county. They have two children. Mr. Quillian is engaged in creamery butter manufacture; he superintended the erection of the Sugar Grove, or

Chandler's Valley creamery in 1885, at a cost of $1,600. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth Kelley Quillian, of Ohio; they were born and married in the Isle of Wight—he born in 1801 and she in 1808. They settled in this country in 1837, and have had a family of eight children—John, Esther, Ann, William, Mary, Eliza, Sophronia, and Charles P. William enlisted in Company I, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served three years.

Raymond, Harry D., Columbus, was born in Sherburne, N. Y., in 1830. He was a son of Fitch and Electa (Brown) Raymond, who were born and married in Connecticut and died in Columbus, where they settled in 1836. They had a family of ten children born to them, eight of whom are now living—Ruhama, Delia, Laura, Harry D., Mary, Lizzie, Lyman, and Addie. The father, Fitch, died in 1853, and the mother, Electa, died in 1859. Harry D. Raymond was married in 1855 to Mary E. Spencer, of Chenango county, N. Y., where she was born in 1826. They have had two daughters born to them—Sallie E. and Alice. Miss Alice is a music teacher, and Sally E. married Frank Howard. Mary E. Spencer was a daughter of Israel and Sally (Webster) Spencer, who were born and married in Connecticut, and settled in Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1826 they settled in Columbus.

Raymond, jr., Sears H., Columbus, was born in Columbus on June 19, 1836. He was a son of Sears S. Raymond and Caroline (Eagles) Raymond, who were born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., and family of two children, settled in Columbus, Pa., in 1820. They had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Sears S. died in 1873, and his wife Caroline died in 1851. Sears S. was a county commissioner, a farmer and a large stock dealer. He was a son of Zacheus and Sarah Raymond, and had a family of six children, two of whom are now living—Harvey and Enoch. Sears H. Raymond, jr., was married in 1861 to Ellen Woods, of Fredonia, N. Y. They have had a family of three children born to them—Bertha, who married C. N. Dood; Addie, who married M. A. Day. Mrs. Ellen was a daughter of Lester Woods, who settled in Columbus, Pa., in 1858.

Rickerson, L. B., Spring Creek, was born in Columbus in 1841, and settled in Spring Creek in 1880. He is a carpenter and builder by trade, but is now engaged in the manufacture of carriages and blacksmithing. He was married in 1861 to Sarah Yager, who was born in Erie county in 1842. They have had a family of seven children—five living—Frank L., Nelson E., Dora L., Cora B., and Daniel O., and Oren and Willey (deceased). Mr. L. B. Rickerson was ordained minister at the Christian convention in 1876, and is now a preacher. He was a son of Oltha N. and Adelia (Brown) Rickerson.

Rieg, Jacob J., Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a farmer and was born in Alsace, France, January 28, 1834. He was a son of George and Salome (Frietch) Rieg, who settled in Warren in 1847, where they still reside. They had a family of five children — Jacob J., George, Hattie, Salome, and Aurelia. Jacob J. Rieg settled in Glade township in 1859, clearing and improving a farm there, upon which he resided until 1882, when he located in Pleasant, on the farm which he now owns and occupies. He was married in 1859 to Elizabeth Seigrist, a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Lenhart) Seigrist, by whom he has had a family of eight children — Albert, Isabel, Lorena, Helena, Andrew, Fred, Edwin, and Ella.

Ridelsperger, David, Stoneham p. o., Mead, is a farmer, lumberman, and oil producer, and was born in Alsace, France, December 11, 1827. He was a son of David and Catherine (Farney) Ridelsperger. He came to Mead township in 1841, and came into possession of the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1854, most of which he has cleared and upon which he has made all of the improvements in buildings. His homestead now consists of sixty-five acres, though he has several tracts of about four hundred acres in all; was engaged in lumber business twenty-nine years, and since 1880 he has been actively engaged in the oil business. He was married June 13, 1850, to Mary Leonhart, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Leonhart) Leonhart, who were natives of Warren. They had a family of seven children born to them — William D., Leonora, Frank G., Louis M., Belle, Henry P., and Lena.

Robinson, O. A., East Branch p. o., Eldred, was born in Lower Canada in 1834. He is a farmer and owns eighty acres. He married Mary A. McCray, of Pittsfield, Warren county, who died on February 25, 1865, leaving a family of two chidren — Dennie Clyde, born December 24, 1863, and died April 25, 1865, and Joey McCray, born February 23, 1865, and died September 1, 1865. He was married for the second time in 1870 to Mary A. Immicke, of Spring Creek. She was born in 1851 and died January 19, 1884. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living — Roena H., born May 26, 1872; Catherine M., born August 10, 1873; Patty I., August 3, 1878; Amanda M., September 4, 1880; and Orange B., born September 8, 1875, died 1876; Leona M., born June, 1877, died October, 1877; Melissa G., born August 16, 1882, died May 7, 1883. His father, Chase R. Robinson, was born in New Hampshire in 1791, and died in 1865. His mother was Rowena Abell, who was born in Vermont in 1801 and died in 1879.

Root, Elijah, Sugar Grove, is one of the successful farmers and business men of Sugar Grove. He was born August 9, 1838, and was a son of Lyman and Almira (Hodges) Root. She was born in Jefferson county, N. Y. He was born in Saratoga county, N. Y. They were married in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1831, and they settled in Sugar Grove in 1837, where Mrs. Root died in 1847, and her husband in 1857. They had a family of four children born to them — Lyman jr., Mary, Elijah, and Maria. Maria died leaving one son — Elbert Simmons. Elijah married Cynthia Beardsley, of Orleans County, N. Y., December 15, 1869. They have had one son born to them — Fred Beardsley, born October 10, 1870. Cynthia was a daughter of Allen and Sallie (Hickey) Beardsley. Mr. Root is now a retired farmer.

Root, Perry, Corydon, was born in Bradford August 10, 1824, and at the age of six years came to Kinzua, where he lived with the family of Andrew Merritt until 1848, when he came to Corydon. He operated and owned the saw-mill at Corydon village until 1859. Since this time he has devoted himself to agriculture, having a fine farm of two hundred acres in the north part of the town. Mr. Root married Anna Whitcomb, by whom he had one child — Merritt. For his second wife he married Celia McLaughlin, who also bore him one child — Anna. Perry Root came to Warren county a poor boy, and by industry and energy he has placed himself above want. He is a consistent Democrat in political life, but takes no active part in the political affairs of the town. Daniel J. Root, brother of Perry, came to Corydon in 1858, and occupies a farm near his brother, near the New York State line.

Roper, William, Cornplanter p. o., Elk, and his wife, Hannah Eutetia (Turner) Roper, and their three children—James, Eliza, and Hannah Eutetia, all of whom were born in England, came to Elk in the year 1832. William died in January, 1879, Eliza (married first Simon Sneider, and after his death, John O. Rollins), Hannah E. (married Alanson Dewey), and James married Elsie Jane, a daughter of William S. Marsh, by whom he had a family of three children. James Roper commenced life with no capital, but built up a fortune by industry and economy. He helped his parents in their declining years. His farm consists of 180 acres nicely located on the Allegheny. He also owns the Kinzua House at Kinzua. In politics Mr. Roper is a Republican, and takes considerable interest in town affairs.

Rowe, Henry L., Columbus, was born in Freehold in 1826. He was married in 1848 to Maria Monroe, a daughter of O. L. and Ann L. Monroe, who was born in 1827. They had three children — Charles E., born 1856; Fred M., born in 1861, and Florence E., born in 1852. Henry L. Rowe was engaged in farming in early life, and in 1867 settled in Columbus, and engaged in the mercantile business in 1878, built a steam flour-mill, and in 1879 he retired from active life. He was a son of Edmund and Rachel (Hayes) Rowe, who were born and married in Greene county, N. Y. He was born in 1801, and his wife in 1799. They were married in 1822, and settled in Freehold in 1823. Rachel died in 1869, leaving two children — Henry L. and Maria (now Mrs. Chadwick). Edmund Rowe was a son of William and Rebecca Rowe, who settled in Freehold in 1824. They were born and married in Dutchess county, N. Y., and had a family of eight children born to them, five of whom are now living — Orrin, Gilbert, John, Sally, and Edmund.

Rowe, John, Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, was a son of William Rowe, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1778, and was married in 1800 to Rebecca Dunham. They had a family of eight children born to them, five of whom are now living—Edmund, Albert, deceased; Henry, deceased; Sally, Milo, deceased; John, Orrin, and Gilbert. William Rowe died in 1857, and his wife, Rebecca, died in 1849. John Rowe married Bedora Beals, of Warren county. He is now a retired farmer, and has held almost all of the important offices of the town.

Rowland, Samuel, Warren p. o., Glade, was born at Ellery, Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 25, 1817, and was one of a family of six children, sons and daughters, of Jacob Rowland. Samuel began life on the farm and received at that time only a common school education, but he endeavored then to acquire such knowledge as would fit him for the ministry, which he entered in the year 1858 as a Congregational minister. In 1842 he married Sarah B. Cowan, a daughter of Robert Cowan, who bore him four children, viz.—John C., Mary, Lineas M., and Abbie. They also had one child by adoption—Irvine Cowan Rowland. Rev. Samuel Rowland first preached at Frewsburgh, N. Y., and has since officiated as pastor at Farmington, Spring Creek, Pittsfield, Garland, Fentonville, Gouldtown, Stoneham, Clarendon, Tiona, and Glade respectively. The latter three now being his pastoral charges. For the last two years Mr. Rowland has been a resident of Glade.

Rowley, Merritt B., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1851, and was married in 1873 to Emma Ricker, a daughter of Stephen and Julia Ann (Hubbard) Ricker, and by her has had one daughter—Margaret D. Mr. Rowley was first engaged in farming and stock growing. In 1884 he became engaged in the market and butcher business at the borough. Mr. Rowley was a son of Mark and Abigail (Johnson) Rowley. His parents were born in Farmington. His father was born in 1820, and died in 1854, leaving a widow and two children, Mary and Merritt B. Mark was a son of Benzley Rowley.

Rowley, Levy H., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and was a son of Solomon and Pleadus (Henry) Rowley. She was born in Massachusetts, and her husband, Solomon, was born in Connecticut. They settled in Brokenstraw in 1838, where he died in 1866, and his wife in 1875. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living—Fanny M., Joanna, Lucy, Sarah S., Levy H., and Louisa. Levy H. Rowley became a successor to the homestead farm, which was purchased in 1838, and became a farmer and lumberman, and has been school director for fifteen years, and held other minor town and district offices. He was married in 1862 to Eliza Black, of Venango county, who was born in 1838. They have had three children, two now living—Willie and Bertie. Eliza was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Ann Black.

Roy, James, Warren p. o., Glade, was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., September 14, 1822; he is of Scottish descent. His grandfather, Coll Roy, came from Scotland in the year 1749. He settled in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., and was a blacksmith by trade. To Coll and Elizabeth, his wife, were born seven children, of whom Andrew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child; he followed the life of a farmer and served in the War of 1812. In the year 1809 he married Margaret Ray, by whom he had a family of five children, James being the fourth child. When James was seven years of age, his father died, and in 1836 he, with his mother, came to Elk township, Warren county. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources. He prospered reasonably in all his undertakings, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and later in life he became engaged in the oil business as a producer. In 1851 he married Sophia Shattuck, a daughter of William and Maria Shattuck, by whom he had a family of seven children—Helen M., Margaret, Franc, James, jr., John, Blanche, and Josephine A. Sophia (Shattuck) Roy died in 1867. Mr. Roy now resides in Glade, and occupies a beautiful residence on the banks of the Conewango. Politically he has been a Republican, Democrat, and Greenbacker successively. He ran on the Greenback and Democratic tickets as a candidate for the office of county commissioner, and was elected. Mr. Roy has never been identified with any church society.

Ruhlman, Daniel, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Strasburg, Alsace, France, on November 1, 1841. He was a son of Andrew and Saloma (Rugel) Ruhlman, who came to America in 1844, and settled in North East township, Erie county, where they lived until 1850, after which they removed to Warren county, where his father engaged in the brewing business, which he followed for one year. He suddenly disappeared and has not been heard from since. He had a family of two children—Andrew and Daniel. Daniel settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1869, all of which he has cleared and improved himself, owning now in all about 378 acres, fifty of which are all cleared and improved. He was married in 1862 to Mary A. Somers. They have had eleven children born to them—Cora M., Charles A., Sumner D., May B., Orange D., Blanche S., Ray W , Florence J., Cloyd G., Merl, and Hyett. His wife, Mary A., was a daughter of Wendell and Margaret (Schuler) Somers, of Conewango.

Ruland, Michael W., Scofield p. o., Southwest, was born in Deerfield in 1842. He was married in 1879 to Elizabeth Bevier, who was born in 1841. They have had a family of three children born to them—Nathan E., Margaret M., and one child who died in infancy. Elizabeth was a daughter of Elijah and Leah Bevier, who were natives of Ulster county, N. Y., and settled in Southwest in 1844. They had a family of four children born to them, but two of whom are now living—Elizabeth (born in 1841), and Simon J. (born in 1850). Leah was born in 1866, and her husband was born in 18— and died in 1884. He was a son of Simon Bevier, who came to Southwest and settled with his family, and there purchased one thousand acres from the Holland Land Company. He died in Southwest, and after his death his widow and children returned to Cayuga county, N. Y., and Elijah was the only child who again settled in Southwest. Michael W. Ruland was a son of Silas and Eliza Ruland, who settled in Warren county about 1820. They had a family of twelve children born to them, six of whom are now living—Huldah C., William P., Charles, Michael W., Byron, and Mary C. The parents emigrated from Long Island and settled here in 18—, and engaged in the lumber business and farming. Silas was born in 1796 and died in 1878, and his wife was born in 1809. Michael enlisted and served in the late war, after which he was honorably dsicharged.

Russell, Robert, Russell p. o., Pine Grove, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America and settled in Pine Grove many years ago; in fact he was one of its earliest pioneers. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and three daughters. John Russell was a son of the first marriage. He married three times. His first wife was a Miss Jones. His second wife was Sarah Jane Van Duzen, by whom he had seven children, viz.—David R. P. (born October 9, 1838, died September 24, 1843), T. A. Emmett (born November 14, 1840), Harvey T. R. (born April 3, 1843), John (born August 8, 1845), Ella Isadore (born November 3, 1847), Eliza Jane, and Carl K. His third wife was Mary Penfield, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. John Russell kept the hotel at Russellburg for many years. He moved to Warren in 1861, and lived there until 1865, when he died. His son Harvey is the leading merchant at Russell, having been engaged in business there for thirteen years, all of which time he has been postmaster at that place. Mr. Russell enlisted as private in Company K, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving three years, and by several promotions gained the rank of first lieutenant. Harvey Russell married Flora J. Houghwot, of Farmington.

Sampson, Willis G., McGraw p. o., Triumph, was born in Auburn, O., in 1843. He was a son of S. H. and Mary B. Sampson. He was a graduate of Geauga Seminary, O., where Garfield was educated. He enlisted in Company D, Eighty-eighth Ohio, and served in the late war. He settled in Pennsylvania, in the city of Titusville, in 1865, and in 1866 he went to Pithole, where he was engaged in the production of oil, and also engaged in the same business in several different localities. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth Patterson, of Rochester, N. Y. He settled in Triumph, operating in his own interest, and has held the general superintendency of Edwin E. Clapp's large oil interest of Triumph from 1876, a lot of 417 acres, having put down sixty-one wells, and is now pumping forty-seven wells with three boilers and eight hands, and producing eighteen hundred barrels per month.

Samuelson, Samuel A., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Sweden, March 18, 1841. He was a son of Lars and Christiana (Petersen) Samuelson, who settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1851, and in Sugar Grove in 1861, where they now reside. They had a family of eight children—John P., Samuel A., Alfred, Ida, David and Matilda (twins), Albertine, and Sarah. Samuel A. Samuelson was in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in Company F, Ninth New York Cavalry; served one year, and was discharged on account of disability; he re-enlisted in 1863 in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and also in other engagements; was slightly wounded at Gettysburg, and honorably discharged in 1864. He was married in 1866 to Mary S. Endinger, a daughter of Casper and Mary S. (Zimmerlin) Endinger, natives of Alsace, France, who settled in Conewango in 1840, and in 1857 they settled on the farm now occupied by Samuel A. They had a family of three children—George and Mathis (deceased), and Mary (wife of Samuel A.) Samuel A. has a family of three children—Albert, Matilda, and Conway L. Samuel Samuelson settled on the Endinger farm in 1866, where he has since resided.

Sanford, Joel G., Sanford p. o., Eldred, was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1824, and settled in Warren county in 1838. He is engaged in lumbering and farming and now owns a farm of 144 acres. He now holds the office of postmaster, and has been justice of the peace, assessor, commissioner, and held many other minor offices. He was married in 1851 to Nancy A. Moore, of Garland, Warren county. They have had five children born to them—Myron S., Ida I. (deceased), Mary J., Washington A., and Irene E. His father, Samuel W. B. Sanford, was born in Connecticut in 1798. He married Esther H. Green, of Onondaga county, N. Y. They had a family of four children born to them—Joel G., Nancy I., Orland, and W. S. (deceased).

Sanford, O., Sanford p. o., Eldred, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1833, and settled in Warren county in 1838. He is a farmer, and now owns a farm of 143 acres. He was married in 1875 to Mrs. Hannah Hayes, of Sugar Grove. They have had two children born to them—Oma May, and Leroy (deceased). His father, Samuel W. B. Sanford, was born in Connecticut in 1798, and married Esther H. Green, of Onondaga county, N. Y. They had a family of four children—Joel G., Nancy I., Orland, and W. S. (deceased).

Schramling, Charles H., Columbus, one of the successful and prominent farmers of the county, was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1834. He was married in in 1856 to Mary King, who was born in Erie county. They have had a family of three children born to them—Isadore E., Charles E., and Leland M. Isadore E. married F. W. Knowlton in 1878. They have had one son born to them; Charles E. married Fanny Manwarren in April, 1881; and Leland M. married Ethel Hapgood in August, 1885. His homestead farm of two hundred acres is one of the best in the county, and he also owns and has large interest in lands in New York State. He was a son of Davied D. and Catharine Schramling.

Schramling, De Loss, Columbus, was born in Otsego county, N. Y. He was a son of David D. and Catharine Schramling, who were natives of Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in Columbus in 1836, with a family of five children, and had eleven born to them, nine of whom are now living, seven sons and two daughters. De Loss Schramling was born in 1836. He was married in July, 1860, to Phebe King, who was born in Erie county in 1841. They have had a family of three children born to them—William A., Edwin O., and Bertha A. William A. married Alice Owles. Phebe (King) Schramling was a daughter of William and Cynthia A. King, of Erie county.

Schramling, Sylvester, Columbus, was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. He was a son of David D. and Catharine Schramling, who were born and married in Otsego county, N. Y., and with a family of five children settled in Columbus in 1836. They had a family of eleven children born to them in all, nine of whom are now living—Alvin, Sylvester, Hiram, Charles H., De Loss, Orrin, Frank, Mary, and Sarah. The mother, Catharine, died in July, 1863, aged fifty-seven years. David D. Schramling was born in 1805. Alvin enlisted and was appointed lieutenant, raised a company in Ohio, and served to the close of the war David D. retired from his farm in 1875. Sylvester Schramling was married in 1857 to Mary Jane Smith, a daughter of David and Adaline (Robbins) Smith. David was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1804, and his wife Adaline in Charlton, Mass., in 1807, and married in Columbus in 1831. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are now living—Mary Jane, Elvira C., Harriet E., William W., and George M. Sylvester has been town treasurer for six years, and held several other minor town and district offices. He is also a general farmer.

Schirck, Michael, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on December 27, 1823. He was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Kiselbright) Schirck, who came to America in 1834, and settled in Conewango on the farm which is now occupied by Michael Schirck. They had a family of four children--Jacob, Margaret, Michael, and Magdalena. Michael now occupies and owns the old homestead which he asssisted his father in clearing and improving, and where he has resided for fifty-two years. He was married twice; his first wife was Mary Conrad (a daughter of Michael and Mary Conrad, of Warren) and by whom he had seven children—Mary, Magdalena, Saloma, Isabel, Frank, Carrie, and George. His second wife was Mary T. Kopp (a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kopp, of Erie county, N. Y.), and by whom he had two children —Matilda and Bertha.

Schuler, Mathias, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on September 22, 1818. He was a son of Mathias and Catherine (Hardwick) Schuler, who came to America in 1836, and settled in Warren in 1839, on the farm now occupied by Mathias, jr. They had a family of four children—Catherine, Mathias, Philip, and Mary. Mathias, jr. cleared the farm on which he now resides and where he has lived for forty-seven years. He was married in 1841 to Nancy McBradney. They have had five children born to them—Adam, Sarah A., Mary C., Eunice, and Lydia R. Mrs. Schuler ~~was a~~ daughter of John McBradney, who was a native of Ireland.

Scott, August, Sugar Grove, is a merchant tailor and cloth dealer, and was born in Sweden August 13, 1834, and was married December 19, 1858, to Anna Carrie, by whom he has had a family of three children. They immigrated to America in 1871, and settled in Sugar Grove, and soon commenced his tailoring business, with a cash sum of the small amount of two dollars, and by constant labor and constant attention to his business he has made a financial success of his business, owning now a block of two stores, and other real estate. His wife Anna died December 16, 1884.

Seabury, Dr. W. W., Sugar Grove p. o., physician and surgeon, was born in Sugar Grove in 1852. He was a graduate of Wooster University of Cleveland, O., in 1875, and in the same year settled in the practice of his profession in Sugar Grove borough. His professional services are highly appreciated. June 10, 1885, he married Ida Davis, of Erie county. Dr. Seabury was a son of Newell and Julia (Foster) Seabury. She was born in Pennsylvania, and he in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1826, and settled with his parents in Busti, Chautauqua county in 1830.

Seaver, Dr. R. N., Columbus, a physician and surgeon, was born at Charlotte, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1847. He received his education at Ellington and Randolph Academies and Allegheny College. He read medicine with Dr. T. B. Lashells, of Meadville, and was graduated from the medical department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, O., in 1874, after which he located in Columbus, where he has since resided, and now enjoys a large practice as a physician and surgeon. He was married in May, 1881, to Nellie Bracken, of Columbus. He has been burgess of the borough, and also held other offices. The doctor was one of the five originators of the Equitable Aid Union, which was organized March 22, 1879, and of which he was made chief medical examiner, and afterwards supreme president. The organization now consists of twenty thousand members, Dr. Seaver filling the responsible positions of supreme president and supreme medical examiner. Dr. R. N. Seaver was a son of Randolph and Matilda (Fox) Seaver. Randolph was born in 1806, on his present homestead farm, where he has always resided. His wife, Matilda, died in 1881, leaving a family of seven children, five of whom are now living—Julia, Caroline, Corydon, Minnie, and Dr. R. N. Seaver. Randolph was a son of Robert Wellington Seaver, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Seigrist, Philip, Conewango, is a farmer, and was born in Alsace, France, on November 18, 1826. He was a son of John P. and Salome (Strubler) Seigrist, who settled in Warren in 1833, and in 1834 removed to Conewango and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Philip, which they cleared and improved themselves. They had three children who came to this country—Philip, John C., and Catherine S. (now Mrs. J. C. Weiler). Mrs. Seigrist was a member of the Evangelist Church of Warren for twenty-six years, and was also one of the original members. He died on July 2, 1860, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. At the death of his father, Philip came into possession of the homestead, where he has resided since 1834. He has been married twice; his first wife was Sophia Shomass. His second wife was Saloma Felleman, who was a daughter of John and Dorothea (Gosser) Felleman, who settled in Conewango in 1841. They have had two children born to them—Elmer and Dora. Mr. Seigrist and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Among the pioneer families of Warren county was that of Walter Semen. They came from Susquehanna county probably about 1812, and settled on the west side of the Allegheny River, in Elk township. There were two sets of children, Mr. Semen having been twice married—Phebe, Anna, and George, were children of his first marriage, and Susanna, Polly, Rebecca, Laura, John, Sally Ann, Phebe, Charles, Lorinda, Dimmock, and Melinda, were born of his second marriage. The family subsequently came to that part of Corydon known as Sugar Run, where many of their descendants still reside. William Wooster, another pioneer, married Rebecca Semen, and by him had six children—Mary, John, Elizabeth, Grace, Eliza, and Julia. William Wooster came to this county nearly sixty years ago. His age is now seventy-two years, and his wife, Rebecca, is sixty-two.

Shaw, Frank P., Tidioute p. o., is the freight and ticket agent of the B., N. Y., and P. Railroad, and also agent of the American Express Company. He commenced as assistant in 1880, and in May, 1884, he was promoted to general agent of the office. He was educated in the Tidioute Graded School. In 1880 he married Eva A. Coltman; they have had two children—Marian L. and Archie C. Mr. Shaw commenced his business life in 1877 as a clerk. He is a son of Hugh S. and Maria (Akin) Shaw. She was born in Venango county.

Shippee, Cyrus E., Columbus, was born in Columbus in 1847. He was a son of Peter and Annis (Humphrey) Shippee. Annis was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1809, and her husband, Peter, was born in Massachusetts, in 1799. They were married at Attica, N. Y., in 1826, and settled in Columbus in 1829. They had a family of five children born to them—William, born in 1830; Elijah H., born in 1826; Charles R., born in 1839; and Cyrus E., born in 1847. Elijah H. enlisted on August 28, 1864, Company G, Forty-ninth N. Y. Regiment, and was shot at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, on May 12, 1864. Peter Shippee, the father, died on December 16, 1875. Cyrus E. Shippee married Elva Humphreys, who was born in 1850, and married on August 17, 1873. They have had a family of two sons born to them, and also one daughter—Ernest E., Paul G., and Lena F. Elva (Humphreys) Shippee was a daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Humphreys.

Shutt. Adam, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on May 7, 1825. He was a son of Adam and Mary (Stein) Shutt. His paternal grandfather was William Shutt, a pioneer lumberman of Brokenstraw township. He was formerly a farmer in Philadelphia, but sold his farm there and invested his means in the lumber business in Warren. He died while on a business trip to Louisville, Ky. Adam Shutt, sr., was a pioneer and early settler in the township of Brokenstraw. He lived for a time in Conewango, and cleared the farm now owned and occupied by J. M. Jackson, but later in life returned to Brokenstraw, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred at the age of forty-seven years. He had a family of nine children who grew to maturity—John, Elizabeth, Susan, Frederick, William, Adam, Jacob, Mary, and James. Adam Shutt, jr., has resided in Conewango far the past twenty-seven years, and resided on the farm which his son now occupies for twenty-three years, and on the one he now occupies for the last four years. He was married in 1853 to Sarah E. Watts. They have a family of three children — Kirk G., Orris J., and Etta M. Sarah E. Shutt was a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Barrett) Watts, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Shutt, William G., Pittsfield, was born in Brokenstraw in 1823. He was a son of Adam and Mary (Stein) Shutt, who settled in Brokenstraw in 1815. Adam was born in Philadelphia, and was married there. He purchased a farm in Warren county, and died there in 1835. They had a family of nine children born to them, three of whom are now living—William G., Jacob D., and Adam. William G. was married in 1847 to Cordelia Ford. They have had a family of four children born to them—Alice, West, Eddie W., and Charles D. Alice was married in 1870 to A. R. Park, of Cincinnati, and died in 1879, leaving three children—Vivian, Ambrose, and Alice. Mr. Shutt has held several of the town and district offices, and was an early lumberman. He is now engaged in farming. Cordelia, his wife, was a daughter of Obadiah and Betsey (Hair) Ford. They had a family of eight children born to them, six of whom are now living—John C., Darius M., Margaret, Laura, Cordelia, Mansela, and William Vincent.

Shutt, John, deceased, was born in Brokenstraw May 19, 1816. He was a son of Adam and Mary (Stein) Shutt. He settled on the farm which is now occupied by his widow, in November, 1849, a part of which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred on January 19, 1874. He was married on August 17, 1843, to Elizabeth Watts, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Barrett) Watts, natives of England, who settled in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1853. They have had nine children born to them—Mary, Mrs. W. R. Teasdell, of Cincinnati; Wallace, Susan, Mrs. A. Noble; Florence, Mrs. Slyvester Love; John, Rose, James, Leonard, and Roscoe.

Siggins, 'Squire William Findley, Youngsville p. o., was born in Youngsville in 1822. He married, September 4, 1850, Edith D. Nelson, born in Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y. The have a family of three sons—Clarence, Ernest, and Frank Morris. Clarence is a graduate of the Randolph Institute; Ernest is a physician and surgeon — a graduate of Cincinnati Medical College in 1877; and F. Morris is a prescription and drug clerk. Mrs. Edith was a daughter of Normandus and Prudence (Bushnel) Nelson. They were born and married in Herkimer county, N. Y., and settled in Busti, N. Y., in January, 1823, where they died. 'Squire W. F. Siggins has held all of the town offices—school director twelve years, burgess two terms, justice of the peace two years, and other minor offices. He was a teacher for twenty years in early life, and taught the first graded school in Youngsville; he was postmaster under James K. Polk. He was engaged in the lumber business, but retired from active business in 1873. His wife, Edith, was also an early teacher. 'Squire William F. was a son of Hon. William and Polly (Wilson) Siggins. They were born in Ireland—he of Scotch and English parentage in 1789, and came to Center county in 1793, when his parents died. Hon. William and Polly married in 1812. He settled in Brokenstraw township in 1807, and after his marriage resided at Pithole until 1815, when he returned to Youngsville, where they died—he July 15, 1875. They had thirteen children, five of whom are now living. The youngest son, David R. P., enlisted in the 111th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was shot at Atlanta, the ball passing through a pocket bible in his pocket into his heart, producing instant death; the bible is now in the possession of 'Squire Siggins, and shows the blood stains from the wound. Judge William Siggins was a leading and influential man —justice of the peace many years, and side judge in 1842. He died in 1875.

Smedley, Elijah, Sheffield, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., on November 9, 1808, and while a young man went to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he lived for some time, and where he was married to Catherine Pickard, by whom he has had a family of five children, all of whom were born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. They are Lydia M., and Polly, who died in infancy; Adam P., James, who died while in the army; and an infant who died unnamed. The family came to Sheffield in October, 1845, and settled near the old "Lacey Mill" in the southern part of the town. Catherine Smedley died in June 19, 1850, and in June, 1852, Mr. Smedley married Phebe Snapp. Elijah died on August 5, 1883, aged seventy-four years. He was a Republican from the formation of the party, and his son, Adam P., has followed the paternal example. Adam P. was married in November, 1859, to Sarah Fenton, a daughter of Orrin Fenton. They have had a family of three children—Millard L., Orrin F., and Catherine E.

Smith, Albert J., Columbus, was born in Columbus in 1849. He was married in 1884 to Lelie Walton, a daughter of Charles and Mary Walton. Albert J. Smith embarked in the mercantile business at Columbus February 1, 1884, and did business under the firm name of Yates & Smith, who are large dealers in all staple goods, groceries, dry goods, and farmer's supplies. Mr. Smith was a son of David O. and Emily (Walton) Smith. They had a family of six children born to them, four daughters and two sons, Albert J., and Robert. David O. Smith was a son of Elijah and Achsa Smith, who were natives of Chenango county, N. Y., and settled in this county about 1826.

Smith, Chauncey, Youngsville, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1809, and was married in 1834, to Mercy C. Mellen, of Dunkirk, N. Y. They had a family of five children —Sarah M., Alice S., Jennie S., Nellie W., and Mercy I. Chauncey Smith was the son of William Smith, who was a farmer at Wethersfield, Conn. In 1823 he came by stage to Dunkirk, N. Y., and went to work for his uncle, Walter J. Smith, and after a while became a partner. The firm later became Van Buren & Smith, Walter Smith retiring, and in 1839 Mr. Smith came to Silver Creek, N. Y., where he became engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Oliver Lee & Co., and in 1841 he went to Jamestown, N. Y., there to act as teller in the bank. In 1844 he settled in Youngsville, where he became engaged in the general mercantile business from which he retired in 1860, when he also retired from active business life, and died on December 10, 1886.

Smith, David O., Columbus, is a retired farmer, and was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1815. He was married in 1840 to Sally Spencer, a daughter of Israel Spencer, of Columbus; she died in 1846, leaving one son — Oscar W., who enlisted from Chautauqua county, N. Y., and died at Camp Fenton. David O. Smith then married his second wife, Emily Walton, in December, 1848. They have had a family of seven children —Eda, Sarah, Lillian, Arta, Albert J., and Robert. One daughter —Winnie, died in December, 1883, aged nineteen years. Mr. Smith settled in Warren in 1826, with his parents, Elijah and Achsah Smith, of Chenango county, N. Y.

Smith, Jones, Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1823, and was a son of Elijah and Achsah (Jones) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Chenango county, N. Y., and then with a family of four children came to Columbus, Warren county, in 1825, one of the pioneers of said county, where they died. Elijah was born in 1793, and was an extensive land holder, lumber dealer, shipper, and farmer, and died in 1873. His wife, Achsah, was born in 1792, and died in 1869. They had a family of five children, three of whom are now living —David O., Jones, and Mrs. Lucy Yates. Elijah was a justice of the peace and commissioner, and one of the leading men of his town and county. He retired from active business life in 1845. Jones Smith was married in 1850, to Amy Curtis, a daughter of Captain David Curtis. She died in 1860, leaving four children —Jennie, Fremont, Lena and Lincoln. Mr. Smith then married for his second wife Sarah Jane Knowlton, in 1861. She died in 1864, leaving one son, Glennie E. Mr. Smith has held all the town offices, justice for twenty years, assessor, surveyor of county, and a farmer. He married for his third wife Julia A. Ely, of Rushford, Allegany county, N. Y., June 30, 1886.

Smith, Rev. Perry E., Corry p. o., Pittsfield, was born in Warren in 1851. He was a son of Nathan B. and Margaretta (Colver) Smith. She was a native of Warren county, and her husband, Nathan was born in Vermont. Rev. Perry E. Smith was married in 1883 to Jennie E. Dykstra, of Erie county, N. Y. They have had two children born to them. Jennie was a daughter of Squire John G. and Catherine (Stelsman)

Dykstra, who were natives of Holland, and settled in Erie county, N. Y., in the town of Lancaster, in 1849.

Smith, Walter J., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Warren on February 12, 1833. He was a son of William and Polly (Mead) Smith. His father was a saddler by trade, and came to Warren about 1825, and worked at his trade for a time, after which he engaged in farming and lumbering. He is now living in Conewango. His children were Walter J., Wilson, Viola, Harriet, Joseph, Ellen, Dascom, Dwight, and Jane. Three died in childhood. Walter J. was brought up in Warren and Conewango, and for many years was actively engaged in the lumber business. He settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1863. His wife was Irene Geer, a daughter of Benjamin and Narcissa (Stebbins) Geer, of Conewango. Walter J. Smith has had a family of five sons born to him — Charlie W., Benjamin O., Clyde C. Orrin L. died, aged nine years, and R. D. died in infancy.

Smutz, Casper J., Russellburg p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Alsace, a province of France, in the year 1831. The family, consisting of his parents, brothers and sisters, immigrated to America and settled at Warren in 1852. The father, Jacob Smutz, died in 1871. Casper made many ventures in the oil business during the early days, when this industry was in its youth, and at times was doing well, but as frequently was unsuccessful until at last he quit the business and bought a farm of R. K. Russell of about eighty acres in Pine Grove. As a farmer Mr. Smutz has been very successful, having one one of the best appointed farms in the town. Casper J. Smutz married Caroline Weiss, of Warren, in 1862, and has two daughters, viz.—Leonora and Ida Belle. Mr. Smutz is a respected farmer of Warren county, a firm Democrat, and numbers among his acquaintances the first men of the county.

Smutz, John J., Sugar Grove, is a harness manufacturer and dealer in all classes of harnesses, robes, whips, blankets, fly-nets and dusters in Sugar Grove. He was born in Conewango in 1856, and spent eleven years at his trade as an apprentice and journeyman, and in 1883 he commenced the manufacture of goods in Sugar Grove, where his townsmen are invited to inspect his well made and easy-fitting goods. He was married July 6, 1879, to Sarah J. Austin, of Corry. Sarah was a daughter of John and Anna (Saddler) Austin. John Austin died in 1872, leaving a family of five children —James, Sarah, John, jr., Anna, Carrie, and Mary. J. J. Smutz was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Hertzel) Smutz. They were born in Elsas, France, and settled in Warren county, where they were married in 1853. They have had a family of six children born to them — Mary, John J., Salome, David, Albert, and Carrie.

Snapp, Melchi, Tiona p. o., Sheffield, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on November 8, 1803. He settled in Warren county about 1830, just north of the present village of Sheffield. At the time of his death he was seventy-nine years of age. He was a thorough and successful farmer and lumberman, and by hard work acquired a good property. He died in October, 1882. He married Fanny Smith, and the children born to the union were, Phebe, who married Elijah Smedley, William married Mary O. Fairfield, a daughter of Walter Fairfield, and by whom he had five children — Gholson L., Frank H., Walter M., Otis F., Ethel Irma, Ida, married Samuel Smedley, Enos, Warren, Charles, deceased, John, Melchi, jr., deceased, Laura Janet, married Smith Burroughs, and Fauntley M.

Somers, George H., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, a general blacksmith and making horse-shoeing a specialty, also engaged in the manufacture and repair of wagons, carriages and sleighs, dealer in farm tools, mowers and reapers, was born in Conewango in 1853, and was married in 1875 to Alice Babcock. They had two children — Lettie and Clara. George H. Somers has held many of the village offices. He has been school director and commissioner. He commenced his trade in 1872, and in 1878 purchased his present shop and factory. He was a son of Wendle and Margaret (Schuler) Somers, who were natives of Germany, who settled in Warren county, where Wendle died in 1857 at the age of forty-two years, leaving a widow and a family of seven children — Mary, Salome, Elizabeth, Peter, George H., John, and Lena.

Somers, Peter W., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Conewango on November

8, 1851. He was a son of Wendell and Margaret (Schuler) Somers. His paternal grandfather was Peter Somers, a native of Germany, who settled in Conewango about 1832 or 1836. He reared a family of five children — Charlotte, Peter, Frank, Wendell, and George; of these Wendell cleared the farm now occupied by Peter W., where he resided for many years. He had a family of seven children — Mary, Saloma, Elizabeth, Peter W., George, John, and Lena. Peter W. Somers was married in November, 1872, to Alwilda Babcock, a daughter of Almon and Mahala (Blexley) Babcock, of Conewango. They have had three children born to them — Harry, Belle, and Jenny. Peter W.'s maternal grandfather, John Schuler, was a native of Alsace, France, and an early settler in Conewango. He is now living aged ninety years.

Speckman, George, North Warren p. o., Conewango, is a farmer, and was born in Baden, Germany, on April 8, 1836. He was a son of Peter and Monika (Hare) Speckman, and came to America with his parents in 1851, and with them purchased the farm on which he now resides in Conewango in 1856, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. His farm comprises eighty-five acres, of which about sixty acres has been improved. He was married on February 2, 1876, to Anna M. Barnhardt, daughter of Albert and Catherine (Arnt) Barnhardt, of Glade township, and by whom he has had a family of five children — Mary M., Anna K., Clara G., John J., and Alexander W. Mr. Speckman is one of the representative German farmers of Conewango.

Spencer, Chauncey, Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1818. He was a son of Israel and Sally (Webster) Spencer, who were born and married in Connecticut, and settled in Columbus, Pa., in 1826, coming there from Columbus, N. Y. Sally died in 1839, aged fifty-nine years, leaving a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living — Israel, jr., Oliver, Chauncey, Erastus, and Mary, none of whom have lived out of Warren county. Israel, sr., died in 1865, aged eighty-five. Chauncey Spencer was married in 1842 to Emily Monroe, of Freehold. She died in 1880, leaving one daughter — Ella, who married E. A. Allen, ex-sheriff of Warren county, and have had two sons born to them — Eddie and Elton Allen. Chauncey was married the second time in 1882 to Fidelia Boardman, of Needham, Wis. Mr. Spencer has been burgess of Columbus, school director, town commissioner and farmer. He was engaged in farming in Freehold from 1842 to 1880, after which he retired from active business life and settled in Columbus borough.

Spencer, James (deceased), Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1824. He was married on May 6, 1855, to Eleanor Sample, who was born in 1837. They had a family of two sons born to them — Leon and Elmer. James Spencer died on April 26, 1886. He was a general farmer, and was a son of Israel and Sally (Webster) Spencer, who were born and married in Connecticut, and settled in Columbus, Pa., in 1826. Eleanor (Sample) Spencer was a daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Wynn) Sample. Nathaniel was born in Clarion county in 1804, and his wife, Hannah, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1815. They were married in 1835, and had a family of four children born to them, two of whom are now living — Eleanor and Thomas W. Sally married Charles Rickerson, and died, leaving three children. George died in 1881, leaving two sons. Nathaniel Sample was a son of John and Eleanor Sample, who settled in Columbus about 1804 or 1805. Four of their children are now living — William, David, Martha, and Hannah.

Spoon, Joshua, Columbus, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1834. He was married in 1855 to Ann Eliza Aldrich, of Livingston county, N. Y. They have had a family of five children born to them, three of whom are now living — Maude, James, and Leon. Maude married B. P. Carrier. Joshua was collector of the town in 1885 and '86, and has also held many of the other minor offices. Joshua Spoon was a son of Peter and Sally (Hall) Spoon. He was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1794, and his wife, Sally, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1802. They both died in 1884. They had a family of five sons born to them—Simon, Nathan, Joshua, William, and James. James enlisted from Oswego county, N. Y.; was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville prison in 1864. Joshua settled in Warren county in 1852. Ann Eliza was a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Wynn) Aldrich. Sarah died in 1881, leaving two daughters. They settled here in 1840.

Spoon, Simon P., Columbus p. o., was born in Oswego county in 1826. He married Marion Hall in September, 1856. They have a family of four children—Evered A., Ernest L., George A., and Kate M. Evered A. married Minnie Knowlton in 1884, and have one child—Ethel May. George H. married Jennie Inick in 1883, and have one child. Ernest married Edna Arters. Simon P. settled in Columbus in 1848, and engaged in farming. He was a son of Peter and Sally Hall Spoon; he was from Herkimer county, N. Y., and was born in 1794 and died in 1884; she was from Chenango county, N. Y., and was born in 1802 and died in 1884. They had five sons, four of whom are now living—Simon P., Nathan, Joshua, and William. James enlisted from Oswego county, N. Y.; was taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville prison in 1864. Mrs. Marion Spoon was a daughter of James Hall, who settled in Columbus in 1833. He was born in Connecticut in 1804, and was a son of Nathan and Abigail Hall, who settled in Madison county, N. Y., and died in Oswego county, N. Y.

Stanford, Worthy, Busti, N. Y., p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born in Farmington October 4, 1845. He was a son of Horatio and Sarah E. (Mackress) Stanford, who were from Canastota, N. Y., and settled in what is now Farmington in 1832, on the farm now occupied by Worthy, which they cleared and improved and upon which they lived and died. They had a family of three children who grew to maturity—Achsa (now Mrs. Daniel McMillan), Hannah E. (now Mrs. Edwin Babcock), and Worthy. Worthy Stanford was reared on the homestead farm where he has always resided. He was married April 26, 1873, to Matilda Johnson, a daughter of Magnus and Margaret (Johnson), who were natives of Sweden. They have had one child born to them, Pearl E.

Starrett, William P., North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Vinal Haven, Me., on May 29, 1837, and was a son of Cyrus and Phebe (Philbrook) Starrett, who came to Warren county in 1839. His father was born in Wrentham, N. H., on February 21, 1802, and was married on March 10, 1833, to Phebe Philbrook, a daughter of Jonathan and Phebe (Lassell) Philbrook, of Searsmont. Jonathan Philbrook died in 1814, after participating in the battle of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Cyrus and Phebe settled in Warren county in 1839, settling on the farm which is now owned by John Amann, in 1850, a part of which they cleared and improved themselves. They moved to the farm which is now owned and occupied by William Starrett in 1875, where Cyrus died on December 31, 1878, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were Calvin B., John H., William P., Stephen B., Ferdinand and Ida. William P. Starrett was married in 1872 to Levancia Barber, a daughter of William and Asenoth (Post) Barber, of Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Stephens, Warner E., Tidioute p. o., Glade, is a general blacksmith and lumber wagon manufacturer, also manufactures fine hand made carriages, sleighs, etc.; was born in Crawford county in 1844, and settled in Tidioute in 1870 as journeyman smith, and in 1871 he commenced the general smithing business, and continued the same in all of its various branches. He was married July 6, 1865, to Samantha Coon, who was born at Montara, N. Y. She died in Michigan in 1875, leaving one child—Norma. He married his second wife Alis Dougherty, of Tidioute, March 16, 1876. They have two children born to them—Neva and Raymond G. Warner E. was a son of Joshua and Julia A. Fowler Stephens. Joshua Stephens died in Alexandria, Ga., while in the Union service in 1865. They had a family of six children—Lucy, Lucien, Elias W., Warner E., Joshua and Mary. The mother, Julia, was born in Crawford county, Pa., and now resides with her daughter, Mary E. Flanegan, in Cuba, N. Y.

Stilson, Amos C., Sugar Grove, carpenter and contract builder, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1837. He was a son of Benoni and Hannah Brown Stilson. Benoni was born in Connecticut in 1798, and settled in Sugar Grove in about 1820; his wife was born in New Hampshire; they were married and died in Jamestown, N. Y. Amos C. Stilson settled in Sugar Grove borough in 1871, as a carpenter and builder, and many of the best buildings therein show his artistic work. He formed a partnership with W.

A. Bush, and purchased the steam planing, sawing and carpenter supply factory in 1885, where they have machinery to do fine house building work. Mr. Stilson married Adelia Robertson, of Crawford county, in 1860. She was born on October 15, 1839. She was a daughter of George and Rhoda Luce Robertson. The former was born in 1801, and died in 1869; the latter was born in 1807 and died in 1870; they were married October 16, 1825, and had four children—Mary E., Martha L., John R. and Adelia.

Stilson, jr., David, Sugar Grove, was born on Stilson Hill, Sugar Grove, in 1827, and is a son of David and Mary Burrough Stilson. David Stilson came from New Haven, Conn., and settled in Sugar Grove in 1814. He had a family of five sons and four daughters, two sons and two daughters now living—Harry H., David, Betsey, and Polly Hazeltine. David, sr., died June 6, 1852, and his wife died February 25, 1840. David, jr., married Margaret Page September 9, 1852; she was born in Pittsfield in 1834. They have a family of four children—Thomas Perry, Alice A., Frank A., and Mertie. Alice A. married Charles Middleton. Thomas died in 1881, aged twenty-eight years. David Stilson, sr., had three brothers who settled with him—Elias, Stephen, David, and Benoni.

Storum, Samuel, Warren p. o., Glade, son of Samuel and Maru Storum, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in the year 1827. The family came to Pine Grove about 1830, for the purpose of clearing lands. Samuel, the son, returned to Carlton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., some years later, and in 1860 came to Glade. He married Laura Woodward, who bore him three children, Marshall S. J., Mary and Myra M., who died at the age of four years. Mr. Storum has a good farm property on the Gotham road, so called, on which are fine buildings, erected through the energy and thrift of their proprietor. In the affairs of the town Mr. Storum has never taken an active part, but in religious life he is a strong advocate of Spiritualism.

Strand, C. O., Sugar Grove p. o., Freehold, was born in Sweden, in 1846, and was married in 1870 to Louisa Donaldson. To them have been born four children—Charles, Oscar, Emil, and Ernest.

Strong, John O., Tidioute, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y. His parents were Henry and Mary Cristman Strong, who settled in Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., in 1838. Henry died in 1881, aged seventy-nine years; and his wife died in 1881. They had a family of eleven children, nine of whom now survive. John O. Strong settled in Tidioute and engaged in the oil business as producer in 1861, and in 1866, with his brother, Charles B., engaged in the livery business, which they still continue. In 1873 they embarked in the general hardware trade, dealing extensively in farm tools and machinery. In 1869 John O. married Mary Nugent, of Mercer county; they have had two daughters—Daisy L., and Minnie E. Charles B. Strong married Sarah Whitney, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Stuart, Thomas J., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove, in 1826, and married Lucina Boyce in 1847. She was born in Youngsville, in 1829. They had a family of six children born to them—Mary E., Euphemia, William B., and Samuel G. (twins), Ernest Grant, and Emma Grade. Lucina was a daughter of Samuel G. and Elsie Davis Boyce. Thomas J. was a son of William and Elizabeth (Dalrymple) Stuart. She was born in Colerain, Mass., and William was born in Ireland, February 28, 1794, and his wife in 1792. They had a family of twelve children born to them, five of whom are now living—Margaret, Esther, Ann, Thomas J., and Jane. Elizabeth died August 23, 1873, and William in 1833. He was a son of James and Catherine Stuart, who settled in Sugar Grove, in 1803. They had a family of ten children born to them—John, Thomas, William, Robert, James, Alexander, Rosa, Catherine, Margaret, and Jane.

Stutts, Jeremiah N., Sugar Grove p. o., Farmington, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., January 22, 1821. He was a son of Jacob and Roxilana (Newman) Stutts. The former was a native of New Jersey, and his wife of Niagara county, N. Y. They settled in what is now Farmington, in 1830. Their children were Mary A., Catherine, Jeremiah N., William, Nancy, Jane, Luther, and Elwin. Jeremiah N. Stutts was reared in Farmington from eight years of age, and worked at the blacksmith trade for twenty-five years, and afterwards became a buyer of cattle, hides, etc. He was married in 1843 to Betsey

Smith, a daughter of John and Harriet (Cady) Smith, of Sugar Grove. They have had one child—Roxilana, now Mrs. George Osborn. Mr. Stutts has owned the farm which he now owns and occupies, since 1861, although he has only resided on it since 1874. While working at the blacksmith trade he pared the feet and set two twenty-one shoes in four minutes, which is the fastest time on record.

Sutter, Jacob, Warren p. o., Glade, was born in Alsace, then a province of the French republic, where his early life was spent. In 1846 he came to Warren, and learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked for twenty-five years. He was married in Paris, France, to Katherine Bulger, who bore him six children—Louis, Caroline, Philip, Frederick, Lorena, and Mena. In 1871 Mr. Sutter and his family came to Glade, where he had a small farm of sixteen acres nicely located on the hillside, overlooking the borough of Warren. When the oil excitement reached Glade these lands at once became very valuable, and are now among the most productive ones in the town. This fortunate circumstance has placed Mr. Sutter in comfortable circumstances. Jacob Sutter was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in Warren, in which he now takes a great interest. He frequently officiated at funeral obsequies in the absence of the pastor of the church.

Sweeting, Jacob, John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lucy, William, Samuel, and Mary G., Warren p. o., Glade, were the children of Jacob Sweeting, sr., who was a native of Derbyshire, England, and came to this country in 1840, and who one year later settled on Quaker Hill, Elk township. Jacob, jr., married Louesa Sharp, who bore him a family of twelve children; John married Lucinda Miller, by whom he had a family of seven children; Hannah, married William Taylor; Elizabeth, married H. B. Lonsbury; Lucy, who was born during the journey from Rochester, N. Y., to Quaker Hill, married William Meyers; Mary G., married William Blair; William is also married and now resides in Glade; Samuel is dead. William and John both served in the late war, and John was injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. The family have nearly all left Elk township, and most of them now reside in Glade. They are farmers and oil producers there, having fortunately taken lands many years ago on the oil belt more recently developed.

Swift, Alfred W., Kinzua p. o., was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., July 7, 1833. He was the son of B. C. and Mary A. Swift. At the age of twenty years he left home and went to Olean, where he worked at the trade of a joiner. In 1854 he came to Kinzua, intending to stay but a short time, but was induced to remain and work at his trade, and also that of blacksmithing and wagon-making, at all of which he was an adept. Here he became acquainted with and married Mary Ann, the youngest child of Seth Green, by whom he had one child—Ella V., now the wife of George L. Lawrence. About sixteen years ago Mr. Swift purchased the farm on which he now resides. On this farm was put down one of the first wells in this locality, and there are now seven oil producing wells in the locality, and these have netted the owner a snug sum.

Taylor, William H., Barnes p. o., Sheffield, Energy, perseverance and industry, find a worthy example in the life of William H. Taylor. He was one of the six children of Silas S. Taylor, of Erie county, and came to Sheffield in the year 1859; for three months he worked for Andrew Donaldson in the lumber woods at thirteen dollars per month. After that he worked for Elmer Lacey, and continued in his employ for about three years. He is essentially a self-made man. Circumstances never made him; he made circumstances. When he left Warren for Sheffield, he possessed just fifty cents. He now owns a good farm on which stands substantial buildings which were built by him. His stock of every kind and the products of his farm are of the best quality obtainable. He was married in June, 1864, to Helen Sherwood, a daughter of James Sherwood, and by whom he had these children—Amos A., William H., jr., Dennis, George, Cassius, Jane, and Rudolph. After the death of his first wife he married Mary N. Rice, who bore him one child—Phebe A.

Thacher, W. M., Youngsville, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1840. His parents were Alvin (Pike) and Jane (Salisbury) Thacher. Alvin was born in 1813, and died April 12, 1881; his wife was born in 1820. They settled in Youngsville in 1872, and had two sons—W. M. and William. The latter enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and lost an arm at Malvern Hill. W. M. married, in 1863, Jennie Henton, of Harbor Creek, Erie county. She died August 24, 1885, leaving three children—Ada, Minnie, and Ally P. W. M. has held the offices of school director, commissioner, and councilman; by occupation he is a farmer.

Thomas, John, Grand Valley p. o., Eldred, is a farmer, and now owns a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres; he is also largely interested in lumbering. He was a son of Lifus and Esther (Thompson) Thomas, of Ireland, who had a family of five children, four of whom are now living—Mary C., Joseph Emanuel, W. D., and Joseph. Joseph married Martha Deemer, of Westmoreland county, in 1871. They have had one child born to them—Ora Viance.

Thomas, Elisha, North Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., on April 10, 1831. He was a son of William and Jane (McConnell) Thomas, who settled in Warren county in 1833, on the farm which is now occupied by Elisha, which they cleared and improved themselves. They had a family of ten children—Willam J., John, Joseph C., Elizabeth M., Elisha, Margaret J., Sarah M., A. McCready, Mary T., and Henry S. Mr. Thomas originally purchased 400 acres, which has since been divided into several tracts. The homestead tract now consists of 187 acres. The paternal grandparents of Elisha Thomas were John and Elizabeth (Huff) Thomas. His maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Hannah) McConnell, who with a sister Nancy and a brother James McConnell, were early settlers in Conewango. The sister died at the age of one hundred and one years, and the brother at the age of seventy-eight. Elisha succeeded to the homestead where he has resided since two years of age. He was married in 1874 to Emma L. Marsh, of Randolph, N. Y. They have two children—D. May (who died in infancy), and Grace E.

Thomas, Samuel, Sugar Grove, one of the pioneer farmers of the town, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1828, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1837. His parents were Thomas and Sophia (Whipple) Thomas, who were born and married in Connecticut, and settled in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1825, and in Sugar Grove in 1837. They had but one son—Samuel. Thomas died in 1868, aged seventy-two years, and Sophia died in 1866, aged sixty-nine years. Samuel now owns the farm purchased at the time of settlement—then a timber tract. Samuel married in 1852 Emeline Smith, born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1832. They had four children—Charles, Alice, Earl, and Jennie, who died, aged twenty-three. Sophia Thomas was a daughter of Asa Smith, who settled in Sugar Grove in 1830.

Among the earliest families that settled in Corydon was that of Philip Tome. Mr. Tome was born in Dauphin county; he married Mary Yonce, and for a time lived on Pine Creek. They came to Corydon about the year 1827. In the family were ten children, as follows: Jane (who married William Case), Benjamin, Elizabeth (who married Rice Hamblin), George W., Philip, jr., Rebecca (who became the wife of Belvin Forbes), Hiram, William, John (who was the first white male child born in Corydon), and Savory (who married Clark White). George W. Tome was born March 20, 1818, and married February 24, 1840, to Ann Wright, daughter of William Wright. They had but one child—Rebecca—who is now the wife of Benjamin Crooks. On the farm of George W. Tome is an old mound of earth, concerning which the oldest Indians can give no account. Many relics have been taken from this vicinity, but the mound has never been thoroughly examined. Hiram Tome was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 23, 1824. In 1852 he married Eliza Dalrymple, by whom he had five children—Clara, Ella, Effie, Linnie, and Glennie. Hiram Tome is one of the most respected men of the town of Corydon. His residence stands on the main street of the village, overlooking the Allegheny River, and commands a fine view of the high mountain ranges on the opposite side. From the rear of the dwelling can plainly be seen Cornplanter's Peak. Benjamin Tome married Cynthia Gibbs, by whom he had eight children—Esther, Juliette, Sarah, Nancy J., Luella, Henry, George L., and O. J. George L. Tome is a farmer and blacksmith, giving most of his attention to the former pursuit. His farm comprises 28½ acres, nicely located about one-fourth mile north of the village of Corydon. Mr. Tome married Ida Wilcox, daughter of S. R. Wilcox, by whom he has four children. The Tome family, aside from being one of the earliest pioneers of Corydon, enjoys the distinction of having been one of the most prolific of the town, and have grown up their children to become respected, industrious, law-abiding citizens. Phillip Tome, the pioneer, some years ago wrote a book entitled "Thirty Years a Hunter," containing a sketch of his family life, and filled with interesting anecdotes of the pioneer days.

Thompson, Robert, Irvinton p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Warren county, August 16, 1816, and was married in 1843 to Hannah Thompson, who was born in Warren county in 1823. Robert died in March, 1877, leaving a widow and four children—James A., John N., General Canby, and Harry D. Mr. Thompson was an extensive lumber manufacturer and shipper, and was also largely engaged in farming, and was a prominent man of his town and county. He was a son of Robert and Rachel (Irvine) Thompson. Hannah was a daughter of John and Hannah (Houff) Thompson, who were early settlers in the county, and died, leaving a family of seven children, but two of whom are now living—Esther Morrison (widow) and Hannah.

Tompsett, Charles, Tidioute p. o., Triumph, was born in Kent, England, in 1847, and emigrated to America in 1865 and settled in Triumph as an agent and laborer in oil production. He was married October 15, 1868, to Ellen Griffin, who was born in Birmingham, England. They have had a family of two children born to them—William C. (born August 17, 1869), and Albert E. (born August 26, 1871). Charles Tompsett has been assessor for three years, was collector for three terms, and constable for six terms. He purchased a tract of twenty acres and put down eight wells in 1885, which he is now pumping with one engine, obtaining over twenty barrels per day, by his own labor combined with that of his son, using the gas as fuel for his engine and house, that he has on his premises. He also has a lot of sixty acres, which is now developed. He was a son of Richard and Sarah (Beeching) Tompsett, who had a family of six children born to them. Sarah died in England, also one child. The father and his five children settled near Jamestown, N. Y. Four of the children are now living—George, Richard, Charles, and Sarah.

Thompson, David S., Tidioute, was born in Pine Grove in 1840, and settled in Tidioute in 1865 and began the production of oil, which business he followed up to 1874, when he embarked in the general merchandise business, from which he also retired in 1884. He was married in 1865 to Charlotte P. Kinnear, of Tidioute. She was a daughter of James and Jeanette Kinnear. They have had two daughters and one son—only one daughter now living. Mr. Thompson is one of the leading men of his town, and was a son of V. R. and Laura (Burgett) Thompson, who were married in Warren county. Laura died in 1874, leaving a family of four daughters and three sons. V. R. Thompson was born in 1808, and settled in Warren county in 1810, with his father, Caleb Thompson, who was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Thompson, E. W., Grand Valley p. o., Eldred, one of the representative men of Grand Valley, was for twenty years keeping a general store, now conducted by his sons under the firm name of Thompson Brothers. He was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1827, and his father settled in Warren county in 1837. He married Adeline Brown, of Warren county, September 11, 1851, and to them have been born nine children, eight of whom are now living—Rosalia M., Lydia R. (deceased), Olive R., Almon T., Anson R., Anice R., Archie L., Wilfred E., and Nina I. His father, Samuel, was born in New York State in 1775, was married three times, and had a family of sixteen children born to him, nine of whom are now living. He died in Warren county in in 1857. E. W. Thompson now owns and occupies a farm of 270 acres.

Thompson, Edwin W., Russell p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Farmington October 2, 1835. He is a son of William Thompson, a native of Long Island, N. Y., who settled in Farmington in 1831, and was one of its pioneers. At the age of twenty-one years Edwin came to Pine Grove, and built a water-power saw-mill in the heavily timbered districts of the town. In 1862 he built the first "circular saw-mill" of the town, and ran it until 1867, when it was sold to Thomas Briggs. In September, 1884, Mr.

Thompson purchased the mill site at Russell's, of D. M. Martin and Joseph Briggs, and erected thereon one of the most complete and available saw and planing-mills of Warren county, at an expense of over $6,000. In 1862 Mr. Thompson married Harriet Jones, by whom he had four children, only two of whom are now living. Edwin Thompson is one of the most enterprising business men of Pine Grove. He believes that everything worth doing at all should be done well. In political affairs he is independent, but inclines toward the Republican party. His religious views are as independent as his politics; he is a Free-thinker.

Thompson, jr., Joseph Dale, Tidioute p. o., Triumph, was born in Deerfield in 1834. His parents were Joseph D. and Rosalie (Crippen) Thompson, who were married in 1831. He was born in Deerfield in 1812, and died in 1882; she was born in Brokenstraw, and died, leaving a family of six children. Mr. Thompson then married his second wife, Mary Crippen, by whom he had three children. He was a son of John Thompson, who immigrated from Ireland and settled in Tidioute—one of the first settlers—where he kept a tavern many years, and died, leaving five children—one son, Joseph D., and four daughters, Polly, Rachael, Hannah, and Esther. Joseph D., jr., married Helen Huey, born in Eldred and married in 1858. They have had six children—Loretta Victoria, Orres Laverette and Oscar Lavant (twins), Florence May, Eva Jane, and Gertrude Elizabeth. Mr. Thompson has been treasurer for three years, school director thirteen years, and road commissioner for ten years. He purchased his present homestead of 130 acres in 1855—then a wilderness; he now has a grain and grass producing farm second to none in his township.

Thompson, Samuel, Warren p. o., Farmington, is a farmer and was born on Long Island, N. Y., May 4, 1816. He was a son of William and Sally (Palmater) Thompson, both of whom were natives of New York, and settled in Farmington in 1831, locating on the farm which is now owned and occupied by their son, Samuel Thompson, which they cleared and improved, and upon which they resided until the time of their deaths. They had a family of ten children—William, Maria, John, Daniel, Samuel, James, Betsey, Harriet, Sally, and George. Samuel purchased the homestead in 1850, and has resided there since 1852. He was married in 1841 to Angeline Putnam, a daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Barrett) Putnam, of Pine Grove. They have had a family of five children—Walter, Alfred, Orrin, Lovisa, and Elmer.

Truman, Lillie, West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Ohio on October 29, 1852, and settled in Warren county, Pa., in 1876. He married Mary C. Wright, who was born in Spring Creek March 15, 1855, by whom he had a family of four children—Roy L., born October 27, 1879; Earl D., born February 9, 1881; Ethel P., born August 11, 1882; and Wilmer G., born May 8, 1885. His parents were James and Claurdean (Havens) Truman. His father was a cooper by trade.

Trushel, Philip and Mary, Warren p. o., Conewango, natives of Alsace, France, came to Warren in the year 1839. In this family were six children—Mary, Philip J., Jacob, Eva, George, and Caroline. Philip, the father, died in 1869, and his wife, Mary, in 1873. Philip J., the oldest son, when a boy, worked for Alonzo Summerton in the store. He went to Butler and Venango counties, where he drove stage, and afterwards followed the river, in rafting season, for fourteen years. In 1861 he went into the mercantile business in Warren county, where he has since resided. Mr. Trushel married Margaret E. Zagel, by whom he has had six children—Matilda, Albert, Frank, Edie, who died in 1872; Alice, and Clara. Philip Trushel is a conscientious Christian man; a prominent member and officer of the Evangelical Association society. In political life he has generally supported the Republican nominees, but for the last six years has been a prohibitionist, and is now one of the leaders in the cause. He is the leading merchant of Glade, his place of residence and business.

Tuneberg, Magnus, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, a general blacksmith and manufacturer of wagons, carriages, buggies, sleds, etc., was born in Sweden in 1835, and married Christina Neilson in 1866, and immigrated to and settled in Sugar Grove in 1869, and in Chandler's Valley in 1871, where he engaged at his trade, which he still continues; he has here erected a dwelling, shop, and factory. They have one daughter—Hilda, born in 1871.

Twining, Mrs. Jane, Lander p. o., Farmington, was born in Phelps, N. Y., March 16, 1813. She was a daughter of Hugh and Martha (Burgess) Brown, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States in 1798, and located in Maryland; later they removed to Wayne county, N. Y., and in 1832 located in Warren, this county, and in 1835 they settled in Farmington, where they resided until their deaths. Hugh Brown married twice. His first wife was Margaret Brown, by whom he had a family of four children, who grew to maturity—Thomas, John, William and Sally. His second wife was Martha Burgess, by whom he had eleven children, who grew to maturity—Francis, Hugh, Margaret, Sally, Joseph, Margaret, Jane, Mary A., Susan, Benjamin and Fanny. Mrs. Jane Twining married twice. Her first husband was Arthur Morgan, of Fayette, N. Y., whom she married December 4, 1828, and with whom she came to Warren county in 1832, and by whom she had a family of seven children—William, Charles, Ellis, George, Edwin, Eunice, and John A. Mr. Morgan died in 1854. Mrs. Twining was married in 1879 to Thomas Twining, of Farmington, who settled in this place in 1859.

Tucker, George, West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Massachusetts in 1814, and settled in Spring Creek in 1856. He is a farmer and owns a farm of two hundred acres. He was married in 1845 to Catherine Brown, of Spring Creek. To them have been born eight children, five of whom are now living—Catherine M., Sarah E., George H., Miriam M., William B., Rosa A., Dora E., and Mary E. Mr. Tucker is a millwright by trade, and has held the office of town commissioner and school director. His father, Seth Tucker, was born in Norton, Mass.; died May 19, 1853, aged eighty-nine. His grandfather, Robert Tucker, born April 20, 1727, died May 20, 1805, aged seventy-eight years.

Van Guilder, S. D., Grand Valley p. o., Eldred, was born in New York in 1815, and settled in Warren county in 1858. He married Emeline Nichols, of Crawford county, by whom he had a family of eight children—Sarah E., George E., Sophia A., Henrietta, David, Dean, Cassius, and Charles. Mr. Van Guilder was in early life engaged in lumbering, but now devotes the greater part of his time to farming, owning a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. His son, George E., served in the late war, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Frederick Van Guilder, his father, married Sarah VanGuilder, by whom he had a family of four children, of whom the only one now living is S. D.

Van Eps, John F., Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 3, 1830, and settled in Warren county in 1838. He married Harriet Stainbrook, who died in 1863 leaving four children. He was again married September 19, 1864, to Mary Tyrrel (widow of David O. Tyrrel, who was a soldier in the civil war and died in Libby prison). To them have been born four children. Mr. Van Eps is now a retired farmer.

Vanmon, Erik, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Umea, Sweden, in 1846. He came to America in 1869, and until 1871 resided at Jamestown, N. Y., when he came to Pine Grove. Prior to this time he was a farm laboror. Mr. Vanmon purchased a tract of land in the northeast part of the town, a heavily timbered tract, upon which his start in the town was made. By remarkable perseverance, industry, and energy he has cleared and stumped a considerable portion of the land and purchased more, so that he now has a farm of eighty acres, fifty-five of which are cleared and are in a good state of cultivation as any in the township. He has in course of erection a new dwelling which compares favorably with a majority of those in the town. Erik Vanmon began here with only $150, and his possessions are worth nearly twenty times that amount. In 1872 he married Augusta Lawson. They have had no children. Mr. Vanmon adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and takes an active part in political affairs.

Van Orsdale, Augustus, Ackley Station p. o., Pine Grove, was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1813. He went while quite young to Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where he married Eunice Graham. In 1844 he went to Crawford county, and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber for five years. From there he moved to Steuben county, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Pine Grove and settled in that part of the town known as Cable Hollow. In early life Mr. Van Orsdale was apprenticed to learn the tanning and shoemaker's trade with John Burghardt, of Upper Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where he remained until about thirty years old. The new mill on Rice Run, on the old Brownell tract, originally built by Mr. Sloan, is now owned by Charles A. and John T. Van Orsdale, sons of Augustus Van Orsdale, and is managed by Charles A. John T. is a graduate of West Point, and is now lieutenant of Seventh Infantry U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory. The brothers own a tract of about 285 acres of good timber land on which the new circular saw-mill is now located.

Van Sickel, P. N., of Tidioute, was born in New Jersey, and settled in Tidioute, from New York city, in 1873. He became engaged in the production of oil in 1864, in various sections, but his principal interests are in Warren and McKean counties, and became superintendent of "New York and Allegheny" now "McKean and Allegheny Oil Company" in 1875, and still remains in that position. Mr. Van Sickel married for his first wife, Ann Eliza Runyon, of Plainfield, N. J., and by her has one son, living in New York city. In 1868 he married Hattie Williams, of Erie city. They have one child — Blanche, residing with her parents.

Venness, George, Sugar Grove, is a leading farmer of Sugar Grove, and was born on his present farm in 1833. He married Prudence Andrews, of Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y., who was born in 1839. They were married in 1860, and had two children born to them — Clyo L. and Kate Belle. Prudence was a daughter of Deloss and Hannah Andrews. Deloss died in 1879, and his wife, Hannah, in 1845. They left four children — Hendrick, Prudence, Alice, and Eris. George was a son of John and Harriet (Davis) Venness. He was born in 1800, and his wife, Harriet, was born in 1802 They were married in 1822. They were natives of Sussex, England, and with a family of five children left England April 14, and landed in New York May 17, 1828. Two of their children died on the voyage. They settled in Utica, N. Y., and in 1830 they settled in Sugar Grove. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living — George, John, Harriet, Sarah, Caroline, and Mary. Harriet, his wife, died in 1869.

Vermilyea, George W., of Columbus, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1823. He was a son of Edward and Mary (Wentworth) Vermilyea. She was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and her husband, Edward, was born in Chenango county, N. Y. in 1794. They were married in Seneca county, N. Y., and had a family of thirteen children born to them, of whom three sons and five daughters are now living. They settled in Columbus in 1827. Mary died in 1851. George W. Vermilyea was married in 1848 to Lovina White, who was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1829. They have had a family of four children born to them — Mark E., Edith M., Rachie, and George Orton. Lovina was a daughter of Mark S. White. George W. Vermilyea has held the offices of assessor and constable. He has been a machinist, and manufacturer of wooden ware.

Virgil, Sylvester R., Sugar Grove, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1828, and was a son of John and Betsey Elizabeth (Rich) Virgil. He was a native of Maine and his wife, Betsey Elizabeth, was born in Connecticut. They were married and settled in Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y. He was a contractor on the Erie Canal, and built several locks on the canal in 1822, '23, and '24, and later he settled in Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., where they died, leaving a family of six children, four of whom are now living, one son and three daughters. Sylvester married Mary A. Kelso, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. She was born at Otsego county, N. Y., and married April 14, 1853. They have had two daughters born to them — Ella Louise and Julia Elizabeth. Ella L. married A. Dustin. Sylvester R. settled in Farmington, as a farmer, in 1867, and in early life was a carriage-smith. In 1871 he purchased his homestead in Sugar Grove.

Waite, H. B., Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, is a civil engineer; he was born in Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1826, and setted in Warren county as a teacher in 1849; he taught several years, and embarked in the general mercantile trade in 1857, which he continued until 1868, when he sold out on account of impaired health, and took up engineering. During the war he was active in the employ of the government in the purchase of stock. He married Susan Mead in 1830. They have had two children — Garello and Emma L.—the latter married Julius Bourquin. Mrs. Waite was a daughter of William and Susanna Mead; he was born in Westmoreland in 1784, and she in New Jersey in 1784; they were married in Brokenstraw in 1807, and had a family of six daughters and two sons.

Wales, John M., Enterprise p. o., Southwest, was born in Southwest, Warren county, in 1862. He is a son of John Wales, who was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1807, and who settled in Southwest with his parents in 1825. His parents were Dorcas and Polly (Kees) Wales, who were born and married in Connecticut, and had a family of five children, of whom John is now the only surviving one. The others were Hiram, Sarah, Delosia, and Delusia. Dorcas died in 1850 at the age of seventy-one years, and Polly died in 1844. John Wales, sr., married Lucy Whitney in 1836. She died in 1850, leaving a family of five children — Maro died in 1860; Delocia, Elizabeth, George, and Lucy. Mr. Wales then married Harriet M. Mayhew, who was born in Addison county, Vt., in 1827. She was married in 1850, and by her he has had a family of four children, one of whom died in infancy — Hattie, born in 1859; John M., born in 1862; Fred, born in 1865. Hattie married Fred Johnson, and died in 1882, leaving one son—Theodore. John M. and his brother Fred are the managers of a part of the homestead (185 acres) formerly 300 acres. They are now engaged in producing oil on their lands.

Walker, Cecil E., Bear Lake p. o., was a son of William Walker, who was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1821, and settled in Warren county in 1837. He married Mary Ann De Long, of Chenango county, N. Y., and to them were born two children —Cecil E., and Leon E. He was a large dealer in lumber, and was the first to take lumber and shingles to St. Louis. Cecil E. married E. Curtis, of Columbus. They have had one child born to them —Roy. Mr. Walker is a dealer in short-horn cattle, and is engaged in farming.

Walker, Mrs. Lavina, West Spring Creek p. o., Spring Creek, wife of Silas Walker, who was born in 1823, and settled in Warren county. He died, leaving a family of six children, four of whom are now living—Mary Jane, Silas Adelbert, Emily Ann, Charles H., Franklin De F., and Martha R.

Walling, Oliver Smith, Germany p. o., Elk, was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 3, 1842. At Rochester, N. Y., he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Holman, by whom he had a family of seven children —Sylvester L., John Z., Lyman H., Melissa, Franklin P., Harriet M., and Amy E. They came to Quaker Hill about 1850, where the family have since resided. The farm, comprising one hundred acres, is one of the best in the township, and since the death of the father in November, 1861, has been conducted by his widow and her sons. Mr. Walling died in Oregon, where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health. During his life in Elk, Mr. Walling stood highly respected among his fellow-townsmen. His wife has held the office of postmistress of the town for sixteen years, and the establishment of the office in this place was largely due to the efforts of her husband. They commenced married life with less than $100 in money, but by industry and economy he acquired a comfortable home and farm.

Wallace, B. F., Eagle, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., and settled in Warren county in 1849. He married Mary Green, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and by her had a family of seven children —William A., John F., Permelia L., Ezra V., Morgan S., Bertha, and Floyd He is a carpenter and farmer and owns a farm of fifty-two acres. He has been postmaster for twenty years, and also held the office of assessor, school director and town clerk. His father, William, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1798, and married Permelia Eddy, of Oneida county, N. Y. They had a family of three children born to them — Corydon S., Benjamin F., and Ichabod.

Walter, David, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, and came to Warren on May 15, 1852, and in September, 1854, removed to Glade. In his family were four children, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Emeline, and David, jr. David Walter died February 26, 1871, Anna Marie, mother, died February 26, 1876. David, jr. married Maria Ursula, who came to Warren with her uncle's family when she was but thirteen years of age. Her parents now reside in Alsace, France. The children of David and Maria Walter are Albert David, born March 9, 1865, Louisa, born April 18, 1867, George B., born January 24, 1870, Frederick M., born October 29, 1871, Otto S., born December 28, 1873, William P., born August 9, 1876, Martin L., born July 17, 1878, and John, born November 29, 1881. David Walter is a prominent man in the affairs of Glade. He commenced life poor, but has worked his way up to a comfortable and enviable position in the town. He is a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Walter, Henry, Irvinton p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Meadtown in 1857, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber in 1878 — firm of Walter & Patch; they purchased the stave and shingle-mill at Irvinton. The partnership was dissolved in 1882, when Mr. Walter erected his present mill, and continued the stave, heading and shingle business. In 1884 his brother Frederick became his partner in the business. Mr. Walter was a son of Jacob and Burlena Walter who were born and married in Germany. They settled in Warren county in 1848, and had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living — Frederick, Lewis, Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Kate, and Mary. Henry married Bertha Wiederhold, of Youngsville, in 1881, and they have two children — Alice P., and Guy V. Mrs. Walter was a daughter of George and Barbara Wiederhold. The Messrs. Walter employ on an average of five hands in their business.

Walton, Aaron, of Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., May 20, 1800. He was married in 1824 to Elizabeth Hanna, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1798, and died in 1868. They had a family of nine children born to them—George, Benjamin F., Robert H., and John D., Hiram A., Emily, Mary E., Sarah J., Artimissa. Emily married David O. Smith, and Artimissa married A. J. Daymon. Mr. Aaron Walton has held the office of county commissioner for three years, and has also held many of the town and district offices. He was engaged in farming and stock raising at an early age, a branch of business of which he has made a financial success. He was a son of Aaron, sr., and Artimissa (Fields) Walton. Artimissa was born in Connecticut, and Aaron, sr., was a native of Massachusetts. They were married and settled in Chenango county, N. Y., and with a family of ten children settled in Columbus, in 1824. Those of the family now living are Aaron, John, Levy, and Mary.

Walton, Charles H., Columbus, was born in Columbus in 1829. He was married in 1857 to Mary Parker, of Columbus. She died in 1867, leaving a family of four children, three of whom are now living—Laura, Dallas, and Lelia. He then married for his second wife Mrs. Johanna (Hesling) Morgan, in 1868. She had one son by her first husband, Arthur Morgan. Laura married Clifford Jarrett; Lelia married Albert J. Smith, a merchant of Columbus. Charles H. Walton retired from farming in 1880. He was a son of John and Harriet (Spencer) Walton, natives of Chenango county, N. Y., who were married in 1828. Harriet Walton, died in 1870, leaving a family of four sons aud four daughters. The father, John Walton, was born in 1806. His sons are Charles H., Darius S., Spencer A., and Frank B. His daughters are Laura A., Lucinda M., Louisa J., and Lucretia E.

Walton, Levi, Columbus, was born in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1818, and is a son of Aaron and Artamissa Field Walton. They were born and married in Connecticut, and settled in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1824, and emigrated to and settled in Columbus, with a family of ten children, four of whom are now living—Aaron, jr., born in 1800; John, born in 1806; Levi, born in 1818; and Mary. Aaron, sr., was a successful farmer, and died at the age of eighty-two. Levi married in 1841 Cynthia A. West, of Chenango county, N. Y.; she was born in 1818. They have a family of three children—Clarence L., Amelia M., and Lawrence. Amelia M., married H. C. Allen, of Otsego county, N. Y., in 1870, and Lawrence married Mary E. Ripley, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1879. Mr. Walton retired from active business in 1883. Cynthia was a daughter of Charles West and Eunice Randal, who settled in Warren county in 1865.

Walton, Spencer A., Columbus p. o., was born in Columbus in 1841, and in 1864 married Louisa Hammon, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1842. They have one son, Cassius H., born in 1866. Louisa was a daughter of David and Louisa (Tooley) Hammon; the latter was from Rutland, Vt., and the former from Massachusetts. Spencer A. was a son of John and Harriet (Spencer) Walton, who were married in 1828. He was born in 1806, and settled in Columbus from Chenango county, N. Y., with his parents, Aaron and Artimissa (Field) Walton. They were born in Connecticut and married there, and settled in Chenango county, N. Y., and came to Warren county with a family of ten children in 1824.

Ward, George U., Matthew's Run p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Sugar Grove in 1860, and chose a farmer's life. In 1882 he married Maggie Waters, who was born in 1860. They have two children—James and Pearl. George U. is a son of James and Ann (Gray) Ward. They were born in Nottinghamshire, England, and were married in Sugar Grove, in 1859; they had a family of four children—George U., Martha, Grant, and Kate. James died in 1868. He was a son of John and Catharine (Unwin) Ward, of Nottinghamshire. John was born in 1804, and Catharine in 1821, and they were married in 1837; they had but one son—James. Catharine died in 1880. James and John settled in Sugar Grove in 1851, purchasing the homestead now occupied by George U.

Waterhouse, Russell, Pittsfield, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1821. He was a son of William A. and Hannah (Davis) Waterhouse. William A. was born in Stonington, Conn., Hannah was born in Rhode Island, and was a descendant of the Roger Willams colony; she was raised in the same neighborhood and went to school with Commodore Perry, and was a cousin of the hero of Lake Erie. They settled in Pittsfield in 1840, where William A. died in 1842. Hannah died in Dakota, aged ninety-five years. Russell Waterhouse settled in Pittsfield, in 1840, and was married in 1848 to Laura Ford, who was born in 1825. They have had a family of six children born to them—Hyatt M., is a graduate of Scudder's Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and is now a professor at Minneapolis, Minn.; John A., was also a graduate of the same college; Maud, graduated from the same in 1886; Elgia N., Thomas W., and Effie. Thomas W. is now a bookkeeper, and the other two daughters are students at Fredonia. Laura Ford was a daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth H. Ford. Obadiah was born in Maryland. They had a family of nine children born to them, seven of whom are now living—John C., Darius, Margaret Cordelia, Laura, Mansell, and Vincent. Darius and Mansell enlisted and served for four years in the late war, and were honorably discharged. Their father Obadiah served in the War of 1812.

Watts, jr., Thomas, Sugar Grove, was born in Wilkshire, England, in 1829. He was a son of Thomas and Susan (Barrett) Watts; they were married in England and with a family of four daughters and three sons in 1835 settled in Sugar Grove. The parents are both dead, the father died in 1841, the mother in 1854. Five of the children are now living—Mrs. Elizabeth Shutt, Mrs. Sarah Shutt, Mrs. Ellen Mead, John Watts, and Thomas Watts, jr. Thomas Watts, jr., married Lucretia Armitage, of Spring Creek in 1863. She was born in 1845 and died in Sugar Grove in 1873, leaving a family of three children—Nellie, May, and Jennie. Nellie married James Armitage in 1884, and died April 12, 1886, leaving an infant daughter, Nellie. May is a graduate and holds a teacher's certificate. Mr. Watts is a farmer, and was in early life a lumberman, and purchased his homestead farm in 1862.

Watt, Moses, Garland p. o., Pittsfield, a resident of Garland was born in Spring Creek township in 1828. He was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Andrews) Watt. Alexander was born in Lancaster county, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in Pittsfield. Alexander settled with his father, John Watt, in Spring Creek in 1797. John had a family of four children. Alexander and Elizabeth had a family of nine children born to to them, four of whom are now living—Mrs. Hannah Mallery, Mrs. Melissa Snyder, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, and Moses Watt. Alexander A. Watt died in 1866 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His son Moses was married in 1866 to Eveline Bright, who was born in Crawford county in 1844. They have had two children born to them—Frank M. and Robert, who are now living; Winifred and a daughter, Sarah Etta, are dead. Sarah died in 1885 aged seventeen years. Eveline Bright was a daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Butler) Bright. Moses Watt in early life was a lumberman and farmer, and in 1884 settled in Garland, coming there from Spring Brook, and there erected his present fine residence. He embarked in the general hardware business in 1884.

Walz, Squire Frederick, Tidioute p. o., Glade, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827. He was a son of John and Siblyla Walz, who emigrated to America in 1833, where they died leaving a family of six children, four of whom are now living—John, Johanna, Rose, and Frederick. Squire Frederick is a man of two hundred and seventy-five pounds weight. He enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1846, and served during the war with Mexico. They left Pittsburgh in December, 1846, under Colonel Wynkoop, and returned from Mexico in August, 1848; in that service he was under Generals Winfield Scott and Wool. Mr. Walz was commissioned to raise a company for the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, which he did, and placed them in command of Colonel March. He was married in 1859 to Mrs. Mary Magdalene Glassing. They settled in Tidioute in 1864, and in 1865 settled in Limestone on the Economist Society plot. From 1859 to 1873 he was engaged in the grocery business in Limestone. In 1873 he was appointed by the Bridge Company at Tidioute, as toll collector and agent. He has held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and in 1883, he received a unanimous vote from the people of the borough for the office of justice, which position he is filling with credit.

Way, Timothy, Russellburg p. o., was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., October 18, 1801, and died in Pine Grove January 31, 1879. Nancy Borthwick, his wife, was born in Scipio January 20, 1802. They were married in 1826, and came to Pine Grove in 1830, settled in Russellberg, and in 1851 located on the beautiful farm in the north part of the town, where Judson W. Way now resides. The children of this marriage were Willard J., born June 30, 1828; William N., March 6, 1830; Judson W., February 15, 1853; Orrin J., July 12, 1835; Mary Jane, March 27, 1839; Nancy Jenet, September 5, 1841; Rebecca Ann, March 29, 1847. Judson W. Way married Isaura L., daughter of Ezra H. Gregory, of Farmington, on May 9, 1866. They have two children, Charles A. and Ralph C. Timothy Way, during his life, was a farmer and one of the most respected citizens of Pine Grove. Some of his business ventures were unsuccessful, but he eventually regained his fortune and at the time of his death was in comfortable circumstances. He was a prominent anti-slavery Democrat, and supported Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency. He was a member of the society of the Baptist Church.

Weiler, George, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on February 3, 1824. He is a farmer and settled on the farm he now occupies in 1850, a part of which he cleared and improved. He was a son of George and Barbara (Rockenbach) Weiler, who came to America in 1832, and settled in Pleasant township, where they resided for five years, after which they removed to Conewango and settled on the farm now owned by Jacob C. Seigrist, where they lived until the time of their deaths. They had a family of five children—Saloma (Mrs. John Arnold), George, John, Magdalena (Mrs. Christian Kaberlin), Mary (Mrs. Henry Boss). George Weiler, jr., was married on October 7, 1852, to Magdalena Kiel (a daughter of Michael and Susan (Hoscher) Kiel, who were natives of Germany and came to this country and settled in Conewango in 1839). They have had a family of seven children born to them—Lewis, Susan (Mrs. C. M. Marston), Clara (Mrs. John Sly), Bessie, Nettie, John, and Robert.

Weld, Robert and Clarissa (Howe), were born in Vermont, she in Brattleboro in 1795, and he in Windham in 1784. He died in 1875, and she died in 1885. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are now living—Susan, Sarah, Squire, William W., and Mary. Theodore died in 1861 in his fifty-fourth year, and Clarissa died in 1883 aged forty years. The parents settled in Sugar Grove in 1831.

Weld, William W., is a successful farmer of Sugar Grove, and was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., February 23, 1829, and settled in Sugar Grove in 1831. He married Christina Falconer, of Sugar Grove, by whom he has had three sons — Robert J., Fred F., and Guy T. (who died February 27, 1883). William enlisted in Company B, Ninth New York Cavalry in 1861, and was promoted to second and then to first lieutenant, and was discharged in 1863 by reason of disability, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company G, 211th Pennsylvaina Regiment, served to the close of the war and was discharged. He was wounded in 1862, for which he now draws a pension. He purchased the farm in 1848, which consists of forty-eight acres, and now owns a homestead of 110, where he erected his dwelling complete in appointments in 1885. He was a son of Robert and Clarisa (Howe) Weld. She was a native of Brattleboro, and was born in 1795 and her husband was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1784, and died June 1, 1875. They had a family of ten children born to them, five of whom are now living — Susan, Sarah, Squire William W., Mary, and Theodore N. (died leaving a widow and two children), and Clarissa married E. M. Dupray, and died leaving three children. Sarah M. married W. P. Cummings.

Weiler, John C., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on November, 18, 1827. He is a farmer, owning about 450 acres. He purchased in 1868 two hundred and forty acres where he now resides, and has since added to it until now his farm comprises in all about 450 acres. He is one of the self-made men of Conewango, coming to this place when but four years old, and has accumulated his large property by his own exertions. He was a son of George and Barbara (Rockenbach) Weiler, who came to this country in 1832. John C. was married on June 6, 1851, to Saloma Seigrist, a daughter of Philip and Saloma (Strubler) Seigrist, who were among the early settlers of Conewango. They have had a family of six children born to them — Mary (now Mrs. Anthony Mintzer), Elias P. (deceased), Theodosia (now Mrs. Michael Kafferlin), Elias H., Gilbert G., and Chloe.

Wellman, Dr. Warren D., Sugar Grove p. o., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1855. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in the class of 1881 and settled in Sugar Grove, in his profession, that of surgeon and doctor. His brother, Elmer E. Wellman, settled in Sugar Grove in 1881, when they as partners formed the firm of Wellman Brothers, now engaged in the general drug and prescription business, and added a full stock of groceries and fancy goods, with stationery. They are the sons of W. D. and Laura L. (Martin) Wellman, of Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Their mother, Laura L., died in 1866, leaving a family of four children —Dr. W. D., Julia E., Elmer E., and Arthur M.

Welsh, Lawrence, Chandler's Valley p. o., Sugar Grove, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826, and was a son of Patrick. He settled in Morristown, N. J., in 1848, when he married Joanna Hogan, born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1829, and married in 1849. They have a family of two children — Kate and Mary Elizabeth. Kate married Leonard H. Homer, and has three children. Mr. Welsh settled in Sugar Grove in 1880, purchasing the old John Chandler farm of 110 acres. He has been for twenty-five years employed as section boss on the railroad, and agent of several roads, east and west.

Wentworth, William Wallace, Pittsfield, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1827, and with his parents, Loren and Servilla (Crosby) Wentworth, settled in Chautauqua county in 1828. Their children now living are William W., Eugene, Jasper, and De Ette. William W. Wentworth was married in 1848, to Sarah Olivia Sharp, who was born in Grove, Allegheny county, N. Y., in 1829. They have had a family of ten children, four of whom are now living — William W. jr., Marion W., Sarah Servilla Pierce, and Eli B. S. William W., sr., enlisted in Company I., Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1862, and was discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He was wounded in the shoulder and the knee. His wife, Olivia, was a daughter of Eli B. and Sarah (Barker) Sharp. Sarah was born in Maine, and Eli, her husband, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y. They settled in Pittsfield in 1836. Marion M. Wentworth married George W. Wing, and her sister, Sarah S., married Henry Pierce. They had one child born to them — Francis May.

Wentz, Philip, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Alsace, France, on March 18, 1840. He was son of Philip and Wilhelmina (Messner) Wentz, who settled in Conewango, Warren county, in 1841, on the farm which is now occupied by Philip, most of which they cleared and improved themselves. They had a family of two children — Saloma (Mrs. Matthias Schuler), and Philip, who suceeded to the homestead where he now resides. He was married on February 20, 1866, to Mahala Denney, by whom he has had one child — Eddie W. Mahala was a daughter of Ransom and Philena Denny, of Steuben county, N. Y.

Wenzel, Henry, deceased, Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Leniburg, Bavaria, Germany, on November 15, 1824. He was a son of Henry and Libbie Wenzel. He came to America in 1854, and settled in New York city, where he remained until 1864, when he came to Conewango, where he cleared and improved the farm which is now owned and occupied by his widow, and where he resided until his death, which occurred on February 5, 1886. He was married in 1849 to Saloma Kestner, a daughter of Michael and Ann M. (Bishop) Kestner, of Leniburg, Germany. Their children were Henry, Christian, William, Philopena, Amelia, Michael, Libbie, and Louis. Mr. Wenzel was a member of the Lutheran Church, and his family also belong to that denomination.

Whaley, E. B., East Branch p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1828, and settled in Warren county in 1847. He is a farmer and owns 120 acres. He enlisted in 1862 in the Second District Columbia Regiment. He was ordained a minister in the Free Baptist Church, and now preaches at Sparta Church, being the oldest worker in this denomination in Spring Creek. He married Clarissa Nichols, of Sardinia, N. Y., who was born in 1835. They had a family of three children born to them—Charles A., Bettie, and Mattie. His father, Daniel Whaley, was born in Vermont in 1802, and died in 1879; he married Hannah Bean, of Genesee, N. Y., who was born in 1803, and died in 1844. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living.

Wheeler, Hon. Nelson P., of Tidioute, Pa., was born in Portville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1841. He was a son of William F. and Flora (Atkins) Wheeler, of Cleveland. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1850, leaving a family of three children—N. P., William E., and Augusta, now Mrs. E. A. Skinner, of Westfield, N. Y. Nelson P. Wheeler was married in 1877 to Rachel A. Smith, a daughter of Captain Alexander Smith, in Cincinnati. They have a family of four children—Rachel F., Isabel S., Mary Atkins, and Nelson P., jr. In 1836 his father, William F. Wheeler, purchased interests in large tracts of land in Venango, now Forest county. Nelson P. came to that part of Venango county, which is now Forest county, in 1865; was county commissioner from 1868 to 1871, and was a member of Assembly in 1878–79. He is an extensive lumber manufacturer and shipper from Hickory and Tionesta, their improved band saw-mill and log railroad into the woods greatly facilitating the trade. He is also interested in lumbering establishments in northern Michigan, and has lately been prominent in locating and erecting a tannery at Hickory. He removed with his family to Tidioute in 1885, and was elected school director the same year.

Wheelock, Edwin R., Sugar Grove, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in the town of Sheldon August 24, 1827. He was a son of Abner and Lydia (Tillotson) Wheelock. Lydia was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Jannary 19, 1801, and her husband, Abner, was born in Charleston, Mass., October 9, 1796, and died on May 22, 1886. His wife, Lydia, died in July, 1871. They settled in Wayne township, Erie county, in 1830, where they resided until 1859, when they removed to Sugar Grove, where they resided up to the time of their deaths. They had a family of four sons—Charles A., George G., Edwin R., and Mathew G. Edwin R. was married on September 20, 1853, to Betsey Ann Allen, of Freehold township. They have had two sons born to them—Frank D. and George R. Edwin R. Wheelock settled in Warren county in 1842, and engaged in the manufacture and shipping of lumber, and in 1847 he, with his brother George, purchased the Mead Mill, in Mead township, where they resided until 1849, when they sold the mill to Joseph Hall and Charles Fisher, and purchased the David

Allen mill in Freehold township, where he resided until 1870, when he removed to Sugar Grove, and built his present residence, which he now occupies. In 1875 he became engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of Smith & Wheelock, and in 1879 the present firm of Wheelock & Son (Edwin R. and Frank D.), was formed. They deal in all classes of hardware, farmers' supplies, mowers, reapers, carriages, and ploughs. Mr. Wheelock is also engaged in the lumber business.

White, L. K., Garland p. o., Spring Creek, was born in Warren county in 1841. He was a son of Samuel and Louisa (Miles) White. Samuel was born in 1787, and died in 1852. His wife was born in 1797, and died in 1878. They had a family of eleven children born to them, six of whom are now living. L. K. White married Mary E. Elder, of Butler county. She was born in 1844. They had a family of eight children born to them—S. L., Effie B., H. E., W. R., Anna M., Lelia E., Clifford, Arliel, deceased. They now own and occnpy a farm of thirty-five acres.

White, Herbert, Lander p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Farmington May 24, 1851. He was a son of Orange and Nancy (Robbins) White, who came from Oneida county, N. Y., and settled in Sugar Grove, now Farmington, in February, 1837, on the farm now owned by Harry Mahan, most of which they cleared and improved themselves. They had a family of nine children—Jay, Ebenezer, Otis, Myra E., Orange, jr., Emma, Herbert, Belle, and Harry D. Herbert White was reared in Farmington. and was married March 9, 1882, to Clara M. Putnam, a daughter of Perry P. and Margaret (McCray) Putnam, of Farmington. They have had two children born to them—Maggie and Irwin S.

White, Lucius, Columbus, was born in Columbus in 1834. He was a son of Mark S. and Rachel (Walker) White, who were natives of Addison county, Vt., who settled in Columbus in 1832. They had a family of five children, four of whom are now living—Lovina, Lucius, Lyman, and Lura. Mark S. White died in 1879, aged eighty-four years, and his wife, Rachel, died in 1862. Mark S. was a son of Peter White, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Mark S. was a lumberman and farmer, and was a justice of the peace for some twenty or twenty-five years. He was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Taylor. Lucius White has served as justice of the peace from his early manhood up to the present time. He was appointed pension clerk at Washington under President Arthur. He owns and occupies the old homestead, which was purchased by his parents in 1836. Lucius White was married in 1885, to Mrs. Ada L. Doud, who was a daughter of Mr. William Lowry. She had a family of three children by her first husband—Jesse, William, and Sarah Doud.

Whitehead, James F., McGraw p. o., Triumph, was born on Prince Edward Island, in 1845. He was a son of William and Rebecca Whitehead. James emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864, was employed as a journeyman and ship carpenter. In 1867 he came to Venango, and in 1872 he settled in Triumph, and engaged in the production of oil in his own interest as well as that of others. He became superintendent for J. M. Clapp, in his oil interest in 1880. He was married in 1875, to Marcia Thompson, a daughter of Squire J. W. and Nancy (McMillin) Thompson. J. W. was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., and his wife, Nancy, was born in Hamilton county, O. James F. Whitehead purchased his homestead farm of 225 acres in 1883.

Whitman, William, Kinzua p. o., Elk, was born in New York city in the year 1819. An orphan child, he was taken from a charitable institution, and brought by a family named Sears to Kinzua in 1827. He was an industrious lad, and worked around the town, and saved his earnings. He married Margaret Morrison, by whom he had a family of eight children — Lafayette, Alvira, Ellen, Roberta, John, William, Ellen (second), the first having died when quite young, and Gardner. William, the father, died September 16, 1883. His farm comprised seventy-eight acres nicely located on Kinzua Run. He was at one time connected with the M. E. Church, and was a class leader, but withdrew some years before his death.

Whitcomb, Paul, Cornplanter p. o., Elk, was a native of New Hampshire, and served in the War of 1812. He married Matilda Page in Vermont, and settled in Howard, Steuben county, N. Y., and with his wife, Charles K., Matilda, and other children, came to Warren county something over fifty years ago, where Paul died in 1866, and his wife in 1878. Charles K. Whitcomb was united in marriage with Laura Seaman, by whom he had a family of four children, all of whom are now living. He began life for himself with no capital, and by industry and energy has amassed a comfortable fortune, the result of his own personal effort. Among his fellow men his judgment is respected. About thirty years ago Mr. Whitney moved to Corydon, on a good and well cultivated farm of seventy acres. He was formerly a member of the M. E. Church, but withdrew some years ago, but is a true friend and supporter of the Christian church.

Whitney, Ira A., Pittsfield p. o., was born in Youngsville in 1842, a son of Nathan and Susan Davis Whitney. She was a daughter of Abraham and Ruth Mead Davis, and was born in 1809. Nathan was born in Massachusetts in 1803; they were born in Youngsville, and had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living—Ira A., Lucy, M. D., and Dr. William D. Nathan was a son of Ira Whitney, settled in Youngsville in 1824, and died in 1862. Ira A. embarked in the mercantile trade in Pittsfield in 1873, dealing extensively in all classes of merchandise, grain, seeds, feed, flour, lumber, shingles, clothing, boots and shoes, and does a general barter business to accommodate his farming trade. He was appointed postmaster November, 1885. He married Sabrina Mead, daughter of John and Eveline Mead, in 1879; they have three children—Ella, Mary, Lucy P., and Fred.

Wickwire, Morton D., of Columbus, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., in 1829. He was a son of Giles and Lois (Carrier) Wickwire, who were born in Connecticut and settled in Columbus in 1839, where they died, he in 1873, and his wife, Lois, in 1877. They had a family of five children born to them—Morton, Monroe, Dimmis, Myron, and Milo. Morton D. Wickwire was married in 1855, to Sarah Dutton, of Warren county. They have had three children born to them—Dennis S., Lura L., and Lelia I. Mr. Morton has been town commissioner, school director, and collector, and was also engaged in farming. His son, Dennis, married Mary B. Scholton, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1881. They have one child—Earl M. Mrs. Sarah Wickwire was a daughter of Solomon and Rebecca (Rice) Dutton, who settled here in 1829. They had a family of four children—two sons and two daughters.

Wiederhold, George, Youngsville p. o., Brokenstraw, was born in Prussian Germany, Grossbartloff, County Heiligenstadt, R. B. Erfurt, Province Sachsen, January 11, 1826, and came to America in 1851 and settled at Galena, Ill., and in 1857 came to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was married in 1860 to Barbara Smith, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842. They have had a family of seven children—Bertha, Maggie, George, Emma and Alma (twins), Leo, and Louis. George enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1864, and served to the close of the war, when he returned to his trade, that of cabinet-making and undertaking, and in 1859 settled in Youngsville and engaged in the general furniture and undertaking business. The undertaking business is a specialty, and he has on hand a variety of fine selections.

Wickhizer, John H., Warren p. o., Conewango, was born in Monroe county in the year 1843, and came to Warren in 1869. He enlisted at Wilkesbarre in June, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured at Charles City Cross Roads, in the seven days fight in 1862, and served in the Confederate prisons at Libby and Belle Isle, where he was exchanged, and afterwards discharged for disability. He then re-enlisted in the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. In 1871 Mr. Wickhizer married Mary M., a daughter of Philip Trushel, by whom he has had two children. He is a contracting carpenter and joiner of Warren, and now resides in Glade. He is also a respected member of the Evangelical Church.

Wilcox, Daniel F., Russell p. o., Farmington, is a farmer, and was born in Conewango township January 18, 1839. He is a son of Thomas and Sophronia (Spencer) Wilcox. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Lydia (Dibble) Wilcox, who settled in Conewango township about 1820. They had a family of twelve children—Mary A., Thomas, jr., Prudence, Phebe, Tabor, Lovisa, Angeline, Susan, Rockwell, Lodema, John, and Henry. The maternal grandfather of Daniel F. Wilcox was Abner Spencer, who was also among the first settlers of Conewango. Thomas Wilcox, jr., cleared and improved a farm in Conewango, which is now owned by Daniel F. He had a family of five children born to him—Daniel F., Uretta, now Mrs. G. H. Pierson; Salina J., now Mrs. W. Filer; George, Caroline, now Mrs. Daniel Grunder; and Mathesia, deceased. Daniel F. Wilcox was reared in Conewango, where he resided until 1874, he then removed to Farmington, to the farm which he now owns and occupies. He was married March 26, 1874, to Rose Kiker, a daughter of Conrad and Sophia (Gross) Kiker. They have had two children born to them—George C., and Frank C.

Williams, John W., of Columbus, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1817. He was a son of Alvin and Sylvia (Curtis) Williams, who were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where they died. John W. Williams settled in Crawford county, in the tanning business, in 1868, and in 1869 he settled in Columbus, and erected his present fine factory, and also purchased a large lumber tract. He has done an extensive business and now tans some fifteen hundred hides per week, giving employment to about fifteen hands. Mr. Williams retired from business in January, 1886. His son, Frank Williams, continues the business. John W. Williams was married in 1844 to Emma Wheeler. They have had a family of three children born to them—Earl, Frank, Ida, who married C. A. Blakeslee. Mr. Williams first embarked in the mercantile business in 1837, and in the tanning business in 1857.

Wilson, George T., Garland p. o., Pittsfield, a practical miller, was born in Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1815, and settled in Pine Grove in 1832 with his parents, Joel and Sally (Ladow) Wilson. Sally was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and Joel, her husband, was born in Vermont. They were married in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1813, and had a family of thirteen children born to them, five of whom are now living —George T., Sarah, Polly, Cecilia, and Lyman D. Joel died in 1866. Sally, his wife, died in 1871. One of their sons, Lyman D., enlisted and served in the late war. George T. was married in 1842 to Betsey Miller, who was born in Canandaigua, N. Y. She died in Ohio in 1863, leaving two daughters, of whom only one in now living—Sarah Jane. Mr. Wilson was again married, in 1864, to Mrs. Augusta Pike, the widow of James Pike, and by her has had one child—Jeanette. George T. Wilson settled in Garland in 1877, and in 1885 he became the partner of G. W. Brockway in the general milling, grain, and flour trade. They now occupy the mill which was built by Mr. Andrews.

Wollaston, James E., Stoneham p. o., Mead, is a carpenter, and was born in what is now Forrest county June 15, 1849. He was a son of James and Rachel (Tuthill) Wollaston. He was reared in Warren county, where he learned his trade, which occupation he has followed since 1876. He located in Mead township in 1880, and was married December 13, 1880, to Mary J. McKee, born April 27, 1853, a daughter of Samuel and Martha McKee, of Titusville. They have had a family of three children born to them—James E., born January 16, 1882; Mary J., born March 19, 1883; Samuel L., born April 6, 1885.

Woodburn, William J., Brokenstraw, N. Y., p. o., Freehold, was born in Philadelphia in 1823, and settled in Warren county in 1833. He married Joicey Way, of New York, and by her had a family of four children—Ella (Eggleston, deceased), Mary (Finch, deceased), Kate (Wood), and Earl H. His father, James Woodburn, was born in Ireland, and was a weaver by trade. He married Mary Porter, by whom he had a family of seven children, six of whom are now living.

Wright, Aaron P., Lander p. o., Farmington, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 14, 1818. He was a son of Aaron and Cornelia (Rose) Wright. He settled in Pine Grove township in 1839, and engaged in lumbering, and in 1846 located in Farmington on the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1845 to Mary J. Newman, a daughter of Jeremiah C. and Nancy (Marsh) Newman, and a granddaughter of John Marsh, a native of New Jersey, who settled in what is now Farmington in 1800. By his marriage Mr. Wright has had a family of seven children—Ida, Nancy C., Inez, Marion A., Louisa, Belle (deceased), and Mittie.

Wright, David, Sugar Grove p. o., was a son of Adam and Gertrude (Hunter) Wright, who were married in England, and settled in Sugar Grove. They had a family eleven children born to them, only one of whom is now living—David. Adam Wright was a cotton spinner in his early life, and his children followed the same occupation until settlement. David was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, May 7, 1818. He married Anna Read in 1841. She was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1822. They have had a family of ten children born to them—George B., Harriet E., Sarah A., David H., Ephraim M., Lois E., Mary A., Martha E., Belle, and Henry: Anna was a daughter of Zacheus B. and Sally C. (Dean) Read, who settled in Clymer, N. Y., where Zacheus died, leaving a widow and eight children.

Wright, George B., Sugar Grove p. o., a farmer and lumber manufacturer; was born in Sugar Grove in 1843, and married Matilda Gifford, of North East, in 1868; she was born in 1843. They have had four children—Betsey E., Nettie A., Guy Allen, and Georgiana A. Matilda was a daughter of Ebenezer and Betsey Gifford; they came from Saratoga county, N. Y., and settled in Warren county in 1835. Betsey was born in 1800, and died in 1868 in North East, leaving five children. George B. was a son of David and Anna (Read) Wright; they have had a family of ten children. She was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y.; he was born in Manchester, England, and came to America with his parents and settled in Massachusetts as a cotton-spinner, and in 1835 settled in Sugar Grove as farmers, where they died. They had a family of eleven children, all now dead but David.

Wright, Mrs. Laura, Freebold p. o., formerly Laura Pierce, of New York, and widow of Edward Wright, was born in 1837, and married in 1866, and died in 1877, leaving a family of two children—Albert and Clifton.

Wright, Oliver O., Columbus, was born in Columbus in 1848. He was a son of Jacob and Clarissa (Davis) Wright. Jacob was born in 1803, and his wife Clarissa was born in Rush, Genesee county, in 1813. They were married in 1832, and that same year settled in Columbus. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, five sons and two daughters. Jacob, the father, died July 1, 1882. Clarissa was a daughter of James and Mary (Jewett) Davis. James was born in England, and his wife, Mary, was born in Connecticut. Oliver O. Wright, was married in 1872 to Mary Jane Williamson, of Ohio. They have had a family of three children born to them—Clarissa G., Jacob W., and William C.

Wright, Stephen B., Bear Lake p. o., Freehold, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., 1818, and settled in Warren county in 1834. He was married in 1839 to Caroline Lopus, by whom he had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Wright is a carpenter by trade. His father, Joseph Wright, married Sally Brooks, and to them were born seven children, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Wright's father, Isaac Lopus, was born in 1792, and served in the War of 1812, and now draws a pension. The list of the names of the children of Stephen B. Wright is as follows: Chester O. Wright, born in the year 1843, was married in the year 1864 to Rosa J. Walker. Mary E. Wright, born in the year 1845, was married in the year 1864 to Rev. Lucius Markham. Julia L. Wright, born in the year 1849, was married in the year 1871 to Harrison D. Hotchkiss, and died in the year 1874. Rosella R. Wright, born in the year 1852, was married in the year 1870 to Rev. James W. Wilson. Sarah J. Wright, born in the year 1852, was married in the year 1871 to Oscar H. Wilson. Joseph B. Wright, born in the year 1854, and died in the year 1857. Laura F. Wright, born in the year 1856, was married in the year 1878 to George N. Dorn. Clara A. Wright, born in the year 1858, was married in the 1878 to Thomas R. Hinckley. Cyrus N. Wright, born in the year 1860, and died in the year 1861. Ephraim L. Wright, born in the year 1865, and lives at home, is now twenty-one years old.

Yagle, George, Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a farmer, and was born in Alsace, France, May 28, 1840. He was a son of George and Barbara (Offerlee) Yagle, who settled in Pleasant township in 1847. He was reared in Pleasant township from the age of six years, and was married April 24, 1866, to Mary Riwa, a daughter of John and Emelien (Schuler) Riwa, who were natives of Alsace, France, who settled in Warren in 1846.

His father was a cooper by trade, a business which he followed for many years. He is still residing in Warren. He had a family of four children who grew to maturity — Emeline (now Mrs. Mathis Gutzler), John, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Adam Shaffer), and Mary. By his marriage Mr. Yagle has had a family of seven children — George, Mary, Louis, Fred and Frank (twins), John, and Charlie. Mr. Yagle settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1872, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He and his wife and their family are members of the Lutheran Church of Warren.

Yagle, William, Warren p. o., Pleasant, is a farmer, and was born in Pleasant township July 13, 1849. He was a son of George and Barbara (Offerle) Yagle, who were natives of Alsace, France, who came to Warren county about 1847, and settled in Pleasant township, on the farm which is now owned by John Peterson, where the father resided until the time of his death. They had two children who grew to maturity, George and William. William was reared in Pleasant township, where he has always resided. He was married in 1871, to Mary Schirck, a daughter of Jabob and Catherine (Schuler) Schirck, and by her has had a family of two children —Hattie B., and Carrie L.

Young, W. J., Garland p. o., Eldred, was born in Eldred in 1849. He is a farmer, and owns a farm of fifty acres. He married Effie Brown, who died March 10, 1883, leaving one child, Effie E. He married his second wife, Ida M. Klinger, in 1885. His father, Jacob Young, was born in Ohio, December 4, 1802, and married Margaret McMcCrea, of Titusville, October 22, 1829, and died November 16, 1873. He had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. The father and five of his sons served in the war of the rebellion, and one of his sons, Robert, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Yates, George, a general merchant, of Columbus, Warren county, and at present a member of the firm of Yates & Smith, was born in Columbus borough, on January 17, 1853, and was a son of Judge G. V. N. and Lucy A. (Smith) Yates. Lucy was a daughter of Elijah Smith, of Chenango county, N. Y. They were married at Columbus, and Judge G. V. N. died February 14, 1876, leaving a widow and six children —Lelia M., George, Emma A., W. V. N., Mary B., and Minnie E. Mr. Yates was a manufacturer and dealer in harness, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1855. He also served as judge of the county for one term, and was president of the First National Bank of Corry. George Yates became engaged in the mercantile business in 1872, in Butler county, and in 1875 came to Columbus, where he became engaged in the drug business, sold his interest in the same and went to Jamestown, N. Y., and in 1878 he returned to Columbus, where he became engaged in the general mercantile business, and is now a member of firm of Yates & Smith. In 1881 he married Jennie S. Purcel, of Schoolcraft, Mich., and have two children —G. V. N. Yates and Lucy J. Yates. He was elected treasurer of Warren county, November 3, 1886.

Dawson, William R., was born in Allegheny township, Venango county, in 1844, and in 1866 located in Tidioute; since that time has been engaged in mercantile business; in January, 1866, was appointed postmaster by the president.

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HISTORY

OF

WARREN COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY
J. S. SCHENCK

ASSISTED BY
W. S. RANN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS
1887

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